CENTRAL NEW JERSEY TIMES.

VOL. X. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1878. NO. 502.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Alex. B. Butts
Lawyer
Master in Chancery
and Notary Public
Plainfield N.J.

Front St. opposite Cherry St.

S. L. STEWART,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Notary Public, Master and Examiner in Chancery.
Office Corner of Front and Cherry Streets,
PLAINFIELD, N. J. n16tf

TITSWORTH & MARSH,
Counselors at Law.
776 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
CALEB S. TITSWORTH, FRANCIS E. MARSH.
Titles searched, Mortgages foreclosed, and other legal matters attended to in Union County. F. E. Marsh will receive and attend to any business in Plainfield at his residence evenings.

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Notaries Public, Masters and Examiners in Chancery,
Have removed to their new offices in White & Stelle's Block, corner Front & Cherry st., Front Rooms, 2nd Floor.
Special attention to Chancery business and examining titles.
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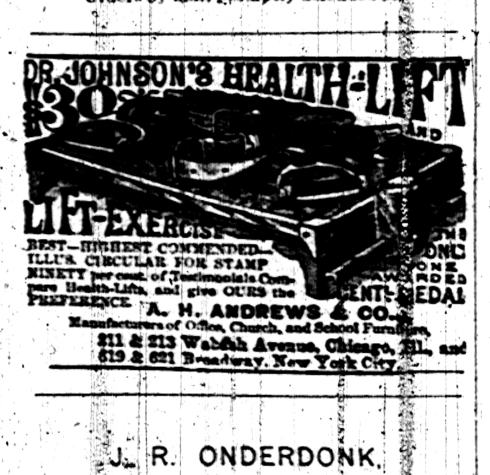

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A great variety of Settees, Flower Stands, Hanging Baskets, Bird Houses, Stools, Tables, always on hand. Florists supplied.
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NOTICE.
THE POOR BOOK
of the
OVERSEER OF THE POOR
can be seen at any time at the office of the Poor Overseer, No 9 Madison Avenue.
j24tf T. J. GILLIES, Overseer of the Poor.

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MILK DAIRY
By J. E. DOWLEY,
NORTH PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
Hotels, Saloons and Families supplied on reasonable terms. Alderney, Ayrshire and Durham cows.
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Respectfully,
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Also, Hay, Oats and Feed.
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Office and Yard, Fourth Street, near Cherry Street.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
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AT THE
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ALSO DEALER IN
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HAY IN BALE
[Without Wood]
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BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. mar7y

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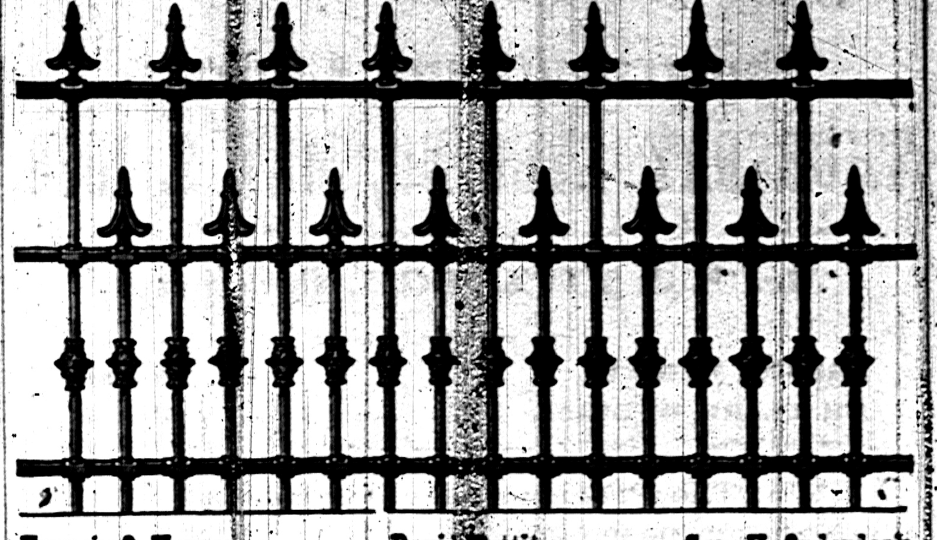

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Of manifold designs for private residences, so constructed that breakage is absolutely guarded against.
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EDUCATIONAL.

A CLASS OF BOYS
Will begin the study of the
LATIN LANGUAGE
The coming Fall at
THE PLAINFIELD ACADEMY,
With a view of preparing for college. Parents who desire to have their sons begin with this class will find it to their advantage to enter them **now.**
JAMES LYON, Principal.
15mvly Plainfield Ave., near Front St.

Kindergarten.
Mrs L. H. Jenkins,
Having removed to Seventh St., opposite Washington, will reopen her Kindergarten on
MONDAY, APRIL 15th. ap11

NORTH PLAINFIELD SEMINARY,
Grove Street, near Craig Place.
The Spring Term will begin April 1st.
For terms see circular, which may be obtained by addressing
M. K. BURROWS,
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Plainfield Public Schools.
The Fall Session Commences Monday September 3rd.
The course of study includes the branches generally taught in our best private schools, to fit for College, for teaching, or for business pursuits.
TUITION
Free to all of proper age, whose parents or guardians reside in the city. To pupils from other places:
FOR PRIMARY DEP'T.........$6.00
FOR GRAMMAR SCHOOL.........$9.00
FOR HIGH SCHOOL.........$12.00
For Term of ten weeks, Payable in Advance.
For further particulars enquire of the Principal at the High School, Fifth Street, or of Dr. Stillman, Pres. of Board of Education. Aug. 31, tf.

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FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
With Preparatory Department for Misses.
The Fall Term commences on Monday, October 1st.
The English branches are taught with special care, while the best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of Modern Languages, Music and Drawing.
For particulars address
MISS E. E. KENYON, Principal.

THE MISSES COLES'
English and French Day School
FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
SIXTH ST., NEAR NEW.
FALL TERM COMMENCES WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 12th.
The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French language. Special attention will be also given to Music and Drawing.
Early applications desired. Address as above.

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MRS. P. DUNN
Has the Latest Styles of
Millinery, Bonnets, Hats, &c.
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HAIR
Braids, Switches, and Curls.
Particular attention paid to selecting Hair to suit customers.
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CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES!
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JUST PUBLISHED,
A NEW BOOK:
"The Poultry Yard and Market,"
OR
Practical Treatise on Gallinoculture,
BY
PROF. A. CORBETT,
Inventor of the new process for
HATCHING EGGS & RAISING POULTRY
By means of Horse Manure alone, for which several gold and bronze medals and diplomas have been awarded by the Centennial, State and County fairs and the American Institute. The leading and most competent newspapers indorsed the valuable discovery of this simple process, which is fully described in this new book, giving all the valuable information acquired by 20 years' experience in Poultry breeding.
THE GREAT DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
NO MORE HEN-SITTING.
CONTENTS:
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PRICE, POSTPAID, 50 CENTS.
J. F. FERRIS, 140 East 27th St., New York.

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AGRICULTURE, STOCK RAISING & POULTRY
Free for Stamp. Handsome Photograph of White Leghorns, Fifteen Cents. Correspondence in regard to Poultry a pleasure. Prices for all kinds of stock cheerfully furnished. I have something of interest to everybody. Send address, plainly written, to
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HOMEWARD.

I.

Twilight falls: a tiny maiden
Cometh up the village street,
Vagrant locks, all dewy laden,
Eager eyes and tired feet
Hath the shadowy little maiden.

Tired of wandering and of playing,
Up the dim street, see her come;
Hurrying now, and now delaying,
Toward the rest and love of home,
Comes the maiden from her playing.

II.

See again! a woman hasting
Down a shadowy sunset way,
Loving, anxious glances casting
Through the twilight soft and gray;
Homeward, loveward she is hasting.

Laughing children run to meet her
From the home-door, open wide;
Loving words and kisses greet her,
Pattering feet run by her side;
All the home comes forth to meet her.

III.

Look once more! a pilgrim weary
Standeth in the twilight gray;
All around is strange and dreary,
And she asks with plaintive query,
"Can you show the homeward way?
Lead me homeward; I am weary."

Then a Presence stood to guide her,
Pointed where the way did lie;
Gently spoke and walked beside her
To a gateway dim and high—
"Home," she breathed, with restful sigh,
To the Presence that did guide her.

IV.

Homeward still, the tiny maiden,
Motherhood, love and care-laden,
Age, with weight of years oppressed,
Homeward turn for love and rest;
And the home, with open door,
Waits with "Welcome" evermore.

—*Christian Register.*

Two Months in Europe for Three Hundred Dollars.

BY G. W. SMALLEY, Correspondent of New York Tribune.

First—as to the programme: Supposing our traveller to sail from New York about June 20th, he would arrive in Liverpool about the 1st of July. From there he would guide his footsteps as follows:

July 1. Land in Liverpool. Take first train up to London.
July 2-23. Three weeks in London, with excursions to environs.
July 23. Leave London for Paris, by London, Brighton and S. C. railroad.
July 24. Arrive in Paris. Spend three weeks there.
August 14. Leave Paris for Rouen and Dieppe.
August 15. Arrive in Brighton. Take lodgings.
August 17. Leave Brighton for Oxford, via London. Take lodgings.
August 20. Oxford to Leamington. Lodgings.
August 21. Excursion to Stratford-upon-Avon.
August 22. Excursion to Coventry. Walk home by way of Kenilworth Castle.
August 23. Visit Warwick Castle and Guy's Cliff.
August 24. To Birmingham, afternoon to Chester.
August 25. Leave all baggage, but umbrella and shawl strap, at cloak room, Chester railroad station, and take excursion ticket through North Wales, visiting Conway Castle, Bangor, Beauman's Castle, (near Bangor in Anglesey), Caernarvon Castle, Llanberris Lake, Mount Snowdon, and back to Chester. Time, four or five days.
August 30. To Liverpool.
August 31. Sail for America.

COST OF THE TOUR.

Traveling expenses:	
Ocean passage, return ticket, National, Anchor or State lines, about	$105 00
Liverpool to London, third class	4 50
London to Paris and back (return ticket) second class	9 75
London to Liverpool, via Oxford, Leamington, Birmingham, Chester, North Wales, third class	10 00
Excursions about London and Paris, say	5 75
Sight-seeing and fees at 50 cents per day	30 00
Board and lodging in England, 37 days, $1.25	47 00
Board and lodging in France, 24 days, at $2.	48 00
Total	$260 00

CONDITIONS OF ECONOMICAL TRAVEL.

First—keep an exact daily account of every expenditure. Know where every penny goes, and for what.

Second—Travel with no baggage but what you can carry in your hand. One shawl-strap arranged to sling over the shoulder, and one small satchel will contain everything one needs for two months. How a trunk carried over this route will increase the cost of the tour by twenty-five dollars I have not space to explain, but it will do it.

Third—Travel third-class in England. Compartments are on all express trains, are very comfortable, much cheaper, and used by very respectable people. I have known ladies who have travelled alone through England, France and Germany third-class without the least inconvenience.

Fourth—Never put up at a hotel, even for a single night, without knowing what you are to be charged; and if to depart early, settle your account the night before. When the economical traveller puts up at a hotel, he inquires the price of the "cheapest beds." That means the top of the house, but his accommodations will be clean and comfortable. Carry a candle in your hand bag, and avoid paying exorbitantly for those the hotel furnishes. If the restaurants are near, you will find it pays to take your meals therein, rather than at the hotels, as prices are often fifty per cent lower.

Fifth—Patronize hotels, anyway, as little as possible. I have gone from London through North Wales and back again for a vacation trip, stopped at more than a dozen places, made excursions in every direction, without passing a night in a hotel. How? By taking lodgings. It always pays to do this if you are to stay more than two nights in one place. As you pass along the street, you notice a little card in the window with the inscription thereon, "Apartments," (you remember how Mrs. Bardell, in the eloquent words of Sergeant Buzfuz, "dried her tears, clasped her innocent boy to her maternal bosom and put the bill in her parlor window.") You need, as a single traveller, only a good-sized bed room furnished as a sitting room. You enter and inquire the price. The landlady, with a little hesitation, which indicates a mental calculation of the amount over her ordinary rates which she may venture to charge you, names a price per week. Invariably this, to an American, is higher than she would ask her English lodgers. If the room suits, offer her two shillings per day, inclusive of all extras. That will include cooking and serving of your breakfast and supper, provisions for which she will buy and present a bill therefor, or you may buy them yourself, if you wish to be sure of getting the best. Have it distinctly understood you are to give but one day's notice on leaving. It is needless to say that two persons travelling in company will do far better in this matter of lodgings than the single traveller.

Sixth—In Europe nearly everybody who does you a service expects a fee, varying from a penny upward. An Englishman gives four pence, where an American tosses a shilling. To avoid necessity for feeing, simply avoid having service thrust upon you; carry your own baggage, and don't allow a railway porter to twist it out of your hands to carry it a dozen yards. In lodgings you will see that service is included; in hotels a special charge is made for it; and "Boots," whose name indicates his duties, is the only servant who needs to be feed. At lunch or dinner give the waiters one or two pence in addition to your bill. Remember that service will be offered in many directions to which one is not at all accustomed in America, and you must learn not to accept it unless you wish to pay for it. This counting the pence to be saved in fees will seem very trifling to many; but the traveller of limited means would find the sum total of his expenditures in this direction by no means a small matter.

Seventh—Walk as much as possible about the town in which you stop. In no other way can one so satisfactorily and thoroughly explore large cities like London and Paris. Of course, for considerable distances you will take the omnibus, or, in London, the underground railway or Thames steamers; but ordinarily it pays to have a good map and go afoot.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE TRIP.

I can safely guarantee that, accidents excepted, any one adhering strictly to the above directions can make the tour I have sketched at the figure named. A few additional suggestions will, however, be found useful.

Money—Take from New York five pounds in gold and silver, and balance in draft on London. Of course, a margin for emergencies, above estimated expenses, is advisable.

Guide books—The "Satchel Guide," published by Hurd & Houghton, is a very good one for one wishing a general idea of the journey beforehand; but it is well to buy the local guide books for the places visited. At railway stations ask for Abel Heywood's penny guides, with maps, for such places as Oxford, Leamington, North Wales, etc. In London, buy a sixpenny pocket map of the city, which carry with you always, and select any one of numerous shilling guide books. For Paris, no other guide book, whatever the London booksellers may say, will compare in usefulness with Baedecker's. Buy it before starting.

How To Win Him.

"Eliza," said a fond mother to her offspring, as that offspring was about going forth in tow of a young man who worships the very sidewalks she walks upon, "go to the bread-box and eat a big crust of bread before you go out."

"Why, maw," replied the blushing girl, "I don't feel the least bit hungry. We have only just had tea."

"I know it; but you will be hungry before you get back; and when Adolphus takes you into a restaurant you'll eat ice-cream and sponge-cake and ham-sandwiches and oysters enough to scare him out of a year's growth. You silly girls don't think of this, but we experienced women do. I was once young and giddy myself, and but for sixty-five cents' worth of macaroons—a cake for which I have ever since entertained the most profound contempt—your paw could have been a congressman with an aquiline nose and Hyperion's curls. Beware how you sit down on the budding flame of Cupid. Of course Adolphus will spend the money you save him on billiards and things; but that makes no difference. When he asks you to go in and have some oysters, even if you are hungry, don't. Say you do not approve of girls wasting the money of their future husbands on trifles when it might be applied towards furnishing a house. Point out that for the price of an oyster stew you might purchase a couple of towels, now that towelling is so cheap, and that a saddle-rock roast is the equivalent of a silver fork—plated, of course, but not easily distinguished from solid silver—or a glass sugar-bowl. This always takes the young men; it sets them to thinking of housekeeping and matrimony; it makes them believe you are the incarnation of economy, and would make an excellent wife; and so they often say things which give you a hold over them, and are effective before a jury."

Eliza treasured up these sagacious counsels, and acted upon them with such earnestness and effect that when she came home she was an engaged woman.—Selected.

Making Gas from Water.

Water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen. The element in illuminating gas is hydrogen. Hitherto we have depended chiefly upon coal for our illuminating gas. In this day of wonders the hydrogen of water is freed from its combination with oxygen and employed for the purpose of illumination. The manufacture of this kind of illuminant has been conducted for over a year, in New York city, and several theatres and hotels are nightly lighted with water gas.—The process as described in a recent issue of the New York Sun may be summarised as follows: The water is superheated to a register of 1,000 Fahrenheit. It is then conveyed to anthracite coal generators, where it is chemically resolved into its dual elements; the oxygen combines with the carbon of the coal, producing carbonic oxyde and hydrogen. For further purification the gas is then passed through carburettes—iron cylinders encased in water jackets, on the glue-pot principle. The naptha is vaporized by the heat, and the gas takes up this vapor and carries it into the retorts. In the retorts the naptha vapor is decomposed, and combined with the water gas, and the latter is then burning gas but not ready for the market. It is next passed through condensers and washers to remove any condensible vapors. The result is a clear white burning gas, entirely clear from odor or smoke and far more brilliant than ordinary coal gas. Its illuminating power is thirty per cent. greater than that of coal gas, and it can be produced for fifty cents a thousand feet. This is a vast saving of price. The manufacturers have a greater demand than they can meet and are disposing of 500,000 feet daily at $2 a thousand.—Among the establishments in which this gas is burned are the Standard, Fifth Avenue, Wallack's, Union Square and Park theaters, and Delmonico's, Windsor, St. James, Fifth avenue, Buckingham, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Parker and Prescott hotels. The works are at Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth street and the North river, and Mr. Francklyn, the manager of the Cunard line of steamships, is the capitalist who has supplied money for carrying on the enterprise. It is said that $600,000 is invested. The concern is called the Municipal Gaslight company.—Rochester Democrat.

Be Loyal To Your Local Paper.

We know of no impropriety less justifiable than the ceaseless finding fault with one's local paper. We do not purpose discussing the difficulties under which a newspaper is prepared, nor do we intend to lay down rules by which one may judge whether or not a paper is worthy the patronage of its constituents. One thing is certain: The world would be a dreadful dreary place were the local newspapers suddenly to die out. The American people, we verily believe, would actually become wild if all newspapers should cease publication for a twelvemonth. There are many thousand newspapers in the land, but by no means as many as there shall be fifty years hence. The press is a recognized necessity. The damp, fresh sheet laid daily or weekly at your doors, gives you the world in miniature. You read its comely columns, and feel the pulsations of the mighty mass of humanity, and become *en rapport* with all its movements. Some people are all too prone to depreciate their local newspapers and magnify the merits of out-of-town newspapers. As a rule, the local newspaper is as good a paper as the community in which it is published will support.—Occasionally we find cities and villages which are not properly taken care of by their papers, but in this day of fierce competition there are always those standing ready with the requisite brains and capital to fill "wants long felt," and if people will subscribe and pay for a good paper, they can always be accommodated with a prime article. We do not respect a person who either himself or permits others to speak slightingly of a local newspaper. Citizens have a certain obligation in this matter as well as publishers. It is their duty to be loyal to the press, and to sustain it in all that it does which is not prejudicial to the best interests of the community. Encourage publishers by your patronage—not as a charity, dear sir, for you always get more than you give,—always speak a good word for your papers, and you will never have yourselves to blame if the local press does not meet your expectations and desires.—Rochester Democrat.

A Sensible Father.

A wealthy gentleman of Boston, several years ago, gave the editor of the Worcester Palladium a short narration of his own experience. He had an income of $10,000 a year (a large sum then, but not considered so now), a house in town, and a country seat a few miles out. He had several children—a coach, fine horses and a driver; and took pleasure in riding every day with his children.

One day, when riding, the thought struck him, that each one of his children would expect to have a fine house, and coach, and horses, and a driver, as their father had before them, and to live as he lived; and if they did not they would be unhappy. He did not think that all of them could have things as he had them, or live as he was living; and he rode home; sent his coach and horses to market and sold them; bought a cheap carryall, and became his own driver.

With emphasis he declared that no amount of wealth could induce him to return to his former mode of living, for if any of his children should chance to become poor, as in all probability some of them would be, they should not suffer in their feelings by the reflection that their father rode in his coach while they had to rough it on foot. The example he gave them afforded him a satisfaction greater than his wealth had to bestow.—Selected.

She Wrote It.

[redacted] seemed familiar. Then we asked her point blank if she wrote it herself. She fixed an eye on us while the other went out of the window (poor girl), and she said in a faltering voice that she did. So, we accepted one verse, at so much. It is a very pathetic picture of rural felicity, but it certainly reminds us of something we have seen before somewhere.—N. Y. Graphic.

Hathaway seems to have got away with a million dollars as manager of two Fall River cotton mills. George Hathaway! George Hathaway! To squander cash he hath a way; to speculate, hypothecate and play with fate he hath a way. George Hathaway! George Hathaway! To rob the poor he hath a way; to forget his name and bank the same and bluff the game he hath a way.—Graphic.

It is human to doubt. Display a sign, with the inscription, "Beware of Paint," and nine men out of ten will draw their forefingers across the newly painted surface to see if the sign is merely an invention of the enemy." The tenth man never learned to read.—Turner's Falls Reporter.

WIT AND WISDOM.

An optical delusion—A glass eye.

A nod fellow—A sleepy bachelor.

Blunt men sometimes say cutting things.

Man finds his first "rock ahead in life" in the cradle.

The spring-time cat is audible, with boot-jack obligato.

"Admittance free," as the goat said to the circus poster.

The speaker of the house—The phonograph.—Utica Observer.

Men, like books, have at each end a blank leaf—childhood and old age.

A barber in Lockport became dumb. He is now immensely wealthy.

This has been a winter of unprecedented severity—on plumbers.—Chicago Times.

"I prithee check thy gas," is Shakesperian slang for, hold your tongue.—N. Y. Mail.

A man recently knocked down an elephant, a lion, and a rhinoceros. He was an auctioneer.

When a rider is thrown over a horse's head the horse becomes the power behind the thrown.

Which is the better, mating or cremating? St. Paul said that it was "better to marry than to burn."

Lying about a politician never hurts the man lied about; it is having the truth told that kills him.—N. O. Pic.

"Oleomargarine" is the name they give to a goat up among the shanties because it is a bad butter.—N. Y. Mail.

Justice may be blind, but it always seems sharp-sighted enough when a poor man is to be punished.—N. Y. News.

There are only three hundred shades of blue. We sometimes feel as if there were twice as many.—Whitehall Times.

An old Grecian philosopher advises all men to know themselves. "That's suggesting to a good many to form disreputable acquaintances."

A baby in a basket was found in the corner of a rail-fence in Pennsylvania the other evening. It is supposed to have been left there by Miss Stake.

The large number of people who own the snuff-box that once belonged to Thomas Jefferson learn with sorrow that Thomas never carried a snuff box.

Dean Swift proposes to tax female beauty, and leave every lady to rate her own charms. He said the tax would be cheerfully paid, and be very productive.

A mule will as soon kick an old man as a young one.—Detroit Free Press. Yes: and sooner, perhaps; for a young man might succeed in hopping out of the way.—Graphic.

The other day a teacher asked an unregenerate pupil what the gender of a certain noun was. The pupil quickly replied; "I think it is neuter sir. At any rate it is neu-ter-me."

A coxcomb, talking of the transmigration of souls said: "In the time of Moses, I have no doubt I was the golden calf." "Very likely," replied a lady, "and time has robbed you of nothing but the gilding."

"Who," said a member of the Canadian House of Commons to the members who were trying interruptions to choke him off, "Who brayed there?" "It was an echo?" retorted a member, amid a yell of delight.

Jennie June says a fashionable bonnet can be had for a dollar and a half. And so it can. It is the from six to twenty dollars' worth of trimming that strikes the pocketbook in a sore spot.—Norristown Herald.

Russia is beginning to experience the profound wisdom of the Wisconsin judge, who remarked that "a turkey is the most inconvenient bird in the world. It is too much for one, and not enough for two."—N. Y. Mail.

When Jonah interviewe the whale
And haunted his internals,
As erst it is recorded in
The truthfulest of journals,
What monarch did he symbolize?
(A far-fetched joke you'll style it)
It seems to us he might have been
A sort of paunch's pilot.

"What's the use of all this sacrifice of life, this bloody butchery of Turk and Russian?" said a Philadelphia Quaker to a Cincinnati hog merchant. "I don't know," replied the latter, mournfully; "pork isn't riz any, that I can see."

If you know a man who is willing to kiss your boots because you are rich, you may be sure that there is some one whom he compels to kiss his boots in turn. He who will cringe before one who is bigger than himself will play the tyrant over all smaller than himself.

His mother was mending his primer, which showed evidences of wear and tear. He looked on for a while in a brown study and then said: "Ma, why are you like one of them prize opera singers?" "I'm sure I do not know my child; why?" "Because you're a primer-darner."

Bessie (of an inquiring mind)—"But, mummy dear, I can't remember any artist called Tigers." Mummy—"What's the use of taking your girls abroad! I am sure we stood a good ten minutes before that picter in the Vatican, 'Bacchus and Ariadne drawn by Tigers.'"—London Judy.

They brought a fellow into the police court the other day for stealing eight pounds of sausages, the butcher swearing there were twenty-four specimens of the article taken. "What is that?" asked the judge, as the prosecutor held up a long string of the edible. "This, your honor," said the lawyer, "is the chain of evidence; twenty-three sausages found upon the prisoner, and—" "Stop! stop!" replied the judge; "only twenty three—chain of evidence—where is the missing link."

Central New Jersey Times.

FOUNDED IN 1867,
As "The Plainfield Union"

J. C. RUNYON and W. J. LEONARD,
Publishers.

PLAINFIELD, MAY 2, 1878.

THE war cloud in the East—well, it undoubtedly has a silver lining.

PRESIDENT HAYES and party had a very cordial reception in Philadelphia last week.

THE Newark Savings Bank, it is said, will pay its depositors about 86 per cent. of their deposits.

QUICKENED consciences among politicians are a rare thing. So rare, indeed, that the Florida "confessors" have failed to command much attention. "Too thin," it is said. "No such tenderness of feeling was ever known before," says another. Others spell it with a T—ilden.

THE country would enjoy comparative quiet and entertain a hope of beginning soon to see prosperity return if our politicians could be induced to leave Washington and stop talking. "How long," the cry is, "how long" before we shall have public men in Congress and Legislatures who shall not use their office merely to make party capital.

SENATOR CONKLING'S position does not disturb the people at all. He has ceased to command any considerable respect from the mass of thoughtful citizens. The "World" imagined that its letter from Mr. MINES last week on the New York senator would be the sensation of the hour, but it fell flat. No politician who holds a position of malignant antagonism to one of the purest and ablest Administrations the country has enjoyed can have much influence with intelligent citizens.

PAY YOUR DEBTS.

Under this head the "State Gazette" gives some excellent advice, which we reproduce for our readers. In these days people who are conscientious about paying their debts are greatly annoyed because they are compelled to be delinquent on account of the indifference of their debtors who may be able to be prompt if they choose to be. In such times as these every debtor should be specially considerate and leave no effort unmade to liquidate his indebtedness. Here is what the "Gazette" says:

Much of the present business stagnation and distress is due to the extreme slowness of debtors in meeting their obligations. We are informed by several merchants, of whom we have made inquiry, that they never knew a time when it was so hard to collect debts, or when people expected such long credits. It is almost a hopeless task to undertake to collect bills. Not only this, but the credit system has largely increased, so that it is now the exception for buyers to pay cash for their goods.

This is all wrong at any time, but is particularly out of place now. The business of the country, staggering under the successive hard blows which it has received during the past five years, needs all the succor the people can render. It would be a great stimulus and support if everybody who can would begin to pay their debts, and to pay cash for their purchases instead of buying them on credit. There is no reason why many who now buy everything on credit should not pay cash. It is merely a procrastinating and foolish habit which they have contracted. They vaguely think that, somehow, it is an advantage to retain the money, and not pay for things until a year or so after they were bought. This is a great mistake. In the first place, you can always buy cheaper for cash. In the second place, there is a temptation which few people can resist, to buy more than you need, and of a costlier sort, when you purchase on trust. In the third place, you are apt to overrate your resources, and to find yourself involved in difficulties, by giving way to the illusive habit of buying for credit. We have known many people ruined by nothing else than a giving way to the weakness of running into debt. It would be better for the buyer, therefore, and better for the seller, if all who can would resolve hereafter to pay cash. It would also be a great relief from the depression of the times, if people would settle up their outstanding accounts. We urge this upon our readers in behalf of the business men of Trenton and the State. If heeded it will give a new impulse to all interests.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS.

WESTFIELD.

—Barber Sulsy locates his striped pole before the Trinity buildings, for a change.

—Mr. Salvia has removed from Prospect avenue to the Von Keller house at Oakland.

—The Plate company are now making 15,000 plates a day. Some of the boys who work there earn from one dollar to one dollar and a quarter per day.

—Letters are advertised for the following persons: Miss Mary Clyan, Mrs. Joseph B. Bogen, Homer W. Fenn, Mrs. H. W. Lawton, Mrs. Moffett.

—Two pedestrians went rushing through Broad street Tuesday afternoon, bound eastward. They evidently meant business and had no time to be interviewed.

—Five grocery stores now supply the wants of our citizens. This is a less number than were formerly engaged in the business. So much the better for the five.

—Measles are spreading themselves among the children of the Public School. There are several "marked" cases now on hand. The disease has occasioned no special excitement.

—There is a lamp on Broad street whose dust-begrimed surface shows that it would not be a guide to any body's feet if it was lighted. By the way, it looks down upon several enterprising citizens who live near, and why do they not let their light shine?

—The musical tastes of Westfield have been recognized by a dealer in musical instruments who recently, on his own motion, sent a box of violins to Dr. Gale.—At last reports there were a few more left. The Ole Bulls and Paganninies of the future will be credited to our burgh.

—Westfield has been robbed of a morsel of its fame during the past week because the newspapers which copy items from the Plainfield TIMES do not properly discriminate between its Vicinity and Home news. In this way the McNeil disappearance has become identified in the minds of New York "Tribune" readers, and others, with Plainfield. Exchanges must be more careful.

—The telegraph poles of the new line have been set through the village on North avenue. They prove the truth of the old saying that "just as the twig is bent the tree is inclined," and as twigs they were evidently bent into all imaginable shapes, that is certain, and hence they now incline at all angles. They say they are to be painted, and for the good of sore eyes it is to be hoped they will be.

Returned.—Mr. McNeil, whose disappearance and rumored death were a cause of considerable speculation, as noticed in our columns last week, suddenly returned last Monday. It is said that the re-union was effected through the use of the personal column of the "Herald," in which Mrs. McNeil told of her desire for a reconciliation. Mr. McNeil has evidently a mission to perform in his own household, and he has done wisely to take up his work again of looking after the little ones belonging to him. The premature mourning of the wife being thus suddenly turned into rejoicing over the wanderer's return, the bill for the crape used will probably be speedily met and peace will reign, until, at least, the demon of rum enters the home again.

Sudden Death of the Wife of Rev. T. H. Smith.

The community was startled on Sunday morning last to hear of the sudden death of Mrs. T. H. Smith, the wife of the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—She arose quite early, after a comfortable sleep, in her usual health, which was delicate, and went down stairs to look after some little family matters. Upon returning to her room she was heard by her husband, who was at his bath, calling in distressed tones at the head of the stairs to the servant, and immediately she went back to her room and sat down upon the bed. Mr. Smith hastened to her side as quickly as possible, but found her unconscious when he reached her, from which condition she did not rally, and before 7 o'clock her spirit had fled, and the happy home of an hour before was made desolate.

Mrs. Smith had suffered from heart disease for some time, having had early last Fall the first of a series of three sudden attacks of illness similar to that which resulted so fatally. She had but just come to Westfield the Tuesday before to take up with her husband the new work to which he had recently been assigned by his Church, and she had expressed the belief that the change from the mountainous regions about Newton to a place so near the sea would be a benefit to her.—On Thursday evening she enjoyed the delightful reception prepared for the pastor and herself, and there met for the first time the members of the parish, with whom she at once felt she could find a pleasant home. Thus a new life seemed to be opening before her, and new joy filled the pastor's home as the prospect brightened. It was, therefore, with peculiar satisfaction that the devoted husband and wife arose on that Sabbath morning to make their appearance together for the first time at divine service in Westfield. With that beautiful delicacy of feeling peculiar to her she had expressed the desire to be very early at Church to avoid exciting the natural curiosity that is common to see a new pastor's wife. But it was to be otherwise. She was to worship on that day in the Temple not made with hands, and she went up higher.

The Church here can hardly realize what a loss they have sustained by her death. She was possessed of a Christian character that won her friends wherever she went, and particularly fitted her for the position which her husband's vocation called her to fill. The loss to the pastor is irreparable and the pathetic circumstances of that loss will enlist on his behalf the warmest sympathies of his people and the community.

The funeral occurred Wednesday morning, too late to be reported in this issue. Rev. M. E. Ellison of Summit was appointed to deliver the principal address and Rev. Wm. Day of the Plainfield Methodist Church, together with Rev. Mr. Buck, Rev. Mr. Gill, and Rev. Mr. Harris of this place, were to assist. The place of interment is Rosedale cemetery, Orange.

ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

We left New Orleans on the "Bark Abel" Captain Richard Sinnot Saturday 5 o'clock P. M. for Alexandria. The river winds serpent like around the city and was over an hour before we were out of its limits. Twenty-five miles on our journey and we pass the the plantation of Mr. Neil Rost, ex-confederate minister to France. It contains 5,000 acres, and produces mostly sugar and cotton. For three miles along the banks of the river there is a row of "Live Oaks" said to be the most beautiful trees in the world. It was a moonlight night and a most magnificent sight. Mr. Rost is estimated as worth $10,000,000, but such planters can be counted on the fingers.

[redacted] three more to supply Louisiana Arkansas and Texas which will complete the Southern states. It is a Gypsy life full of romance, pleasure and hardwork. There is a darkey prisoner on board. His history is briefly told. He has stolen a pig; borrowed his neighbors mule to ride over to see his sister and fired a gun at his father (not mother) in-law only just for to "skeer him!"

Judge Overton of Opelousa La. is also on board. Although 81 years of age he has never been out of the state. I was much amused by his comments on matters generally. He has lived in a wonderful age, and thought all the inventions, discoveries and advances made, only tended to dissatisfy. He felt sure the great wealth of the bond-holders would in another generation or two be scattered by the "Prodigal Sons." He spoke in glowing terms of New Orleans as the future metropolis of the world. He called my attention to her national resources and connections. There was Pittsburgh 2,000 miles away passing the cities of Louisville and Cincinnati. There was St. Paul 2,000 miles taking in St. Louis and connecting with Chicago. There is the Missouri and Yellow Stone 4,000 miles; her products are in demand. There is the Red River 1,000 miles to Fulton, Ark. The Washita 750 miles to Archidelphia Ark. The Arkansas river nearly 1,000 miles to Fort Smith not to mention her smaller rivers and bayous there. There is her outlet at the Jettie to the whole world. This certainly is not a fancy sketch entirely without facts but is filled with suggestions worthy the consideration of men of brains, energy, and means.

We have another character on board in the Ex-Senator A. R. Blouert of Natchitoches, La. I had a long conversation with him. He is a man having great influence with the colored voters and is a stump speaker with some abilities. He was offered gold to go over to the Nichols legislature but refused. He was present when Welden shot at Gov. Packard in his office in New Orleans. He has lived through the fire of political times. Coming down the Red River on the night of July 7th 1874 at Planters Landing seventeen men came on board and told Capt. Sinnott that they had come to take Blouert and should hang him within the hour. The Capt. stated that while he politically was in sympathy with them yet he was bound to protect any man white or black who took passage on his boat and advised them to cease at once, for he would certainly shoot the first man who raised a hand or advanced a step. The men knew the Capt. was a very determined man and immediately retreated to the shore. During 1874 general terror reigned in Louisiana. We shall pass "Colfax" on Red river where they had the terrible massacre. The few excitable cadets on both sides were to blame. But this is all familiar history and will be of little interest to your readers.

We have now passed Alexandria on the Red river. They have no wells along this valley, and are entirely dependent upon their cisterns of rain water. The water of this river is not fit to drink, it is always muddy and of a reddish color hence the river derives its name. The water of the Mississippi on the contrary, is considered to be the best in the world. It will keep good six months and when it becomes stale will within ten days clarify itself and be better than before.

These are most beautiful moonlight nights. The weather is like our June and I am enjoying the trips. We shall reach Shreveport sometime Thursday morning which you will see makes quite a journey. Next week I hope to give you a letter from Texas. B.

On Board Steamer April 15, 1878.

MAY MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY has a fresh series of extracts from the journals of H. D. Thoreau, appropriately treating of "May Days." More charming sketches of travel could not well be than "Recent Florence," by Henry James, Jr., and T. B. Aldrich's "From Ponkapog to Pesth." Charles Dudley Warner's fifth paper on The Adirondacks Verified, "A Character Study," is quite as delightful as any of its predecessors. Mark Twain writes with characteristic humor "About Magnanimous-Incident Literature," and there is an unusually interesting short story by C. E. Craddock, "The Dancin' Party at Harrison's Cove." "Some Recent Volumes of Verse" is an admirable critical article by W. D. Howells, reviewing the lately published works of J. T. Trowbridge, Edgar Fawcett, Mrs. Piatt and Mrs. Moulton. There is an excellent article on "The Old Pope and the New," by Wm. Chauncy Langdon. Great interest will be felt at this time in Prof. N. S. Shaler's "The Silver Question Geologically Considered," as well as in "Who Pays Productive Duties?" by Horatio C. Burchard. The Contributors' Club is entertaining as usual, discussing among other matters "The Lobby" and "Grant White's Americanisms."

SCRIBNER introduces to its readers eight new draughtsmen, from the ranks of the painters, viz.: F. E. Church, R. Gifford, H. W. Robbins, L. DeForest, Will. H. Low, Frederick Dielman, Alden Weir and Walter Francis Brown, most of whom have contributions in the present National Academy. Drawings are also given, by Walter Shirlaw, Kelly, Moran, Bolles, Reinhart, Vanderhoof, Riordan, Schell, Turner, Davidson, and others. Among the engravings of this number are two by Marsh and two by Cole, with blocks by many others of the leading American engravers. The opening paper, "Merry Days with Bow and Quiver," is by Maurice Thompson, the archer-poet, whose paper on Archery last year in this magazine brought him nearly five hundred letters of inquiry. Another illustrated paper is by Edward Eggleston on "The New York Post-Office," where the writer finds a model system of civil service and many other equally rare and curious things. Among the numerous cuts is a large portrait of Postmaster James, drawn by J. Alden Weir, and engraved by Cole. Of the illustrated material, there is "An Impossible Story," by Bayard Taylor, in which certain desirable reforms are achieved; "Lissy," a short story by Margaret H. Eckerson; "Little Rose and the House of the Snowy Range," a Colorado bit of travel, by "H. H."; and a light essay "Concerning the use of Fagots at Geneva," by Leonard W. Bacon. In "Topics of the Time" Dr. Holland discusses "Recent Financial Legislation," "The Defeat of the Turk," and "The Talk about Retribution."

LIPPINCOTT has an illustrated paper on Roumania, by Edward King, which will attract attention by its timeliness, Roumania being, as a leading New York journal remarks, "just now the pivot of political interest in Eastern Europe." Another well-illustrated article, entitled "A Mountain-Holiday," gives a thrilling account of a trip over the recently-completed Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, which penetrates to the heart of the Rocky Mountains, attaining an elevation scarcely inferior to that of the great Peruvian road, with still steeper gradients and sharper curves. Its construction is probably the greatest feat of engineering yet accomplished in the United States. There is a variety of short and interesting articles in this number. This magazine is steadily improving with each issue, and the numerous illustrations which embellish the text make this a peculiarly attractive number.

ST. NICHOLAS opens with a graphic story of the fisher-folk life of the Hudson River, with a fine frontispiece illustrating it. The inimitable "Peterkins" of Lucretia P. Hale re-appear, this time in the perplexities of "moving"—a household trouble that brings out very amusingly their curious aptitudes for blundering. Mr. Irwin Russell tells about "Sam," a darkey boy, and his funny doings on his birthday, with a chum, the story being characteristically illustrated by Sol Eytinge. Then there is a liberally illustrated article, entitled, "Where Money is Made," describing the Government Mint at Philadelphia, and a paper about school children in Paris, with several pictures. The whole number is full of diversion, and will be a great refreshment to the young folks in the middle of their long school term.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON opens with "Periwinkle," one of Edward Eggleston's bright stories. Other stories in this number are "The Donkey's Miracle," and "In the Church Tower." There is a good installment of "Tom's Heathen," the serial so highly commended by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and a chapter of "The Crew of the Sam Weller." "College Morals," by C. F. Thwing will attract attention, in view of the notice into which the doings of college students have come so prominently of late. Another matter which has been considerably discussed recently receives spicy treatment by Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, under the title, "The Constitution of Benevolent Societies." Rossiter Johnson has an interesting article called "A Typographical Crime," in which he tells some plain truths about the abuse of the Bible in the method pursued in chopping it up into verses and otherwise mutilating it. A new serial by Edward Everett Hale, entitled "Aunt Huldah's Scholars," will begin in the June number.

HARPER opens with a beautifully illustrated paper, entitled "Coast Rambles in Essex," by S. A. Drake, the author of "Nooks and Corners of the New England Coast." Mr. Drake, in his most charming style, gives us the romances and humors of Lynn, Swampscot and Nahant. The "Song Birds of the West" is contributed by Robert Rideway, our great ornithological authority, and is exquisitely illustrated by Gibson and Beard. The Emperor William's summer palaces are described in an illustrated paper, entitled "Along the Havel," by Arthur Venner, who, in the course of his article, narrates an interesting adventure of Carl Schurz's younger days. The two great serial novels of the year, "McLeod of Dare," by William Black, and "The Return of the Native," by Thomas Hardy, grow in interest with every monthly installment. There are also in this number, besides the illustrated story already mentioned, two interesting short stories—"My Nephew's Crotchets," by Lucretia P. Hale, and "Why Jack went to Europe," by Julian Hawthorne. The "Easy Chair" and other editorial departments are excellent.

THE ECLECTIC has a table of contents embracing twenty-two articles. There is an interesting sketch of Victor Emmanuel, the late king of Italy. Also instructive papers on the following subjects of current interest: "The European Situation"; "Popular Superstitions of the Turks"; and "Pope Leo XIII." Tennyson's latest poem is also given. "French Home Life, the Influence of Women," is a very readable essay. These and other attractions make the number one of great value.

THE SANITARIAN for May is filled with the usual practical information on sanitary questions. As a medium of presenting to the public the best essays read before medical and other societies on subjects pertaining to health it is doing excellent service.

NEW JERSEY HOME MAGAZINE continues to cultivate a field peculiar to itself, and opens the way for writers of moderate ability to get before the public in print. As far as we have examined, it aims to do no harm, which is, at least, a negative virtue that is not to be despised in this day of pernicious reading.

If you want your Baby to look bright do not put it to sleep with laudanum when restless, but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.—25 cents a bottle.

VEGETINE.
For Dropsy.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Oct. 19, 1877.

DR. H. R. STEVENS—

It is a pleasure to give my testimony to your valuable medicine. I was sick for a long time with *Dropsy*, under the doctor's care. He said it was *Water between the Heart and Liver*. I received no benefit until I commenced taking Vegetine; in fact, I was growing worse. I have tried many remedies; they did not help me. Vegetine is the medicine for *Dropsy*. I began to feel better after taking a few bottles. I have taken thirty bottles in all. I am perfectly well, never felt better. No one can feel more thankful than I do.

I am, dear sir, gratefully yours,
A. D. WHEELER.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE
For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.

ISLESBORO, ME., Dec 28, 1877.

MR. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I had a *cough* for eighteen years, when I commenced taking the Vegetine. I was very low; my system was debilitated by disease. I had the *Kidney Complaint* and was very *nervous*—*cough* bad, *lungs sore*. When I had taken one bottle I found it was helping me; it has helped my cough, and it strengthens me. I am now able to do my work. Never have found anything like the Vegetine. I know it is everything it is recommended to be.

MRS. A. J. PENDETON.

VEGETINE is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowels; quiets the nervous system; acts directly upon the secretions; and arouses the whole system to action.

VEGETINE
For Sick Headache.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Jan. 1, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I have used your Vegetine for *Sick Headache*, and been greatly benefitted thereby. I have every reason to believe it to be a good medicine.

Yours very respectfully,
MRS. JAMES CONNER,
411 Third St.

HEADACHE—There are various causes for headache, as derangement of the circulating system, of the digestive organs, of the nervous system, &c. Vegetine can be said to be a sure remedy for the many kinds of headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint, Nervousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Biliousness, &c. Try the Vegetine. You will never regret it.

VEGETINE.
Doctor's Report.

DR. CHAS. M. DUDDENHAUSEN, Apothecary,
Evansville, Ind.

The doctor writes: I have a large number of good customers who take Vegetine. They all speak well of it. I know it is a good *medicine* for the complaints for which it is recommended.

Dec. 27, 1877.

VEGETINE is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them nature's sweet sleep.

VEGETINE.
Doctor's Report.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.—

Dear Sir—We have been selling your valuable Vegetine for three years, and we find that it gives perfect satisfaction. We believe it to be the best blood purifier now sold. Very respectfully,

DR. J. E. BROWN & CO., *Druggists*,
Uniontown, Ky.

Vegetine has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE.
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

FOR SALE.

Tall trees of all kinds of wood that grow in this part of the country, from 30 to 90 ft., 6 in. at top, and straight, for piles, telegraph, flagstaffs, etc.; plank of all sorts for house trimmings, carriage or bridge builders; sawed and split posts, all sizes and lengths, of locust, oak, chestnut, etc.; sled runners; stone-boat plank; locust timber, from 4 to 22 inches in diameter, 70 ft. long; 10,000 posts and rails; cord wood, any quantity, at home or delivered, from $2.50 to $8 per cord; ornamental trees, green, from 4 to 12 ft. high, at half price; vinegar by the gallon or barrel, from pure cider, from 2 to 40 years old, for cash or approved paper.

N. B. One 3-seat carriage for sale or exchange for a small one.

ROBT. C. VAIL,
Walnut Hill, half way from Plainfield to Rahway.
a29tf

THIRD SUBSCRIPTION
CONCERT
OF THE
PLAINFIELD VOCAL SOCIETY,
AT THE
Congregational Church,
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1878.

Mr. E. J. FITZHUGH, Conductor.

MADAME MEDINA, ... Soprano.
MR. CLARK W. EVANS, ... Pianist.

The Programme will consist of
MADRIGALS, PART SONGS,
GLEES, MALE CHORUSES, MOTETTES,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS.

Admission 50 Cents. Reserved Seats 75 Cents.

Sale of Reserved Seats will begin on Tuesday, April 23rd, at Shaw's Drug Store.

18ap3w

DANIEL HALSEY,
LATE
HALSEY & HUNTER,
817 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

A New and Complete Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
At the well-known Clothing House of
DANIEL HALSEY.

This Stock is well made, perfect fitting, and extremely
Cheap for Cash.

CASSIMERE PANTS,	from $1.50 up.
CHILDREN'S SUITS,	from $2.50 up.
CHILDREN'S KILT SUITS,	Very Cheap.
DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS,	Very Low.

YOUTH'S, BOY'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, and MEN'S, BOY'S and CHILDREN'S SPRING OVERCOATS cannot be surpassed in style, quality and price by any House in the City or State.

DANIEL HALSEY,
817 Broad St., Newark.

4ap3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS IS NOT A
FLAG!

"Our Flag is still There."

Bargains this week at
WHITE'S.

1 Case Standard Prints, Fast Colors, 5c. yard.

1 Case 4-4 Muslin, equal to Fruit of the Loom, only 8c. per yard.

1 Bale Heavy Brown Toweling 6c. yard.

50 dozen Ladies' Men's and Children's Hose, from 6c. a pair and upwards.

Table Linen, Towels and Napkins, from auction, Very cheap.

A good assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods at Popular Prices.

Remember the Number, 15, East Front st.
The Sign of the Flag,
Jas. E. White.

DEMAREST,
THE POPULAR
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER,
GIVES
THE BEST GOODS
FOR
THE LEAST MONEY.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
GROCERIES
To Suit the Times!

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, 34c. per Gallon.
JAVA COFFEE, 32c. per Pound.
MARACAIBO COFFEE, 28c. per Pound.
RIO COFFEE, 25c. per Pound.
GRANULATED SUGAR, 10c. per Pound.
EXTRA C SUGAR, 8c. per Pound.
WHITE BEANS, 8c. per Quart.
GOOD BUTTER, 25c. per Pound.

Clover and Timothy Seed, First Quality and Lowest Rates.

Formosa Oolong Tea, AT 60C.
Can't be beat! Try it!

Teas Retailed
AT
Jobber's Prices.

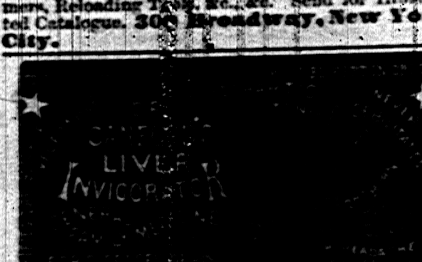
Licensed to sell
ALES, WINES AND LIQUORS,
For Family and Medicinal Use.

P. M. DEMAREST,
Front St., nearly opposite Post Office.
PLAINFIELD N. J.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY, 1878. TENTH ANNUAL VOLUME NOW READY. 28 pages. Price 50 cts. Free by mail. Contains the names and circulations of all newspapers, and a Gazetteer of the towns in which they are published. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. 10 Spruce Street. New York.

FOWLER & FULTON,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Solid Head, Reloading, Military and Sporting, Central Fire
CARTRIDGES!
Also Rim Fire Ammunition for Pistols and Rifles, Cartridge Cases, Swaged and Patched Bullets, Primers, Reloading Tools, &c., &c. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 300 Broadway, New York City.



THE CO-OPERATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

It has been asserted that one-half of all money paid by New York advertisers for advertising outside of that city goes to the CO-OPERATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

If this statement is true there is no occasion for surprise that prominent papers which are still charging war prices for advertising feel called upon to abuse a rival with which they find themselves unable to maintain a competition.

Full particulars about the Co-operative Newspapers, together with catalogues and advertising rates mailed free on application to BEALS & FOSTER, Gen'l Ag'ts AMERICAN NEWSPAPER UNION, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

BEFORE BUYING OR RENTING A
CABINET OR PARLOR ORGAN
Be sure to send for our LATEST CATALOGUE and CIRCULARS with NEW STYLES, REDUCED PRICES and much information. *Sent free.* MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York or Chicago.

40 MIXED CARDS, with name 10c. Agents' outfit 10c. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

ORGANS Retail price $280 only $65. PIANOS Retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains Beatty, Washington, N.J.

25 Fancy Cards, Snowflake, Marble, etc., no 2 alike with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co. Nassau, N. Y.

30 Mixed Cards, snowflake, Damask, &c., no 2 alike, with name, 10 cents. J. MINKLER & CO., Nassau, N.Y.

JEWETT & SONS PERFECTLY PURE WHITE LEAD
TRADE MARK

AND
Jewett's Perfectly Pure
LINSEED OIL;
RAW, BOILED AND REFINED.
MANUFACTURED BY
JOHN JEWETT & SONS,
New York.
For Sale
By the principal Paint Dealers in
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
ap18m3

ALWAYS SELECT THE BEST.
WADSWORTH, MARTINEZ & LONGMAN

PURE PAINTS
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Is endorsed by every PRACTICAL PAINTER. COVERING CAPACITY & DURABILITY EXCEED ANY KNOWN PAINT. Buildings Painted with our Prepared Paints, if not satisfactory, will be Repainted at our Expense.
FOR SALE BY
A. SWALM,
PLAINFIELD, N.J.
ap18m3

JUST RECEIVED!
A large Assortment of
SPRING and SUMMER
CLOTHS & CASSIMERES
Suitable for
MEN'S, YOUTH'S & BOYS' CLOTHING

At prices never before so low.
All Wool Suits for Men, to Order, $15 to $25.
All Wool Suits for Men, Ready Made, $10.
All Wool Suits for Boys, Ready Made, $4 to $6.
All Wool Cassimere, per yard, 65 cents.
Union Cassimere, per yard, 18 to 50 cents.
Also a full line of Gents' and Boys'
FURNISHING GOODS.
JOHN B. FRENCH.
NO. 19 CHERRY ST.

$2,500 A YEAR | ACTIVE, ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED ON OUR
GRAND
COMBINATION PROSPECTUS
OF
150 DISTINCT PUBLICATIONS
AND
100 Styles of Bibles and Testaments.
Representing Agricultural, Biographical, Historical, Religious and Miscellaneous Works of universal interest.
A NOVEL FEATURE IN CANVASSING!!
Sales made from this Prospectus when all single Books fail. Also, Agents Wanted on our Magnificent Edition of Family Bibles. Superior to all others. With invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free on application.
PREMIUM FAMILY BIBLES
ENGLISH and GERMAN, PROTESTANT and CATHOLIC. Awarded superiority over all others for their invaluable Aids and superb Bindings at the GRAND CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, 1876. Also General and Local
AGENTS WANTED
For
GREAT WAR BOOK
the most Comprehensive, Reliable and sensational History of the great War between the Turk. With its 300 ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS, MAPS, &c. Address
JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers,
Philadelphia.

RAILROADS.

Central Railroad
OF NEW JERSEY.
All Rail Line to Long Branch.

Passenger Station in New York, Foot of Liberty St.

Arrangement, commencing Nov. 26, 1877.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3:23, 5:53, 6:33, [illegible] A. M.; 1:25, 2:48, 3:51, [illegible] 7:21, 9:30, 10:25, 11:11, P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., at [illegible] 8:45, 10:15, 11:30, A. M.; 1:00, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:15, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:15, 8:25, 9:30, 12:00 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at [illegible] 9:20, 11:00, A. M.; 12:03, 1:37, 2:03, 4:08, [illegible] 5:48, 6:05, 6:38, 7:18, 8:00, 9:10, 10:15, P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

[illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] A. M.; 2:54, [illegible] 9:28, P. M.

Leave Easton at 7:00, 9:40, A. M.; 1:00, 4:00, [illegible] P. M. In addition a train leaves Phillipsburg at 6:45, P. M. DAILY.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for New York at 3:23, [illegible] A. M.; 10:25, P. M. For Dunellen and Bound Brook at 1:25, 10:41, A. M.; 6:35, P. M. For Somerville and Easton at 5:35, P. M.

Leave New York for Plainfield at 9:30, A. M.; 5:30 and 12:00, P. M.

Leave Easton for Plainfield at 9:40, A. M., and from Phillipsburg at 6:45, P. M.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

Train leaving Plainfield at 7:38, A. M., connects at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Elmira, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 9:47, A. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Scranton, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 2:04, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Tunkhannock, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 5.05, P. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere Mauch Chunk, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 6:35, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Elmira, etc.

LONG BRANCH DIVISION.

Trains leaving Plainfield at 7.58, 11:34, A. M., 3:51, P. M., connect for Long Branch Division.

Leave Elizabethport for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt and Squan at 8:47, A. M.; 12:15, 4:20, 5:45, P. M.

Trains leaving Elizabethport at 8:17, A. M.; 12:15, 4:20, 5:45, P. M., connect at Matawan Junction for Freehold.

New York and Philadelphia—New Line.

Short Route to Trenton and Philadelphia.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia at 1:25, 7:38, 8:49, 10:20, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:18, 6:05, P. M.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton at 1:25, (except Monday) 7:38, 8:49, 10:20, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:18, 5:05, 6:05, 7:[illegible] P. M.

Passengers by the 6:05, P. M., train change cars at Bound Brook.

RETURNING.

Leave Station, Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 7:30, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30, A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, P. M.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Sts., at 1:20, (except Monday) 6:35, 8:05, 10:20, A. M.; 12:15, 2:15, 4:10, 6:15, P. M.

Passengers by 7:30, A. M., train from Philadelphia change cars at Bound Brook.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton and Philadelphia at 1:25, 10:41, A. M.; 6:35, P. M.

Leave Station Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 12:05, 9:30, A. M.; 5:30 P. M.

Leave Trenton at 1:20, 10:[illegible] A. M.; 6:10, P. M.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

JOHN JELLIFF & CO
794 & 796 Broad St.,
NEWARK, N.J.
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE
Medieval & Queen Anne Styles,
And all the latest novelties at very low prices for CASH ONLY.
Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture of every description.
Mantel and Pier Glasses.

UPHOLSTERY!
Cornices and Lambrequins,
Shades and Curtains,
Mattresses and Bedding.
Country Cottages furnished at short Notice.

Bedroom Sets from $20 upwards. Parlor Sets very cheap. Furniture of every description made to order from SPECIAL DESIGNS. mar14

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that John Newmann, of the township of Piscataway in the county of Middlesex and state of New Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors; and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.

C. C. MORGAN, Assignee.

Dated March 22, 1878.-ap11w3

NOTICE.

Is hereby given to the creditors of John Newmann, of the township of Piscataway in the county of Middlesex and state of New Jersey that all claims against his estate must be exhibited to the subscriber, his assignee, under oath or affirmation, before the twenty-second day of June next, being three months from the date of the assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said John Newmann will be filed with the Surrogate of the county of Middlesex before the ensuing term of the Orphans' Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested.

C. C. MORGAN, Assignee.

Dated March 23, 1878.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To William L. Pomeroy and John F. Plummer:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Charles Hyde is complainant and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the twenty-seventh day of May next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage made by Florens Schetter and wife to Charles Hyde on lands in the City of Plainfield, dated December 1, 1875; and you, William L. Pomeroy and John F. Plummer, are made defendants because you hold incumbrances on said lands.

Dated March 26, 1878.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
Sol'r of Complainant,
Plainfield, N. J.

ap11w6

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Anna M. Holmes:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein James M. Hand is complainant, and John B. Holmes and Anna M., his wife, and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the twenty-seventh day of May next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by John B. Holmes and wife to James M. Hand, on lands in the township of Warren—now North Plainfield—in the county of Somerset, dated May 9, 1872; and you are made a defendant because you are the wife of John B. Holmes, the defendant, and may claim an inchoate right of dower in said premises.

Dated March 26th, 1878.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
Sol'r of the Complainant,
Plainfield, N. J.

ap11w6

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Isaac Clawson:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Hannah Dunham is complainant, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant on or before the twenty-third day of May next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Randolph Dunham, junior, and wife to Randolph Dunham, on lands in the city of Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey; and you are made defendant because you hold a mortgage which is an encumbrance on said lands.

SUYDAM & JACKSON,
Sol'rs of Compl't, Plainfield, N. J.

Dated March 22d, 1878.-28w6

UNION COUNTY, SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

February 20th, 1878.

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Robert Freeman, Alanson J. Fox and Joseph B. Coward, Executors of Elizabeth A. Freeman, deceased.

On application of the above-named executors it is ordered that said executors give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order, within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Union, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the Central New Jersey Times for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said executors.

mar7m2

JAS. J. GERBER, Surrogate.

Central New Jersey Times.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

PLAINFIELD POST-OFFICE.

MAIL ARRIVES.

North & East—7.28, A. M.
East—7.28, A. M., 5.05, P. M.
East—2.04, 5.05, 6.35, P. M.
West—8.50, A. M., 5.50, P. M.

MAIL CLOSES.

North, East & South—8.15, A. M.
East—11, A. M., 2.10, P. M.
East & South—5.00 P. M.
West—7, A. M., 7.50, P. M.

Mail for Warrenville, N. J. closes at 2 P. M. Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Post Office opens at 7, A. M., closes at 7.30, P. M.—Saturdays at 8, P. M.

—The Common Council will meet next Monday evening.

—The new telegraph pole brigade approached the city on Monday last.

—Keepers of "sample rooms" will find a good poem on our last page.

—Mr. Goodwin, whose name figured in the recent testimony of detectives Lowell and Shield, has removed to this city.

—E. M. Laing is stocking up his new Gents' furnishing store on Cherry street with a fine line of goods.

—Mr. L. L. Compton has treated himself to a very handsome pair of black carriage horses during the past week.

—Bishop Scarborough visited Grace church and Church of the Holy Cross last Sunday. He remained in the city several days, the guest of Rev. Mr. Embury.

—A Japanese tower revolves on its axis in Mrs. P. Dunn's store to show the curious forms of the beauties of her millinery department.

—Peter TenBroeck has been appointed by the Mayor to take charge of all unmuzzled dogs found at large from now until October.

—The "oldest inhabitant" says that apple blossoms are a rare thing to see in April in such profusion as we witness them this Spring.

—A man must be destitute of all love for the beautiful if he cannot find enjoyment in the landscape which lie around us at the present time in every direction.

—Mr. Guion's coal and wood yard on Fourth street is one of the many places in the city where those articles can be procured at reasonable rates.

—Miss Vail whose crayon piece, on exhibition at Mr. Voorhees', has been so much admired, has opened an art school and will be seen by her public-last card in another column.

—Dr. Vincent will leave his Sunday school diocese, which is known to run beyond the entire United States, to take care of itself while he seeks a little rest in a trip to Europe.

—The sign of a goat rampant is an appropriate one for a drinking saloon. Nothing will "butt" a man over, physically and morally, more effectually than tippling.

—The Plainfield Athletic Club has leased a plot of ground in the rear of Randolph's mills which they will lay out into a fifth mile track, and otherwise adapt to the purposes of the club.

—Dr. W. W. Gamble removed to New York city last Monday, and has set up a dental parlor at 268 Grand street opposite Lord & Taylor's, where he will be pleased to see his old patrons.

—The Mayor has issued an edict against unmuzzled dogs, which are to be captured and "pounded," if discovered without a muzzle after May 1st. Every dog may therefore consider that he has "his day" of freedom until further notice.

—The illegal saloon on Park avenue is now in full blast. Three poor fellows, holding each other up with the greatest difficulty, might have been seen about 3 o'clock last Friday afternoon, staggering into it, to celebrate the opening.

—Those who were instrumental in operating the license ordinance declare that they meant precisely what Judge Good interprets the ordinance to mean in its application to Druggists.

—A special policeman saw a drunken boy only 12 years of age staggering through Plainfield avenue on Monday. What saloon makes boys drunk? Here is a field for detectives to work in.

—Next week we shall give an interesting history of Grace church as presented by Rev. Dean Rodman in his Easter evening discourse on the occasion of their twenty-fifth anniversary.

—The Orthodox Friends will have a very neat looking meeting house when the work upon and about it is completed, which will be in a few days. The school room on the second floor is especially cheerful and adapted to its purpose.

—Persons of small means and who wish to spend some of it in travelling, will read with satisfaction an article on our first page by G. W. Smalley, the London correspondent of the New York Tribune. He tells you how you can make a two months' visit to Europe for $300.

—A meeting for prayer for the suppression of intemperance, and the success of women's work in this direction will be held in the parlor of the Holly Tree Inn on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Christian women, and all who desire to see Rum driven out of Plainfield, are invited to attend these meetings.

—Mr. Benj. Megie, who has been a resident of the city for several years, has removed his jewelry business from New York, where for twenty years he has conducted a store, and may now be found on North Avenue near the depot. He is prepared to serve the public as his advertisement shows.

—The last meeting of the season, and one of the best, was enjoyed by the "Nameless Club" last Thursday evening, when it was entertained at the residence of Mr. James McGee, of Washington Park. A play was acted in costume, called "The Loan of a Lover," and it was capitally performed.

—Rev. Dr. Chickering, who preached in the Crescent Avenue church last Sunday morning and in the evening addressed two congregations on the subject of temperance, has reached the advanced age of three score years and ten. He was for thirty years pastor of a Congregationalist church in Portland, Maine. While in the city Dr. C was the guest of Dr. Stockbridge.

—An incorrect statement in a newspaper circulation respecting the financial condition of the Methodist Church of this city. It is spoken of in connection with a suit instituted by the Trustees against Charles W. Hodges to recover pew rent due. The fact is the Church's financial status is excellent. The suit in question is for the purpose of getting judgment on a three months' note for eighty dollars given by Mr. Hodges about a year ago to the Trustees for pew rent.

—The Plainfield Athletic B. B. Club will open the season by a match with the Crescent's on Saturday afternoon at 4:45 on the latter's grounds. Both of these clubs are now prepared for an active season which promises well for the amusement of the Plainfield public.

—The Newark "Advertiser" of Tuesday gives a letter of almost a column and a half from a Plainfield correspondent in which the writer has many pleasant things to say about us, and especially about the healthfulness of our climate. The article is headed "A Coming Sanitarium."

—We were looking over an interesting old manuscript record the other day belonging to the Friends' Meeting of this vicinity. It gives the births of children born to Quaker parents in this region as far back as 1705. Among the most numerous of family names appear the Fitz Randolphs, Shotwells, Vails, Websters, Laings, Marshes, Pounds and Thorns.

—Dr. Gilbert is to lose the honor of having his name connected with the elevated railroad in New York city. An application has been made to change its name to the "Metropolitan" etc. A trial trip was made over a portion of the road on Monday. By the 15th of this month it is expected to be in running order as far as Fifty-ninth street.

—Mr. J. T. Vail has contracted for the building of two very pretty dwellings on Franklin place. Work has already been begun. John C. Manchester is the carpenter and Isaac Melbourn, the mason. Now is the time to put money into real estate. Plainfield capitalists are never backward in going forward with improvements. Several of the finest houses in the city have been built during these hard times.

—On last Thursday evening the primary class of Dr. Yerkes' Sunday school under the care of the Misses Jones and Rich gave one of the best infantile entertainments that grown people are often permitted to listen to. The exercises were all simple, short and satisfactory. It is difficult to say who of the seventy or eighty little boys and girls performed the best in their singing and recitals. Some voices being more distinct than others, the pieces that were particularly delightful to the audience were "Going to Bed," "Babe in High Chair," "The three Texts," "Grandma Brown" and "Daisy's Faith." But every one spoke with confidence and without prompting and showed the care of the teachers and parents in their drilling of the little ones.

Vocal Society Concert.

The Vocal Society gives its last concert for this season on Thursday evening 2nd inst. at the Congregational church. The program is the best they have ever presented, including the "Inflamatus," from Stabat Mater," and Mendelssohn's "Forty-third Psalm," in addition to the usual bright collection of glees and madrigals etc. Mr. Clark W. Evans is the Pianist. Reserved seats can be procured at Shaw's.

Holly Tree Inn Services.

The service at the Holly Tree Inn on Sunday, were conducted by Rev. Dr. Smith of the Congregational church. There was a good attendance and the exercises were more than usually impressive. Several requests were read. Prayer was asked for a husband and son, also for a young man a patron of the Inn, who has gone to the West to find employment, and who in his "Good bye" to the ladies promised them to lead a temperate life.

Public School Items.

—Eighty new pupils entered the different departments during the month of April. A large number were the children of new comers.

—The project of the Stillman portrait seems to be a popular one with the pupils The sum of $111.62 was raised by them towards paying for the picture.

—The principal has begun the annual examination of the classes. Two in the Fourth street Primary, taught by Miss Emma Fowler and Miss Julia J. Ketcham, were examined last week and showed good results.

—The number of pupils present at the the public schools on Monday of last week was 967, the largest number ever present at any one session. The average attendance for the week was 959.5. The present enrollment is 1032. The entire number enrolled this year is 1314.

—The Senior Class are beginning to look forward to commencement. It is expected that the names of those who receive appointments to take part in the exercises will be announced in a few weeks, and the chances of the several competitions are being thoroughly discussed.

—The last bi-monthly examination of the High and Grammar schools closed yesterday. The reports of the same combined with the daily standing of the pupils for the month of April will be sent to the parents on Tuesday next.

Excursion.

A testimonial concert to Mr. E. J. Fitzhugh will be given at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn on Tuesday 7th inst, in which the Plainfield Vocal Society will take part. There will be a grand chorus of one hundred and forty mixed voices and a male chorus of seventy. The soloists are Miss Beebe, Mr. S. B. Mills and Mr. Geo. Simpson.

Arrangements have been made to convey the Vocal Society and any of their friends who may wish to attend the concert by excursion trains connecting at the C. R. R. Depot Jersey City with the Brooklyn Annex Ferry Boat, and at Brooklyn with reserved city R. R. Cars. Leave Plainfield 5:48 p. m. train, special cars. Leave Jersey City, per Annex Boat 6:45 p. m. Arrive in Brooklyn 7:05 p. m. The same arrangements returning Fare to Jersey City and return 70 cents to Brooklyn and return, per Boat 25 cents. Admission to concert 50 cents. Tickets may be secured at Shaw's.

The Graphic's Illustrations.

Plainfield and its surroundings, especially the latter, were illustrated in the "Graphic" of April 24. The value of the advertisement which the city received through the illustrations and the descriptive article accompanying them is not to be underestimated. And yet if the large space occupied by Washington Rock and the "Falls" had been taken up by good views of three or four more churches and several of our large business blocks the city would have had a more faithful description. Several of the views of buildings given were unfortunate because they were not by any means the best views that might have been taken. This is particularly true of the Crescent Avenue church and the depot. Furthermore there should have been more regard to the relative proportions of the buildings illustrated. These are legitimate criticisms of a work that we have no reason to doubt was intended to be highly creditable in the best way, and which is certainly a proof that Plainfield has attracted attention abroad and is likely to have been better done.

Bathing.

Few are aware what important functions the skin performs in the animal economy, and how necessary it is to keep the pores open. As an aid to this, bathing is most essential. Many persons go to New York to take a Turkish bath. When they have the advantage of medicated Vapor Baths at their very doors. During the sixteen or twenty minutes which is occupied in taking the treatment, the circulation is quickened, the cutaneous pores are expanded and excited and the medicaments are absorbed into the system in its minutest parts. In fact the patient has the benefits of a visit to the hot sulphur springs without its inconvenience (or expense.) These baths are given now in Plainfield by Mrs. M. H. Quick at her residence Front St. opposite Washington Avenue. The administration of the medicated vapor treatment by Mrs. Quick is admirable. She is kind, courteous, and attentive. We hope she will receive such a measure of public support, as will enable her to enlarge her establishment and add other forms of bath.

Death of Ephraim Vail, at the Age of 94.

The illness of this aged citizen which was noticed in these columns a few weeks ago resulted fatally last Friday. The funeral occurred at the Friends' Meeting House on Sunday in the presence of a large audience. Mr. Throupe of New York and Mrs. Thistlethwaite of this city made appropriate remarks. The body was buried in the burial grounds belonging to the society.

Mr. Vail was born at Green Brook, April 4, 1784, and had, therefore, just passed his 94th year. During almost the century that he lived he had always resided on the spot where death overtook him. He married his wife, who still survives him, on March 23, 1810. Thus for a little more than 68 years those aged ones had travelled the rough ways of the world together, giving a beautiful illustration through all these years of the harmony and oneness of a true married life. Mrs. Vail was the daughter of Samuel Vail, and was born September 9, 1790, and is, consequently, approaching her 88th year. Of the five children born to them, three survive, a daughter, Mrs. Sarah Line, and two sons, Abraham and Emmor.

Uncle Ephraim, as he has been called since our earliest recollection, was a rare example of a well-preserved man. The weight of his abundant years rested very lightly upon him, and until he sprained his ankle, two years ago, he attended to his farming affairs very regularly, and was often seen in our streets disposing of his products. His mind was bright and active to the last, and though he suffered greatly from the gangrene that was consuming his vitality, he showed a remarkable interest in passing events, and even indulged in playful and humorous talk. His faculties remained thus untouched until a very few hours before he passed away, and the last conscious act he performed after speech and sight had failed him and his feet had touched the brink of the river, was to signify his wish to have his aged wife by his side, when, taking her hand in his, he pressed it in a touching and unspoken farewell.

Plainfield Inventions.

Mr. H. H. Baker's new method of propelling canal-boats is again under the inspection of the members of the New York Legislature, before whom there is a bill providing for an appropriation to test this new power on the Erie canal. A similar bill was lost by a very small vote in the session of 1876. Great interest has been shown in the invention at Albany, and the bill referred to has passed the Senate by a large vote, and has received the sanction of one or more committees. What its fate will be in the House depends upon the power of the lobby.

In the meantime Mr. Baker occasionally amuses himself in his workshop in the rear of his residence on Fifth street in planning new devices of one sort and another. Among the latest children of his inventive genius is a parallel ruler of very simple construction, and is adapted for school and office use. On one side is a perpetual calendar and a fifteen-inch rule divided into one-sixteenth inches. The ruling edge is so raised above the paper, that blotting is impossible. This feature makes it especially valuable as a school ruler. No effort has yet been made by the inventor to introduce it into general use.

Another invention of Mr. Baker is one that will win for him the approval of all the ladies. If he wished to advertise it he would probably call attention to it by some such words as these: "Dressmaking made easy," or, "Every lady her own dressmaker." It is nothing less than a figure modelled as to the bust after any form whose measurements are furnished him. The suggestion first came to him in view of assisting the ladies of his household in fitting their own dresses, and he followed up the suggestion until he had produced an exact representation of a member of his family as respects height and the form of the body from the waist to the throat. It did not take long to discover that a dress fitted upon this form was an elegant and perfect fit for the lady whom it represented. Naturally, the news of this novel device spread until Mr. Baker, who innocently thought he was only serving his own family by his discovery, was besieged by the fair ones who demanded his services in their behalf. So it has come to pass that twenty-five or thirty of these inanimate but very human-looking figures stand around in different apartments of the city to startle timid children and unsuspecting husbands, who imagine that they see the headless forms of their dear ones, so perfect is the resemblance to the original, especially when arrayed in their costume. By general consent each bear a name, so that Julias, Mary Anns, Susan Janes, etc., are now growing numerous.

We hear a great deal of the Phonograph and the revolution in society that it will occasion. But what is this compared with the revolution that society will experience when every woman in the land shall be able to have her own dress in accordance with the best rules that Fashion dictates, as this invention of Mr. Baker will enable them to do? We leave it to the imagination of the reader to suppose the consequences.

At first blush we might suppose the dressmakers would array themselves against this invention. But not so. It is a boon to them as well. For all that a lady has to do who is able to patronize a dressmaker, is to send to her this model of herself, with the goods to be made up, and the modiste will be relieved from all further trouble of sending, or waiting for, or arguing with, the customer. But we cannot stop to trace out all the results which this new device bears to the dressmaker's art. As a faithful chronicler of events, however, we must take this mention of the subject.

Original Notes.

—There are ... Like ... fellow ... a ... less ... about ...

—Our sense ... is ... the ...

—Spoggins says that if Madame Modjeska is to sing at the Vocal Society Concert, he shall Mecca special effort to be there.

—Somebody asks what "burned" of the matter anyway. We do not know unless it was used for shortening the sermon.

—Certain also of your own poets bath said, "The shades of night were falling fast." But how could they fall if they were fast?

—Let visitors at Long Branch rejoice that they live in a free country where they can rollick in the waves. In Russia the serf has been abolished.

—It is dangerous to be in the woods now, while the flowers are swinging their loaded pistils around and everything's shooting up out of the ground.

—The poet says that "Faith, fanatic faith, once wedded fast to some dear falsehood hugs it to the last"—just as the shoemaker does with a piece of leather.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

This department is open to all who have anything that is proper to say on topics of current interest. The editor, however, does not necessarily endorse, the opinions which the correspondent is permitted to express.

Shall We Make Communists?

That dangerous class known as communists are persons of improvident and unthrifty habits; and having no property of their own, are in favor of dividing among themselves the property of others. Whenever there is an opportunity for plunder they are ready to help themselves. They were the persons who, during the riot at Pittsburgh, broke open the freight cars and carried away the contents. No matter where they are, communists envy and hate the people who by industry and economy have accumulated property, and are ready to rob and steal on every favorable opportunity.

All persons who have at heart the good order and prosperity of a community will encourage in every practicable way the accumulation of property by working people, so that in time every family may live in their own little cottage. In a community like ours in Plainfield, the only way this can be done is through a Savings Bank such as we now have, and which, through the indifference of our citizens, is in danger of going out of existence.

The fact that at the beginning of the year there were $314,217.81 on deposit shows that people who save their earnings are ready to avail themselves of the benefits of the Bank. Tens of thousands of dollars were deposited in sums so small that no person using large sums of money would be bothered with such trifles. In building a house, the owner may borrow of the Bank $3,000 and give ample security, and that sum may represent the aggregate savings of a hundred people. It is plain to be seen that those hundred people could not have loaned their money to this borrower and received the same security that the Bank received.

The rich do not need a Savings Bank; but with the poor, or comparatively poor, *it is a prime necessity*. What will be the effect of closing the Bank against the people who occasionally have five or ten dollars they wish to save? They will become discouraged and spend their money as fast as they earn it; and when misfortune comes the public will have to pay the bills. From such as these the communists will recruit their ranks. What wonder that these people are hostile to the class which refused to lend a helping hand, when that help would have placed the recipients beyond the reach of want?

Does any one doubt that idle and vicious, and consequently dangerous, people are increasing in this community? Let him look into the faces of men he will meet on Cherry and Front streets Saturday afternoon and evening; away from laboring men the stimulus to industry and economy which a Savings Bank gives them, and you leave them to drift into idle habits, to vice, and perchance to crime. The respectable citizens of Plainfield can not afford to allow such a state of things as will surely come if our Savings Bank goes out of business. And how has the existence of the Bank been put in peril? By false statements put in circulation by men who, if not communists, are actuated by the spirit of communism. That spirit is revolutionary; it means the destruction of the existing order of things.

The continuance of our Savings Bank is a matter of general public interest. You will not find a substantial citizen on our streets, or a commuter on the cars, who will not say, "Certainly, we must have a Savings Bank in Plainfield." But what is the business of everybody is the business of nobody. Who will move in the matter? As it is a matter of such public concernment, it would be a proper thing for the Mayor to invite the officers and directors of our two National Banks, and the officers and trustees of the Savings Bank, to meet and confer together for the purpose of devising a plan on which the present Bank can resume and continue business.

S.

Plainfield, April 29. 1878.

A Man Worth Knowing.

As a patron and reader of your valuable paper I address you *sans ceremonie*. I have noticed lately a number of pins or squibs in the New York "Herald" aimed at U. S. Senator David Davis which may be well enough to excite a smile in those who do not know the man. But with those who know him as I do they have no effect whatever. With Judge Davis I have lived in social intercourse as a neighbor for a long period of years and I know the purity of his character, the goodness of his heart and the many most excellent traits of character that adorn his whole life. I therefore can afford to justify the ignorance of the author of the paragraphs referred to above.

I left this my native state in the year 1839 then eighteen years old and adopted Bloomington, Illinois as my home. At that time Bloomington contained about 500 inhabitants among whom was Judge Davis who was then in partnership with Wells Coulton, and that firm was the leading law firm in that section of the country. Soon after this Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, then residing in Springfield, Illinois assumed a prominence as lawyers throughout the state. At the terms of court held at Bloomington, Lincoln and Douglas were present. David Davis was then the presiding Judge. Many times these great men made their journey on horse back, carrying their law books and clothing in saddle bags. Both of these great statesmen have testified in more ways than one to the exalted worth and legal attainments of Judge Davis, Mr. Lincoln by elevating him to the highest judicial tribunal known on earth.

This act set the conditions of a political episode of Judge Davis. As an ... it is at an old line Henry Clay whig and ... Douglas ...

... I ran for State Senator in Illinois to which Mr. Judge Davis was elected, I appealed to Mr. Douglas to furnish some pin (a southern place) on which to hang a charge in order that the democratic vote might be held a unit, but nothing would "stick," and many democrats voted his election. It was over this when he would allow his name to be used. Instance the political cast of the Legislature of Illinois which chose him U. S. Senator. It is quite a general impression that the political atmosphere of Washington city has contaminated many of our best Statesmen, but if Judge Davis can ever be induced to associate himself, to the extent of even touching the hem of his political garment with "rings" or jobs then my faith in human nature will perish forever.

J. D.

In Memoriam.

At the regular convocation of Jerusalem Chapter No. 54 of Royal Arch Masons, held this evening, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Since our last convocation the inexorable hand of death has taken from among us our companion John C. Sutphen, who has been permitted to pass the mystic veils of the Holy Tabernacle, to dwell with the great I Am; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss of our late companion, who was endeared to us not only for his many acts of brotherly kindness, but also for his zeal and devotion to the cause of Masonry.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the bereaved family in this their hour of affliction, and trust that He who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, and who is a Father to the fatherless," will be their guide and protect them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our late companion.

W. L. GAVETT,
S. POPE, } Committee.
J. L. HALL,

Plainfield, April 25, 1878.

Local Miscellany.

Denton, the Nurseryman and Florist, gives to each purchaser of five dollars worth of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, 18 fine Verbenas, or 3 hardy Shrubs, or 6 good Grapevines.

New stock of Fringes, lace ties etc. at Whitney's very cheap.

Mrs. S. C. Conklin has a fine lot of Millinery Goods in all the new styles. Also, Flowers Silks and Ribbons, all at New York prices. ap25tf

Hosiery in great variety at Whitney's.

100,000, 100,000, 100,000—We have given the Nitrous Oxide Gas (our own invention) to over 100,000 patients, for the painless extraction of teeth, without a single accident. Children can take it as well as adults. Headquarters, Colton Dental Association, 19 Cooper Institute, N. Y.

Hamburgs cheap from auction at Whitney's.

Picture Frames, Looking Glasses, Cornices, Brackets, Passepartouts, etc. large assortment at Swain's, 42 West Front St.

New lot cotton Trimming at Whitney's.

No wood used in bale Hay, at L. B. Boice's Somerset street.

Good spool cotton 10 cents doz at Whitney's.

To the People.

Carpets, of all grades and qualities, ranging in price from 35 cts. to $2,00 and upwards. This large assortment, including beautiful Brussels, which outstrips the pretentious stocks of even large cities, is not to be met with in Retail Carpet Houses this side of New York or Boston, is now to be seen at our Store. We have completed arrangements with one of the finest Carpet Houses in New York, so that we can show you, as it were, at your door, a New York Wholesale Stock, which is done through the medium of a wonderful invention, Richardson's Carpet Exhibitor. This wonderful piece of ingenuity is so arranged that we can show from half a yard sample, as it were, a thousand yards or in other words, it multiplies the sample a thousand times, matching it perfectly and making it appear just as it would made up and nailed upon the floor, and shows it better than when rolled out the old way. This gives all the opportunity of selecting from a great variety of New and Choice Patterns. We shall be continually supplied from our New York wholesale house with all the new styles and varieties which no merchant would be able to carry in stock. Thus relieved of this burden, having no interest or money invested, no remnants to take off profits, no old stock or unsaleable patterns left as permanent investments, we can afford to send and get you any style or pattern you may select without extra charge, and cheaper than you could buy the same were you in New York yourself. We have entered on this enterprise not from selfish motives alone. We consider when we offer the people in this vicinity a stock of carpets to make purchase from, such as they could not meet with in any retail store short of the largest cities, and propose selling them at very low figures, that we have given them such a kindness that we are fain to believe it will not go unappreciated. So make the exact measurement of your room, and we will pledge ourselves to suit you in Pattern, Quality and Price, and furnish you the Carpet in the shortest possible notice. Carpets cut to fit the room, and made up if desired.

Very respectfully yours,
POPE BROTHERS.

Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Mats, &c.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Drake, the Tailor, may be found on Cherry St. near Front St. where he is prepared with increased facilities to serve his old patrons. Expenses light and prices correspondingly low.

Bale Hay, free from dust and dirt, baled by hand power, without wood, at L. B. Boice's Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

Full line of trimming silks in Black and colors at Whitney's.

Another car load of flour, the finest in the city just received by L. B. Boice, Somerset street.

Whitney's 75c. kids take the lead.

The best Timothy Hay in Plainfield is now being baled by L. B. Boice, Somerset street. The dust and dirt is thoroughly taken out and the hay pressed by hand power.

Pianos and Organs, for sale or rented on most favorable terms. Pianos tuned by experienced city tuner. Parsons & Co.

For a full line of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings and mats, call at S. H. Whitney's No. 6 Front street.

"Domestic," Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machines. New and second-hand at the new prices.—Machines bought, exchanged, rented, repaired. R. Mack, Ag't. 24 Front street; (Compton's Building.)

For a complete stock of Hosiery, Notions, Dress Goods, Linen and White goods call at S. H. Whitney's No. 6 Front street.

Artists materials at Swains, Front St.

Just received, one ton of Lump Salt for Horses, at L. B. Boice's, Somerset street. Three cents a pound.

DIED.

VAIL.—At Green Brook, N. J., April 26, 1878, Ephraim Vail, aged 94 years, 22 days.

DAVID LEESON,
UNDERTAKER,
Holds himself ready to wait on the public night or day ... Has the most modern improvements in Coffins ... and Hearses ... Coaches furnished if desired ...
Residence and office Front St. ...
Plainfield, N. J.

ALEX. M. RUNYON,
UNDERTAKER.
Residence 75 Front St., opposite Peck's,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
...

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN POST OFFICE
May 1, 1878.
...
Persons calling for the above will say advertised.
W. VAIL, P. M.

SCHOOL OF ART.
Miss Vail ... has opened ... in the Hartman Building, ... on North Av., ...
...

Situation Wanted,
By a ... young man ... as clerk ...
Address ... E. T. B. ...

WANTED.
... P. O. Box 1189, Plainfield, N. J.

WANTED.
Pasturage ... Address W. Box 802, Plainfield.

TO LET.
A desirable Residence, containing 11 rooms, on Front St., next to Dr. South's. Three minutes walk from the Depot. Price ...
C. C. MEEKER, Esq.
my2tf

LOTS FOR SALE.
Two improved Building Lots, 53 feet front each by 200 feet deep, extending through from Second to Third, between Richmond and Sandford Sts., about ten minutes' walk from the depot. Price $600 each.
ap2tw2 A. G. THORN.

ELECTION NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Washington Fire Ins. Co. will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, May 14, 1878, from 4 to 5 o'clock, p. m., for the election of three Directors, to serve for three years.
JOSEPH M. MATHER, Secy.
May 1, 1878.

MACHINERY
AT
SCHENCK'S MACHINE SHOP,
Race Street, North Plainfield, N. J.
Repairing Lawn Mowers a Specialty.
All kinds of Machinery repaired. my2m2

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
Bond & Mortgage,
At Geo. A. Marsh's,
Opposite Depot.
mar21tf

NOTICE.—Whereas, the Township of Plainfield having been authorized by a recent act of the Legislature, the Township Committee, at their last meeting, by resolution, authorized the Collector of Township Taxes and Township Attorney to collect all past due taxes, adding interest at the rate of seven per cent and costs. For all taxes remaining unpaid after May 15th next the real and personal property will be sold, to make the taxes and costs.
By order of the TOWN COMMITTEE.
Plainfield, N. J., April 23, 1878.

$850
Wanted on a Cottage worth $2,500, insured for $1,500.
ALEX. B. BUTTS,
Attorney at Law, Front St.,
Opposite Cherry St., Plainfield, N. J.

[Established 20 years in New York.]
BENJ. G. MEGIE,
Dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
26 North Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. near Depot.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly repaired and warranted. Hair Work made to order in the latest style.
Repairing of French Clocks a Specialty.

GEO. SMILLIE, DENTIST,
Front St., opp. Post Office,
Would inform the public that he has associated with him in business
Dr. C. H. CLARK,
Formerly of this city, and that from date the business will be conducted under the name and firm of
SMILLIE & CLARK.
ap25

In Bankruptcy: District of New Jersey, ss.
At Newark, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1878.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Harvey Dayton, of Plainfield, in the county of Union and state of New Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
my2w3 782 Broad Street.

NOTICE.
The Trustees of School District No. 1, Plainfield, hereby give notice that they have agreed upon a proposal to raise five-sixteenths of one per cent of the total taxable valuation of the district, as necessary for the ... of the schools during the ensuing year; and the Assessor and Collector of the City of Plainfield are hereby notified to assess, and collect the same, as required by law.
C. H. STILLMAN, Pres.
J. KIRKNER, Sec.
Plainfield, N. J., April 27, 1878. my2tf

A CARD.
W. H. SEBRING announces that he is now prepared to take orders for FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS at reduced prices. ... gentleman obliged to accept any unless entirely satisfactory. ...
W. H. SEBRING, Manufacturer,
Plainfield, N. J.

TREES & PLANTS
AT LOW PRICES.
Fruit and Shade Trees, Shrubs, Rhododendrons, &c.
Arbor Vitæ, 7 to 10 ft., $25 per 100.
12 good Concord Grapevines for $1.00
10 Beautiful Ever Blooming Roses, for $1.00
Bedding Plants in great variety.
Also, Brown Leghorn Eggs for setting.
L. J. DENTON.
Plainfield, March 7, 1878.

Trees, Evergreens and Plants
AT LOW PRICES.
I have removed my Greenhouse to Front Street, adjoining the First Baptist church. ...
JOHN LINDSAY.
Vegetable Plants also for Sale.
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE LEFT BY MRS. LINDSAY.

Trees! Trees!
FOR SALE LOW!
...
EVAN JONES, Plainfield.

PECK'S CORNER.
PECK'S. PECK'S.
Peck is now offering a fine assortment of
Dress Trimmings, Bl'k Silk Fringes.
Endless variety of Buttons.
GLOVES!
2 Buttons in Operas and Colors at 48 cts.
2 and 3 Buttons in Finer Kid
Over stock of Spring and Summer Gloves in Lisle Thread and Silk is complete and the Largest in the City.
HOSIERY
Balbriggan at 8 cents, Full Regular 18 cents,
The LARGEST Assortment in Misses and Childrens' Hosiery to be
FOUND.
OUR ASSORTMENT OF
FINE FLOWERS
Are acknowledged the Largest, Richest and Cheapest.
PECK'S. PECK'S.

BUTTER! BUTTER!
MOORE,
No. 13 Cherry Street.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTTER DEALER.
FINE BUTTER A SPECIALTY,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

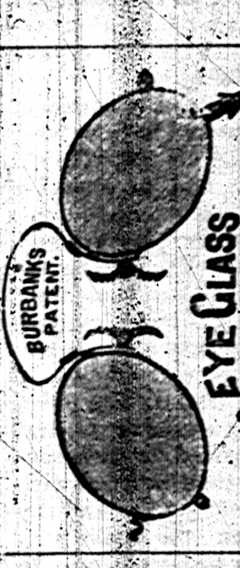
1830 1878
THAT OLD
STORE,
COR.
FRONT and PEACE Street,
WAS
RE-OPENED
on the
8th
OF APRIL,
by
HOWARD W. VAIL,
with
Complete Stock
of
Dry & Notions, Fancy Hosiery, Goods, &c.
Which will be offered at the Lowest Prices ever before known.
Friends and the Public
Are especially invited to examine Goods and Prices.
I have associated with me Mr. Walter L. Shotwell (recently with Mr. J. E. White,) a gentleman of long and thorough experience in the business, who will be pleased to see his friends and acquaintances.
H. W. V.

Fleischman's
GENUINE
VIENNA BREAD!
BAKED BY
J. GEBHARD.
Fresh every day at 5 cents a loaf.
Also, every variety of
Bread, Breakfast Rolls, French Rolls, Tea Biscuits, etc.,
And all kinds of
CAKE.
J. GEBHARD,
West Front Street, opposite ...

Dissolution of Copartnership.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership ... Shotwell & Thompson ... dissolved ...
... THOMPSON.
Plainfield, N. J., April ...

TO RENT WITH BOARD.
...

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE PROPERTY
Belonging to the estate of ...
A BRICK BUILDING,
Cor. Front and ...
THREE BRICK STORES,
Cor. Front and Grove Sts.
100 FT. BUILDING LOTS,
Front St., opp. M. E. Church.
75 FT. ON GROVE ST.
HOMESTEAD PROPERTY
... on Front St., extending through to ...
For particulars apply to Executors,
F. E. MARSH,
C. B. LEONARD.



FOR SALE OR TO LET
ON REASONABLE TERMS.
House with six rooms, garret and cellar, barn and two acres of ground, on Clinton avenue, ten minutes from Evona station. Inquire of
J. P. HARRIS,
Cor. Union and Clinton Avenues.

A HORSE FOR SALE.
Bay, sound, strong, gentle, good looking; sixteen hands, ... Will be sold cheap. Address
P. O. Box 149, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE.
Four Counter Tables suitable for stores. Also two Union Manufacturing Machines. Apply at the store of ... No. 13 Cherry St.
JOHN H. FRENCH.

BRICK HOUSE TO LET.
With 11 rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood, and only four blocks from the depot. Inquire of
W. J. LEONARD, Times Office.

LOW RENTS.
TO LET.—House on Plainfield Avenue, ...
E. M. DANIEL,
Cor. 5th St. and Plainfield Ave.

TO LET.—House and grounds, ... on Plainfield Avenue and Eighth Street. Rent ...
E. M. DANIEL.

In Chancery of New Jersey.
To Susannah C. Davis and Arthur C. Davis, her husband:
By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein The Citizens Building Loan and Savings Association of Plainfield is complainant and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill ...
JOSEPH R. COWARD,
Sol'r of Compl't, Plainfield, N. J.
Dated April 15, 1878.

TO LET.
... apply to
JAMES McGEE,
...

AGENTS WANTED
In every Village and Town in this County to introduce the ... Washing Machine ...
"The Robbins Little Washer."
... Address
EDGAR C. BURNHAM,
... Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.
...
EVAN JONES, ...

A SEMPSTRESS
...

Central New Jersey Times.

SAMPLE ROOMS.

BY VIRGINIA J. [illegible]

Samples of wine, and samples of beer,
Samples of all kinds of liquor sold here;
Samples of whisky, samples of gin,
Samples of all kinds of "bitters"—step in;
Samples of ale and porter and brandy,
Samples as large as you please, and quite handy.
Our samples are pure, and also you'll find
Our customers always genteel and refined;
For gentlemen know when they've taken enough,
And never partake of common stuff.
Besides these samples within, you know,
There are samples without of what they can do—
Samples of headache, samples of gout,
Samples of coats with the elbows out,
Samples of boots without heels or toes,
Samples of men with a broken nose,
Samples of men in the gutter lying,
Samples of men with delirium dying,
Samples of men cursing and swearing,
Samples of men all evil daring,
Samples of lonely, tired men,
Who long in vain for their freedom again;
Samples of old men worn in the strife;
Samples of young men tired of life;
Samples of ruined hopes and lives;
Samples of desolate homes and wives;
Samples of aching hearts grown cold
With anguish and misery untold;
Samples of noble youth in disgrace,
Who meet you with averted face;
Samples of hungry little ones
Starving to death in dreary homes.
In fact, there is scarcely a woe on earth,
But our "samples" have nurtured, or given them birth!
O all ye helpers to sorrow and crime,
Who deal out death for a single dime,
Know ye that the Lord, though He may delay,
Has in reserve for the last great day,
The terrible "woe" of whose solemn weight
No mortal can know, till the pearly gate
Is closed, and all with one accord
Acknowledge the justice of their award.

"Having Some Fun."

"Now, boys, I will tell you how we can have some fun," said Charlie to his companions, who had assembled one bright moonlight evening for sliding, snow-balling, and fun generally.

"What is it?" asked several at once.

"You shall see," replied Charlie. "Who's got a wood-saw?"

"I have." "So have I," replied three of the boys.

"Get them, and you, and Freddy, and Nathan each get an axe, and I will get a shovel. Let's be back in fifteen minutes."

The boys separated to go on their several errands, each wondering of what use woodsaws, and axes, and shovels could be in the play. But Charlie was a favorite with all, and they fully believed in his promises, and were soon assembled again.

"Now," said he, "Widow Maude, in yonder cottage, has gone to a neighbor's to sit up with a sick child. A man hauled her some wood to-day, and I heard her tell him that unless she got some one to saw it to-night she would not have anything to make a fire of in the morning. Now we could saw and split that pile of wood just as easy as we could make a snow-man on her doorstep; and when Mrs. Maude comes home she will be most agreeably surprised."

One or two of the boys objected; but the majority began to appreciate his fun, and to experience that inward satisfaction and joy that always results from well-doing.

It was not a long and wearisome job for seven robust and healthy boys to saw, split and pile up the widow's half-cord of wood, and to shovel a good path. And when they had done this, so great was their pleasure and satisfaction, that one of them who objected at first, proposed that they should go to a neighboring carpenter's shop, where plenty of shavings could be had for the carrying away, and each bring an armful. The proposition was readily acceded to, and this done, they repaired to their several homes, more than satisfied with the "fun of the evening." And the next morning, when the weary widow returned from watching by the sick bed and saw what was done, she was pleasantly surprised; and afterwards, when a neighbor (who had, unobserved, witnessed the labors of the boys) told her how it was done, her fervent invocation, "God bless the boys!" was of itself, if they could have heard it, abundant reward for their labors.—Churchman.

How They Crossed the Red Sea.

A colored preacher in Florida thus held forth: "My brudring, the Israelites went over the Red sea *on the ice*. They got over all safe; and dat's de reason why Moses sung de song of praise. In de morning when de sun was up, hot, Pharoh an de 'Gyptians come wid deir great lumbering chariots of iron. Dey broke through de ice and all went to de bottom ob de sea." "Stop dere!" cried a hearer. "I want to ask a question. I've read G'ography, and Egypt's a hot country. It's under de Tropics, it's near de' Quator, and dere ain't no ice dere. How could dey go over on de ice, and dere no ice dere?" To which the preacher responded: "I'm glad you asked that question. Now I can 'splain. That comes of reading G'ography instead of de Bible. My brudring, when de chillen of Israel go over de Red Sea, dat was a great, great while ago; before dere was any G'ography, before dere was any Tropics, before dere was any 'Quator. Dats de reason dere was ice, my brudring."—Anon.

Glass Type.

Wonders will never cease. This adage was formulated long ago—generations before the restless modern inventors came upon the stage of life. Now-a-days, there is no danger of the crop of wonders failing; the peril is on the other side. Marvels spring up so luxuriantly that there is danger of their crowding one the other out of existence. It has become a labor of no little magnitude to keep the run of the wondrous things which industrious, ingenious men are constantly perfecting. One of the latest marvels has come to light in France, under the name of "indestructible glass." It has been patented, and the patentee uses the compound for making printing type. Even those best posted in the natures of the million-and-one patents connected with typography, must cheerfully admit that glass types are something new under the sun. Not a mere theorist is the ingenious and daring Frenchman who has put glass to so novel a use. He has not only made many fonts of the strange type, but has succeeded in introducing them in a number of printing offices in France and Germany. Those who have tested the glass types say they are in no way inferior to those made of metal; and that, in several respects, they are preferable—suffering less from wear, are healthier for compositors to handle, and last, though not least, are a great deal cheaper than metal types. They are cast in the same molds that type of ordinary metal is cast in, and make an equally clear and well defined impression.

We have not seen any specimens of printing executed with the wonderful glass types, nor have we had the opportunity of examining the queer type. Surprising as the invention is, there may be something—no, a good deal—in it. Time is always needed for a new thing to get a footing; especially is this the case in Europe, where old things of all kinds are venerated far more than among us, where innovators are frowned upon and inventors regarded with suspicion. Money, too, is needed everywhere, to bring a new thing to notice, particularly where its introduction jeopardizes an already established business, be it stage coaching or preparing type metal; so there may be something of grave importance in the new glass type. The matter is certainly worth thinking over and inquiring into.—Selected.

Rustic Stumps.

In certain retired parts of gardens or grounds "rustic stumps," when clothed with creeping vines, give a pleasing impression. The important point is grouping. The mass should not be raised too high above the surrounding level, and yet be sufficient in area to prevent an insignificant appearance. Light fibrous soil should be filled in among the roots, allowing the latter to jut out, here and there, for the vines to clamber over. As suitable plants for this purpose, an English periodical suggests the Ivy and Clematis, as the former will give a cheerful appearance to the work during the winter months, when the latter is taking its rest; and then, through the summer, nothing will exceed the Clematis, with its bright verdure and splendid flowers; and not only these, but it has a grace peculiar to itself, decorating everything it touches with the most charming of garlands. Another vine might be added which would impart still greater interest to the mass of foliage, and that is the Ampelopsis Veitchi, one of the newer class of vines, very closely related to our American ivy, but with a smaller leaf and more slender growth. In the autumn we should then have a brilliant tint of crimson mingling with the deepest green. Ferns, such as are willing to endure a little sun, would not be out of place, their graceful fronds harmonizing well with the drooping character of the vines; but eschew flowering shrub plants, as too uniform and stiff for such a half wild spot as we have endeavored to describe. A group of untrimmed shrubs might act as a background, over which an occasional vine may clamber, but care must be taken not to have too much of this feature.—Selected.

The Art of Making Coffee.

The art of making coffee consists in observing one or two simple things. First of all it should be freshly ground. The next thing is to draw out the full strength and aroma, and at the same time preserve the fluid perfectly clear and fresh from grounds. On the continent it is boiled for a short time, but in England it is usually soaked in water, kept as near boiling point as possible. The French are generally allowed to be the best coffee-makers in the world, and they allow one ounce of coffee to each cupful of water. Two pots are used in the making. Into one, boiling water is poured on the ground coffee and allowed to remain four or five minutes, when it is poured off as clear as possible. The grounds are then boiled with the remaining water for two or three minutes, and both last mixed together. A shred of saffron or a little vanilla is often added, and to make the grounds settle, half a cupful of cold water is sprinkled over the decoction; this descends to the bottom, carrying the grounds with it. Coffee may be clarified also by adding a shred of isinglass or a little white of an egg. The great fault of English coffee making is the failure to draw out the full strength and this arises, in most households, from the use of the water which has not reached the boiling point, or the too great haste with which the infusion is made. The best safeguard, against the latter mishap is the use of the French *cafetieres*, which are now very common and cheap, and by the aid of which coffee can be made in great perfection and with the greatest of ease, and without any risk of failure through carelessness or inattention.—Exchange.

How To Bake Beans.

The receipt for baking beans after the real New England style is as follows:—Pick over the beans carefully, wash clean with cold water and place in a kettle, covering them two or three inches deep with water, and parboil one hour. Having selected a piece of nice home-raised pig pork, well mixed with lean meat; about one pound to a quart of beans, place it in a pan, and turn the water from the parboiled beans over it while hot, draining all the water from the beans. Place the beans in an earthen crock, filling about two-thirds full; scrape the rind of the pork thoroughly, until it looks white and nice, then rinse it in clean water and score the rind through about one-half inch apart and place on top of the beans, burying it about half its thickness in the beans, rind uppermost; add water enough fairly to cover the beans, and place in a moderately hot oven, and bake three or four hours.—Country Gentleman.

Oleomargarine.

J. W. Lang recently read a paper before the Maine Dairymen's Association at South Paris, in which he gave the following history of "tallow butter:"

Several years ago the French Government commisioned Hippolite Mege to experiment with a view of making an artificial butter for the use of the navy and the marine, that could be furnished of better quality and at lower price than ordinary dairy butter. After extensive and patient investigation he brought forth the process of making, from caul tallow, what is now known as the "Oleomargarine butter." The manufacture of it soon began to spread. Five years ago it had made considerable progress in France, and in Germany. It grew into general use upon European coast steamers, and was exclusively used in the French Navy. Three years ago the United States Dairy Company purchased the right to manufacture it in this country, and the first factory that went into operation was the Commercial Manufacturing Company of New York City, which has now a large factory in operation at Forty-eighth street and North river. The factory in New York city turns out eighty thousand pounds daily. A factory at Philadelphia makes fifteen thousand pounds daily. Competent judges estimate the present daily product at 250,000 pounds, and the starting of new factories now in process of erection will swell it to 300,000 pounds, or 93,900,000 pounds per annum.

Little Things.

Jack Brinley one day rushed into the house screaming and weeping, with his hands covering one eye. He fairly trembled with pain as he told his mother that he had something in his eye. The kind mother looked at the poor boy's eye, which was red and watery, and after a while she saw a very fine speck, which she soon removed with a handkerchief. It was a very little thing—so small that it was difficult to find it; but it gave Jack a great deal of pain, and he felt very much relieved when it was taken out.

Jack's mother had often tried to teach him the importance of little things. Only a few days before the accident to his eye he had uttered an unkind word which had hurt the feelings of his sister. When his mother spoke to him about it he merely said he "didn't see how just one word could make so much trouble.—Fan needn't make so much fuss about it."

But Fan did make a "fuss" about it, nevertheless; and it required all the mother's skill and authority to bring about a reconciliation.

So, after Jack's eye had ceased to pain him, his mother thought it would be a good opportunity to impress upon him the lesson she had tried so often to teach. She reminded him of the one word which had so deeply wounded his sister, and then said to him; "A speck of dust is very small; but you know how much pain it causes if it gets into the eye.—Think of this the next time you feel like saying a naughty word. It may give as much pain to the soul as the dust did to your eye."—S. S. Advocate.

We live at the bottom of an ocean of air, and of necessity breathe more or less of the heavier poisonous germs constantly floating through it. To prevent such from asserting their prejudicial effect upon the system, Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture should be used as its efficacy is something wonderful.

The price of sugar is up. Now look for a great syruprise.

What Happened to Mr. Beach.

STONE IN THE BLADDER EXPELLED AFTER USING MEDICINE ABOUT TWO WEEKS.

One of the most remarkable cases that has ever been brought to the notice of the public is that of Mr. J. S. Beach, of Stone Ridge, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Mr. Beach had suffered since Oct. 18, 1874, from the presence of Calculus or Stone in the right Kidney, and he endured pain month after month more than tongue can tell, which rendered him totally unable to attend to his usual occupation. No less than seven physicians were employed at different times, to whom Mr. Beach paid hundreds of dollars for medical treatment, with only temporary relief from his agony.

By the urgent solicitation of his friends he was induced to try Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Accordingly, on the 28th day of August last he procured a bottle of Dr. Kimble, of Stone Ridge, in this county, and strange as it may seem, it is none the less true, that he experienced a marked improvement from the first day he began to use the medicine. He continued to grow better every day, when on the 15th of September he voided a stone as large as could be passed through the natural channel, which was very rough and of irregular shape. His joy was unbounded, for he well knew that this had been the cause of all his trouble. He showed the stone to several of the physicians who had attended him previous to using the Favorite Remedy, and ALL of them expressed in unmeasured terms their surprise at the PROMPTNESS and CERTAINTY with which the Favorite Remedy had acted. Nor did they seek to hide their pleasure in seeing Mr. Beach so happily relieved of his difficulty.

Mr. Beach concludes a long letter to Dr. Kennedy by saying: "You have made a great discovery, one that has and will continue to prove a real blessing—a boon to suffering humanity—and it will always afford me pleasure to recommend the Favorite Remedy to those who may be suffering from difficulties of the Kidneys and Bladder, or any disorders arising from an impure state of the blood. You are at liberty to make such use of this letter as you may think best.

Yours, very truly,
J. S. BEACH,
Stone Ridge, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Favorite Remedy is sold by all Druggists at One Dollar per bottle.

A monument of pure steel is talked of for Boss Tweed.

"A WIDOW AND HER CHILD."

A singular instance of superstition came to light not long since, which is thus related: Going into a neighbor's house, one day last week, I found one of the children suffering from a severe cough, and expressed my opinion that it was a case in which medical assistance should be obtained. The mother of the boy agreed that it was very bad, but said that before calling in a doctor she intended to try a cure that she had long used in similar cases, and never found to fail. On being pressed to communicate the prescription, she gravely informed me that the charm consisted in HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, and that it could be obtained of all the druggists. Price 50 cents and $1. Great saving by purchasing large size. Depot, CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth avenue, New York City.

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IF YOUNG LADIES WITH BLOTCHES on their skin, which are erroneously attributed to irregularities of the liver, would discard cosmetics and mercurials, and would adopt the practice of taking a warm bath every day with a cake of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP as a companion, the unsightly blemishes would soon disappear and the lily and the rose would take their place. This is a secret which the fashionable are fast beginning to find out to their decided advantage. Sold by druggists. Price 25c. per cake. 1 Box (3 cakes), 75c., sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. C. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor, 7 Sixth avenue, New York.

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War is inevitable. Marriages still continue.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

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Very pleasant, and always effective is Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, and no physic required. Ask us.

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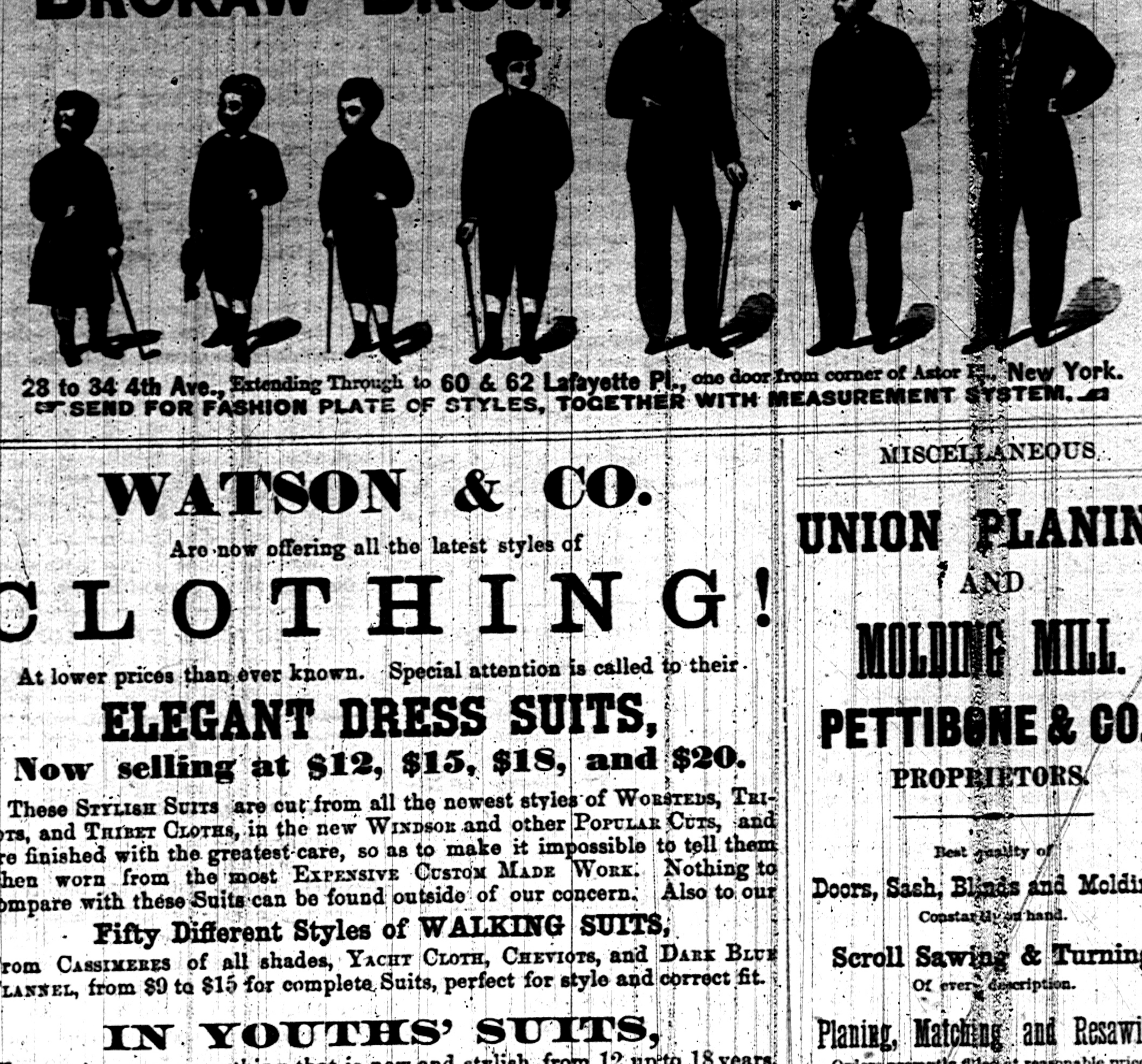

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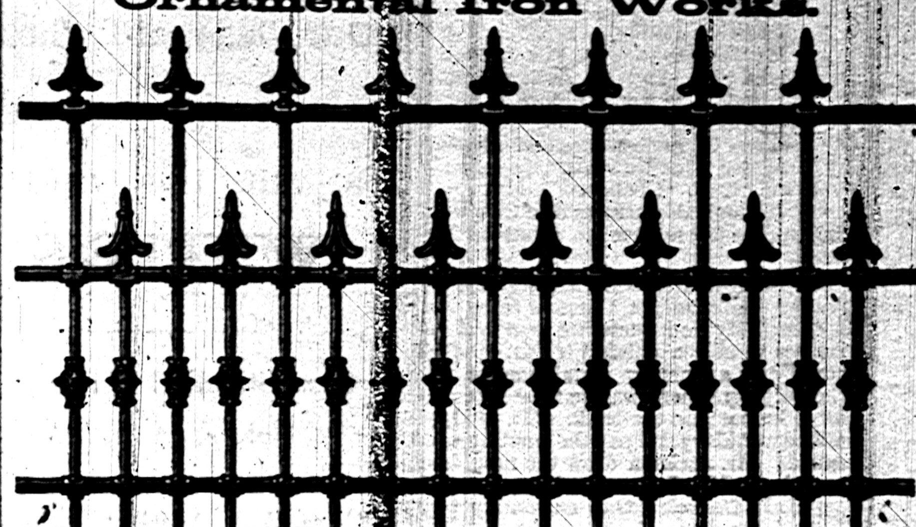

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[ORIGINAL.]

TO THE MAY FLOWER.*
[Epigæa Repens.]

BY HARRIET M. JENKS.

A charm hast thou no forced flower can boast,
Thou little beaming herald of the spring!
How thrilled thy smile, when on our rock bound coast
The wearied Pilgrims found thee blossoming!

Passed was the ocean's wide and dreary waste,
Yet cold the land, and desolate and lone;—
The toil'ning band, enfeebled, pined to taste
The joy of summer's breath, of summer's sun.

The gloomy winter o'er them linger'd still,
Till March, in wailing winds its requiem sang;
When tears of April swelled the unchained rill,
Where on its banks our winsome May-flower sprang.

A blessing on thy graceful, perfum'd bell!
That bloomed in roseate tints for years unknown;
And peered above the withered leaves to tell
How in the wilderness God's love is shown.

O, blest thou art, that to firm trust could'st wake
Those care-worn hearts—the free-souled Pilgrim band;
And hence, for aye, thy loveliness should make
Those Pilgrims' sons recall God's ruling hand.

*Named by the fore-fathers of New England for the vessel in which they came; it being the first wild flower that greeted them on the opening of Spring. It still bears the name throughout New England, though welcomed elsewhere as the *Trailing Arbutis.*

HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF GRACE CHURCH.

A SERMON
Delivered on Easter Evening, April 21, 1878,

BY THE REV. E. M. RODMAN.

No human life has ever been lived on this earth since the creation of Adam that had not in it much of interest for every other human being.

The lives of great and good men who have been called to important positions in church or state, whose lot has been cast in trying and critical times, must, of course, be fuller of events and deeds of interest than the lives of ordinary mortals. But I contend that the biography of the humblest and most retired, if truly and faithfully written, would not be without incidents and lessons that could not fail to awaken emotion and to prove profitable for warning or imitation to any one who should read it with the heart of a man. Therefore it was that the heathen philosopher exclaimed, in those oft-repeated and greatly-admired words, "I am a man, and feel an interest in all that concerns man."

Now, extend this view to a number of lives, and elevate it to the church of God, and I may surely demand your attentive consideration while I attempt to bring before you the history of this our parish for the last quarter of a century.

We have no great deeds to speak of. There have been no marvellous events in the history of the parish to be put on record—and yet, I am convinced that if we could know the long and patient waiting; all the endurance and self-denial; if we could see the beginnings and the development and growth of Christian character; if we could know of the strength that had been received to resist temptation and to bear burdens and afflictions, that have made up the history of the parish during the past twenty-five years, no human being could regret or begrudge all that he had done and given and suffered for the maintenance of the church and the extension of the kingdom of his Lord and Savior.

In the minute book of the vestry of the parish it is recorded that the services of the church were celebrated in the village school house on the 11th of January, 1852. This building is still standing, and is now a private dwelling house on Church, near the corner of Second street. The Rev. Philander E. Coe officiated; about thirty persons were present.

One who was present, and has ever since followed the church in all its removals, and is worshipping with us to-day, says she well remembers that it was a cold, unpleasant night. It is a strange circumstance that this movement for the establishment of the church in Plainfield had been preceded by a vigorous effort for the same purpose in Scotch Plains. A lot had been procured, the stone for the foundation was on the ground and the lumber was in the mill; and then, owing to the removal of some families who had been interested in the enterprise, the undertaking was abandoned. And some persons who had prayed and labored for its success, and chiefly Mr. Hugh Pattison, very generously transferred their affection and zeal and earnest endeavors for the furtherance of the work here. Rev. Dr. Carter told me that he was surprised when he learned that a church was to be erected in Plainfield, for he supposed one would be first built in Scotch Plains, where he found more members of the church than here.

But it was not so to be; for the work was faithfully prosecuted here, under the quiet and judicious direction of the Rev. Mr. Coe, who, without any salary, served the congregation for six years; and not only so, but loaned them money when they were ready to build a church, and then, when steps were later taken for the consecration of the church, forgave them the greater part, if not all, of the debt. The labors of the Rev. Dr. Carter, of which he spoke on Maunday-Thursday night, must have been nearly ten years before Mr. Coe began.

During those intervening years we know not what was done or left undone. It is very probable that other clergymen came or were sent, and found, as he told us he found, that the field was a very hard and unpromising one. It was the day of great ignorance and of bitter prejudice against the church, her doctrines and practices. It was predicted that the church could not live here.

It was Christmas-tide when the services were held in Scotch Plains, in the school house; and no doubt it was that earnest churchwoman who requested the young deacon to wear his surplice, who had, as tastefully as she could, with cedar and holly, decorated the room and put up an evergreen cross. Some Christians of another name, and who shall be nameless, were to have a prayer meeting in the same room at a later hour. And when they came and saw the evergreens, they insisted that "those theatrical arrangements," as they called them, should be removed, and they proceeded to tear them down and to throw them and the little cross out of the window before they engaged in prayer. I am afraid—must I not say that I know?—that their prayer meeting was not a very animated or beneficial one, preceded as it was by this exhibition of narrow-minded bigotry. And yet, these persons may have thought that they were doing God service, and that they were solemnly called upon, as the old Puritans used to say, to "bear testimony," by this iconoclastic act, against what they considered a dangerous and ensnaring innovation. But what a change have we lived to see wrought, mainly, if not entirely, through the labors of this church, when Christians of almost every name, by some means or other, on some day or other near Christmas day, delight to beautify their churches with evergreens and Christian symbols, and when many of them have given special significance to-day, by flowers and music and appropriate sermons, to the holy and blessed lessons of Easter.

But I must return to our history. At the second service held by Mr. Coe, on the 25th of January, 1852, about fifty persons were present. After the 8th of February services were held every Lord's day morning; and then the congregation grew too large to be accommodated in private or school houses, and the old Seventh-day Baptist Church, which in our time has been changed into dwelling houses, was hired. And there, on Easter day, 1852 the holy communion was celebrated and nine persons communed.

On June 9th a public meeting was held to consider the propriety of organizing a parish. Mr. Coe presided. Mr. Richard Brantingham was appointed secretary. The organization was effected by the election of James Oliver and Jasper Cadmus as wardens; Hugh Pattison, Elias Lynch, Dr. Wm. H. Shadgate, Jacob Wiggins, Richard Brantingham and George Windle vestrymen. It was determined to call the church "St. Mary's." In addition to the persons elected to serve as wardens and vestrymen, there were present Mrs. Brantingham, Mrs. Limkins, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Adeline Clark and Miss Fanning.

Then, next, steps were taken to obtain a lot, and the secretary was directed to post a notice to the effect that land was wanted to build St. Mary's Church upon. And here I call your attention to the fact that Mr. William Burt offered to give two lots fronting on 5th and 6th streets, near Union street; and he also offered to sell two lots, situated on the corner of Union and Fifth streets, for $100 each.

Through the summer of 1852 discussions as to the site most suitable and obtainable were continued. Mr. Burt's offers were finally declined, chiefly, it seems, on account of a condition that he insisted upon, that a church, to cost not less than $3,000, should be built and completed on or before January 1, 1854. The offer was made in August, 1852. The amount does not seem to us extravagant, nor the time stipulated—a year and four months—very short.

But these predecessors of ours must have had a greater dread (and may I not add, a holier horror) of church debts and mortgages on church property than is common in our day; and they were not to be beguiled into accepting this tempting offer. The acceptance of it would have put the church not very far from the spot which it now occupies, and to which we were forced to come after more than twenty years' hard labor to maintain it in its former position.

And yet I am not now, and I have never been, disposed to fault those who put it there so long ago. If, as I have supposed, the determination to keep out of debt was the main consideration that moved them, we must applaud their action, rendered glorious, as it has been, by the sales under the sheriff's hands, and the fearful burdens and constant and distressing fears of foreclosure, which have resulted from reckless extravagance on the part of those who have had charge of the temporal affairs of the Lord's house. If the determination was reached with a view to accommodate the few rather than the many, then we have no commendations to offer to it.

We must, however, remember that for fifty years or more Plainfield was mainly Front street, and that it was thought by many sagacious ones that the town would extend towards New York. And then, too, the location may have been chosen for the purpose of extending a helping hand to the church people living at Scotch Plains. If this consideration influenced the decision, it was just and merciful; especially, as I am informed that some of the timber intended for the proposed St. George's chapel at Scotch Plains was taken for this building.

On September 21, 1852, the vestry resolved to accept the plot of ground offered by Mahlon Vail and D. Rockwell, the former site of our church, but it was not until February 26, 1853, that we find any record of a resolution to build a Gothic church, to accommodate about 200 persons.

Then, in April, it was discovered that the organization of the parish, which had been effected nearly a year before, was for some reason defective, and the name that had been chosen was not satisfactory. Another meeting was accordingly called, the Rev. Mr. Coe was elected president, Grace Church was selected as the name, Easter Monday was fixed and determined upon as the day for the annual election of wardens and vestrymen; but it was not until January, 1854, nearly a year, that a building committee was appointed to attend to the erection of the church.

On the 12th of July the corner stone was laid by Bishop Doane. It was his first visit to the village. The day was most favorable, and the large assemblage seemed much gratified with the ceremony.

December 13, 1858, Mr. Coe tendered his resignation of the parish, whereupon the vestry requested their secretary to express to him "their heartfelt regret at his resignation, after nearly seven years' untiring efforts to organize and establish Grace Church, without any pecuniary compensation for his disinterested and valuable services." The Rev. Jas. H. Tyng was elected rector, May 26th 1859, but did not accept, and Mr. W. W. Sever was elected, but remained only about a year, when the Rev. J. Legrand Finney was elected rector. In addition to his labors as minister of the parish, he attempted to conduct a parish school. But the work soon proved too much for his naturally feeble constitution, and the following spring a leave of absence is granted him, "until such time as he thinks his health will admit of his resuming his ministerial duties." He was never able to resume his work, but died February 20th, 1863, having "won the love and respect of all," as the tablet erected to his memory states, "after a short and successful ministry in this parish." For the purpose of recruiting his health, if it was God's will that he should live and work longer, he sought the quiet and peace of Nashotah, where he had pursued his theological studies, and there God took him to the rest of paradise.

The Rev. Mr. Dougherty was next called to the rectorship of the parish, March 23, 1863; but he either did not accept, or did not stay long, for on June 28, 1863, the Rev. R. G. Quennell was elected rector. It was during his rectorship that an attempt was made to establish the church in a more central portion of the city, the church being closed for a considerable time and services conducted in the Seventh-day Baptist Church.

Next I find record made of a vote of thanks to Miss Lloyd for the munificent Easter gift of a silver communion set, in April, 1864, and to the Rev. Edmund Embury for ministerial services. In February, 1865, Mr. Quennell resigned. Then the subject of the church debt, the disposing of the church building and lot, and securing another place in which to hold divine service, was discussed.

In July, 1865, the Rev. Dr. Thrall was elected rector, and continued to officiate until April, 1868. During these years the congregation seems to have been in a very restless condition. There was increasing dissatisfaction with the location and an earnest desire to change it, but unfortunately there was not the means needed for such a work; and so from time to time services were held part of the Lord's day in some more central location, and at times the church, as I have said, was closed and all the services conducted in another place. In April, 1867, the vestry resolved, after one of these sojourns in a strange place, to return to their own church.

After Dr. Thrall's resignation the Rev. Dr. Fox was chosen rector, June 1, 1868. And almost immediately the question of a change of location was revived, and a committee was appointed to ascertain if a more convenient site could be obtained. Subsequently another committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the building of a new church. It was found impossible to procure the requisite funds, and in April, 1869, the church being full to overflowing, it was determined to enlarge the building by adding a recess for the chancel and a transept, and the work was begun July 29th, 1869. During August and September the congregation again worshipped in the Seventh-day Baptist Church. A deed of the lot on which the church had been erected, from Mr. Mahlon Vail was presented to the vestry, although the condition that the church should be open for divine service for twenty years, had not been fulfilled and the mortgage deed of the Rev. Mr. Coe had been satisfied. And then came a happy day for rector and people, when on March 21st, 1870, Bishop Odenheimer consecrated the church to the worship and service of Almighty God.

Having done much for the parish by his untiring zeal, Dr. Fox resigned in September, 1870, to accept a call to St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, E. D., where he labored most successfully in gathering a congregation, and then went to Chicago, and in the midst of his useful work there he was suddenly stricken down and died.

The Rev. W. W. Holly was called to succeed him, but declined. The present rector was then called, and entered upon his duties, Nov. 1, 1870. The enlargement of the church, which had been made under my predecessor's administration, was found insufficient to meet the wants of the congregation, and again the question of removal to another location, or a further enlargement of the building, was discussed. It was a very earnest discussion, long continued. I believe that no argument in favor of the one or the other project, that could have been advanced, failed to find a zealous advocate. But admitting the very great advantages that would be likely to result from a removal into this part of the town, it was found that it could not be done without incurring a larger indebtedness than the congregation felt able to bear. And so again an enlargement was determined upon by adding lean-toes on both sides of the church, which would provide about 150 more sittings. From April to July, 1872, we worshipped in Laing's Hall, while the enlargement was being made.

In September the vestry gave consent to the putting of a memorial window to the late rector, Dr. Fox, and also to Miss Taylor to put one in memory of her parents, the Rev. Thomas H. Taylor, D. D., and his wife.

The next item of interest was the purchase of an organ, which was paid for by the Parish Aid Society, at a cost of $1500. It was used for the first time on Nov 24, 1872. From this period until 1875 the congregation continued to grow, but slowly, while the city was growing fast in an opposite direction, and most of the growth was at a considerable distance from the church. When zealous churchmen moved here they came to the church, though frequently under protest on account of the long walk they were obliged to take. When others came who were not so zealous, and they were the majority, they went elsewhere or forsook the assembling of themselves in God's house. And so the question of removal revived, and many meetings were held and discussions had on the ways and means of accomplishing it. No less than nine different sites were presented to the consideration of the congregation, and finally, on the 4th day of October, 1875, the decision was made to purchase 300x95 feet of this lot, on which our church now stands.

Our last closing services in the former location were held May 28, 1876. The corner-stone of the church in this its new position was laid by Bishop Scarborough, July 12th, 1876, and the building was removed and rebuilt here, and on October 15th we were permitted, with great rejoicing, to come into it again and renew our work for the glory of God and the salvation of immortal souls. Steadily, right onward has been our march ever since. The congregation has nearly doubled in size, and the Sunday school more than doubled.

I find in the parish register record of 267 baptisms; 220 persons have ratified their baptismal vows in the holy apostolic rite of confirmation; 62 marriages have been solemnized, and there have been 152 funerals during the twenty five years.

If the same zeal and self-denial, and faithfulness, which have, by God's blessing, brought the parish to its present vigorous condition, shall continue to characterize our work for the Master and His church, it will not be many years before this house is found too contracted to accommodate those who will come and join us. But we must show them by our life and conversation that we have been "with Jesus and learned of Him."

And now, in closing this volume of our twenty-five years' history, I can not do better than read to you again the exhortation of St. Paul to the Phillippians, (it was the second lesson of Good Friday evening service): "Fulfill ye my joy: that ye be like-minded, having the same love, being of one accord, of one mind; let nothing be done through strife or vain glory; but in lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves. Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others. Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus."

Uses of the Phonograph.

Professor Edison thus enumerates the possible uses of the phonograph:

1. For dictating it will take the place of short-hand reporters, as thus; A man who has many letters to write will talk them to the phonograph, and send the sheets directly to his correspondents, who will lay them on the phonograph and hear what they have to say. Such letters as go to people who have no phonograph will be copied from the machine by the office boy.

2. For reading. A first-class elocutionist will read one of Dickens' novels into the phonograph. It can all be printed on a sheet ten inches square, and these can be multiplied by the million copies by a cheap process of electrotyping. These sheets will sell for, say, twenty-five cents.—A man is tired and his wife's eyes are failing, and so they sit around a table and hear the phonograph read from this sheet the whole novel with all the expression of a first-class reader. See? A company for printing these is already organized in New York.

3. It will sing in the very voice of Patti and Kellogg, so that any family can have an opera any evening.

4. It may be used as a musical composer. When singing some favorite airs backwards it hits some lovely airs, and I believe a musician could get one valuable popular melody every day by experimenting in that way.

5. It may be used to read to the inmates of blind asylums, or to the ignorant who have never learned to read.

6. It may be used to teach languages, and I have already sold the right to use it to teach children the alphabet. Suppose Stanley had one, and thus obtained for the world the dialects of Central Africa?

7. It will be used to make toys talk. A company has already organized to make speaking dolls. They will speak in a little girl's voice, and will never lose the gift any more than a little girl.

8. It will be used by actors to learn the right readings of passages. In fact, its utility will be endless.

During the house-cleaning season it is very annoying to have ladies continuing their morning calls on your wife. Nothing makes a man feel his own littleness so much as to attempt to scoot past the parlor door unnoticed with six or seven feet of stove-pipe under each arm.—Brooklyn Argus.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Men of decision:—Judges.

Handicraft—Glove-making.

Dumbfounded—Dumb bells.

To keep from stuttering: don't talk.

A useful thing in the long run—Breath.

Terminal facilities—The undertaker's teams.

Counter-claims—Your wife's shopping bills.

A wedding-trip; falling over the bride's train.

At the Eden trading-post the devil was Subtler.

Telling the naked truth. Giving the bare facts.

"Family jars" will of course be covered with keramics.

The man that first faced the music was a note-d pedal-er.

According to a late writer John Smith is a Democrat.—Ex.

If the doctor orders bark, has not the patient a right to growl?

Suspended animation—A spider dangling at the end of a web.

A born chiropodist—The boy who is always at the foot of his class.

Biting with artificial teeth makes a false impression on bread and butter.—N. O. Pic.

'Tis said "money makes the man." Yes man is a funny coined of creature, anyhow.—Ex.

An Ohio man makes brick, but he is high-born and calls himself a sculptor in clay.—Detroit Free Press.

Absent minded people imagine that it's an easy thing for them to rise in the world because they always have a stare-way about them.

Robert Bonner thirty years ago was the swiftest compositor in New York. He became more dexterous, however, as he grew older.

"There! that explains where my clothes-line went to!" exclaims an Iowa woman as she found her husband hanging in the stable.

The country editor cultivateth the friendship of the neighboring bull-dogs preparatory to going forth with his subscription bills.—Rhinebeck Gazette.

Again the tuneful cat doth woo the midnight muse.—Exchange. Put an "o" in muse, and then we say, let her "woo." It is her business.—Norris. Herald.

Danbury has a man who can write the Declaration of Independence on a wart. He divides with the wart the honor of the performance.—Danbury News.

Now let George Francis Train quicken his conscience, and in behalf of right and truth, acknowledge that he has exceeded his quota of peanuts.—Puck.

"It was very greedy of you, Freddy, to eat your little sister's share of cake." "Why, ma, didn't you tell me that I must always be sure to take her part?"

We are at a loss to know why newspaper men should trouble themselves about the tax on incomes. It is certainly none of their funeral.—San Fran. Post.

A compositor, setting up a report of a horse race, said the "fool sellers were busy," instead of the "pool-sellers." But it did not alter the sense of the paragraph much.

There are only two gallons of whisky per year manufactured for each inhabitant of the United States, and it is a clear case that somebody's got to go without.—Cin. Times.

An expert can tell if the man at the other end of the telephone eats onions.—Bost. Post. He does detect a peculiar peel in the voice as it is scent along the wire.—Phil. Bul.

In the window of a shop, in the obscure part of London is this announcement. "Goods removed, messages taken, carpets beaten, and poetry composed on any subject."

Over a thousand notaries have been appointed this year, and now you can get, "Solmnly-swear-afdavit-scribed-you-true-selp-G-d-kiss-book-t-w-e-t-y-f-i-v-e-c-e-n-t-s" in nearly every house in town.

"I specs, my bluvved hearers," said a colored parson, "I specs to-day to take a broad field in my 'scourse. It takes me a good while to git away from de dock, but when I once strikes de deep water, den look out fur de big fish."

An optical delusion. Traveler; "Hi! Guard! Have you seen a man walking about with one eye, of the name of Walker? Guard (musingly): "N-no, sir. I dun-no as I 'av. What was the name of the other eye, sir?"

You come well recommended, I suppose?" said a gentleman to a boy who wanted an easy place. "O, yes, sir; the man I was with last recommended me; he recommended me to leave, and get work more congenial with my disposition."

It has been said that a truly innocent person will never be an object of suspicion, but just let an angel attempt to carry a black vinegar bottle around a neighborhood in which is located a saloon, and see if public opinion is not divided regarding its contents.

A young clergyman seems to have compressed the whole body of his sermon on "deceit" into the following: "Oh, my brethren, the snowiest shirt front may conceal an aching bosom, and the stiffest of all rounders encircle a throat that has many a bitter pill to swallow."

A handsome lady entered a dry goods house and inquired for a "bow." The polite clerk threw himself back, and remarked that he was at her service. "Yes, but I want a buff, not a green one," was the reply. The young man went on measuring goods immediately.

Central New Jersey Times.

FOUNDED IN 1867,
As "The Plainfield Union."

J. C. RUNYON and W. J. LEONARD,
Publishers.

PLAINFIELD, MAY 9, 1878.

MR. MORRISSEY'S death has been the occasion of much "slopping over" by his fellow-senators and the press. The simple fact is, that whatever good qualities of heart he may have had, he was one of the worst members of society. His gambling dens have brought misery, destruction and death to unnumbered victims. He was a bad man, and should be so held up before the public.

A DREADFUL SCANDAL SCOTCHED.—We refer now, for the first time, to the offensive scandal in circulation against the venerable Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan, and we take notice of it simply to reproduce the following paragraph from the "Cleveland Leader":

The reaction in public sentiment at Detroit over the McCoskry scandal is complete and overwhelming. It is now known that the letters upon which the charges against the venerable bishop were based are of two classes, the real and the forged ones. The first class includes four, which are now in the safe of the First National Bank in that city. They are said by a correspondent who has seen them to be "letters such as any Christian gentleman, especially a clergyman, might write to a young female ward—letters of advice, counsel and instruction." The indecent letters, on the other hand, are plainly the work of another hand. They bear no signature except a hieroglyphic cipher, and their language is coarse, misspelled and vulgar, as different as possible from the chaste, scholarly manuscript of the bishop, as shown in the genuine letters. All this, with the prompt and honestly indignant denial of Mrs. Bannister and McCoskry, ought, it would seem, to constitute an impregnable case, without further examination or trial. The obvious fact is, that a low-bred, foul-minded villain stole a few harmless letters from a girl whom he was courting, wrote some other ones, and made up a prurient sensation for the dirty newspaper press. He offered his filth to the "New York Herald," and other papers, but could find no purchaser until he encountered the "Chicago Times."

SUBURBAN NEWS.

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS.

WESTFIELD.

—Rev. Mr. Buck has removed to Cranford.

—Letters are advertised for W. H. Walker and S. Ward.

—Mr. Samuel M. Foster is the grand juror drawn from here for the present term.

—"Keep off the grass," is the peremptory order posted on the trees in the Presbyterian church park.

—Dr. Harrison's practice gives outward signs of growing. He has just secured a new horse for his use.

—Mr. John Crosby is planning to build a dwelling house on Westfield avenue, which will be a beautiful improvement to that part of the village.

—Rev. Mr. Harris has removed to Mr. L. V. Clark's attractive cottage. Mr. Geo. F. Brown and family, of Plainfield, will be members of the household.

—Rev. Mr. Smith, owing to his recent affliction, did not preach last Sunday. His place was very acceptably filled by Mr. Dennison, a student from the Drew Seminary.

—People will leave Westfield, but they can not remain away. E. D. Chamberlain and family, who have spent the winter in New York, have reoccupied their beautiful home.

—Dr. Wm. T. Peek has been confined to his house with illness for several weeks, but is now out again. May his venerable face continue to adorn the labels of his botanical preparations for many years to come.

—The young ladies of the Presbyterian church are the first in the field with a strawberry festival. Next Tuesday evening is the time they will serve their friends. The festival will be given in the lecture room of the church.

—An epidemic, it may be called, of swollen throats has gone the rounds in the village and vicinity. The fraternity has not yet named it. They are now at work constructing some formidable word by which to describe it.

—A young child visiting with its parents, who are from Brooklyn, the family of James Smeaton, of Oakland, has been seriously ill with a complication of troubles. Dr. Gale is attending the case, and has given a good deal of time to it.

—The young men who decided to "go west" send back a good account of themselves. They are at work at good wages. One is farming, another gardening, another herding, and so on. Their example is a good one for those to follow who have nothing to do here and are able to get away.

SCOTCH PLAINS.

—C. A. Smith is busy as a bee with his lumber business. He evidently belongs to the workingman's party himself.

—Dr. Coles has been seeing the sights in Spain. Some interesting letters from there have been received from him, from which we hope to be permitted to make extracts soon.

—Two young and professional gentlemen recently invested in a goat and it is suggested that they intended starting a secret society. Your reporter will investigate the matter.

—Darsh's bakery seems to be doing a flourishing business and it is to be hoped that our people will give it all their trade in the bread and pastry line, as it is a great convenience in our town and the stock and attendance is excellent. Home trade should be encouraged.

—The stilt mania among the small boys still rages with unabated fury, and every day they try to mount higher in the air. They will soon parade about town looking into second story windows if the present upward tendency continues. The writer was once a boy and had the same complaint very severely, until he came near breaking his neck, which cured him of "stilts" for the rest of his life.

Matrimonial Rumor.—The air is thick with rumors of a wedding in "high life" wherein one of Scotch Plains' most gallant sons in forming a matrimonial alliance with one of Plainfield's fairest and wealthiest daughters cements more closely the love and affection of the city of Plainfield toward our young township of Fanwood so auspiciously begun at Trenton last winter. A beautiful tableau it would make to see the originators of our new township bill stand with outstretched hands invoking a blessing on the heads of the happy couple, with a delegation from Plainfield in the background.

Justice Cow-ed—A Resort to the Plainfield Courts to Settle a Case of Tresspass.

Owing to the blindness of Justice in Scotch Plains or for some other cause, it was thought proper, last week, to see what her reputation is in the city of Plainfield for discerning between right and wrong. The case was one of trespass. Cows had gone into a gentleman's place and trampled down portions of the lawn. The cows were those of one Adair and the damaged estate was that of Mollenhauer, the owner of which is now in Europe, but who is represented by a relative named Griebel, in whose hands the management of the property has been placed by the absent owner. Mr. Griebel, the prosecutor, proposed to see if there was any law to protect a man in the private enjoyment of his property, and down he went with his load of witnesses to Justice Richardson's court. Mr. Adair, possessed with the idea that cows have some rights which every man is bound to respect, obeyed the summons to appear at court and down he went with his load of witnesses. Constable Moffett, burning with a desire to serve the cause of justice speedily sought out six men good and true to sit as jurymen, among whom were D. J. Marshall, Wm. Flagg and Jacob Laing. Mr. Maxson appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Suydam for the defence. The struggle then began.

Mr. Griebel testified to the damage done to the lawn, which he placed between five and ten dollars. He said that there had been a deal of annoyance from cattle for many seasons and it being against the law to allow them in the street without a driver, he had in several instances been the means of having the owner arraigned to enforce the law upon them, and thus abate the nuisance. He had not done it to get damages. Adair had kept his own cows, and others that he had charge of, in the street to get pasture wherever they could and they had been a nuisance. He had no respect for Adair though he believed Mrs. Adair was a worthy woman and supported the family. The only superiority he claimed for himself was that which belonged to any man who was industrious as against one who was lazy and indolent. He was in business in New York and worked hard.

Johnny McNair who was in the employ of Mr. Griebel said he drove the cows that had been locked up by Mrs. Griebel, by her request, down the road and that they were taken care of by Mrs. Adair. Two days after he went to Mrs. Adair and got seventy-five cents pound money. He put it in his pocket as his own.

Mr. Johnson who has the business of keeping the Mollenhauer place in order, testified that he saw the damage to the lawn on the day after it occurred. He thought it would spoil one day's work to repair it, and the cost would depend upon the wages paid. His own wages were $2.50 a day, but he could employ a man for less.

The defence then stated that they proposed to show that the prosecution was instigated out of spite, and that the Adairs supposed they had paid all the damages required when they had given the seventy-five cents.

Mrs. Adair testified that it was about the ninth of March when the cattle got into Mollenhauer's place. They had been turned out, as usual every day during the winter, to go to the brook for water. They had not yet gone out to pasture. It was too early. Mr. Adair usually went with the cattle to the brook; but for some reason did not go that day. On their return she supposed they got into Mollenhauer's place. She went out to meet them when she saw Johnny McNair driving the cows. They followed her home. She said if they had done any damage she would make it right. A day or two afterwards Johnny came from Mrs. Griebel and said seventy-five cents would make it right. He said nothing about pound money. The cows had not been in the pound. She went to the drawer and got the seventy-five cents and gave it to the boy. She supposed that settled it and did not think otherwise until summoned to appear in court.

Mr. Adair and other witnesses told a similar story to Mrs. Adair's.

After the learned counsel had summed up the case for either side the jury weighed the testimony and decided that there was no cause for action. The Adair party went back satisfied therefore with their little excursion to Plainfield. It was a Griebel one to them. And yet cows running at large without a driver are a public nuisance.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

I reached Texas at Marshall via Shreveport Louisiana, Thursday evening for supper April 18th. The following morning at 4:30 we took the Texas and Pacific train for Texarkana, which place we reached for a 9 o'clock breakfast at the "Marquand House." This hotel is named after one of New Yorks' wealthiest financiers; who is interested largely in the Irom Mountain R. R. which terminates here. It is in two states, Texas and Arkansas the state line dividing the town nearly in twain. The train coming from St. Louis bound south was two hours late and it was nearly noon before we started. On our way sometime after noon I enquired of the conductor where we stopped for dinner. His answer was, "we do not have any dinner in this country." On the Trans Continental division of the Texas and Pacific R. R. running from Texarkana to Sherman after we reached Clarkville we passed through as fine a farming country as one would care to see. Cotton was growing nicely, corn was up knee-high, and wheat looking finely. In fact all over northern Texas the crops are looking splendidly, never were they more promising, although it is too early to predict results.

On our way we pass Paris, a growing and thriving city with an excellent surrounding agricultural country and a good future. Paris is about halfway to Sherman, a city of 10,000 inhabitants on the Houston and Texas Central R. R. I had hardly recognized Sherman. What were rows of wooden shanties when I was here about eighteen months ago are now blocks of fine brick stores. Many buildings are still going up and they have been doing a very prosperous business during the past winter. This seems to be the favored location for emigration which is pouring in rapidly altogether over 300,000 annually into Texas. It would be difficult to write the prospectus of Sherman for 1880. He soon acquired [illegible] productive [illegible]. These lands for miles surrounding Sherman and extending down below Dallas are capable of producing all the crops of the South and West. It is the farmer's paradise. Dallas a city larger than Sherman situated [illegible] frontier life, has been settled down to a model Texas city with a steady and growing trade.

I reached Dallas in time for breakfast Saturday morning April 20th. On leaving Sherman we came down the Houston and Texas Central R. R. which last year passed into the hands of Mr. Chas. Morgan who for many years has been successfully connected with Texas business and out of which he has accumulated millions. Since Morgan started his line of steamers to Texas there has been a revolution in freight in favor of New York against St. Louis. At Clinton (7 miles below Houston) he has spent over $1,500,000 digging out the river and building wharves, a large cotton press etc. It is now understood that he proposed to build a railroad from New Orleans to Dallas and monopolize the carrying trade of Texas.

At Dallas I met my old friend W. H. Rogers, Hardware merchant. He came to Texas a poor man about ten years since and located on the line of the H. and T. C. Railroad when it was building and followed it all the way up to this point. For years he did business in a little wooden shanty which he would move with ox teams from place to place as the road would advance its terminus. He was occupying this little building when I first came here four years ago, but two years since he erected a large brick block occupying one of the stores for his own business. He has experienced much of the rough side of Texas life, but is now enjoying the results of his labors in his own comfortable home surrounded by a good wife and promising children. Huey & Philip are another strong Hardware house here. Mr. Huey has a store also at Corsicana 75 miles South of Dallas where he resides and where he is also doing a Banking business. Mr. Huey started up this same road as a blacksmith and when it reached C. he located there. He has accumulated over $100,000 in the past few years. Messrs B. F. Avery & Sons of Louisville have a branch house in Dallas. They are the largest manufacturers of plows in the world, and are doing a very prosperous business. Their total annual sales are nearly $2,000,000. I expect to meet Mr. Samuel Avery at Galveston where he is spending a few days with his family. All the way from Texarkana to Dallas we were accompanied by a St. Louis party who were traveling in their private car combining business and pleasure. It was made up of St. Louis Railroad and business men and several ladies. They are making strong efforts to secure Sherman and Dallas trade for St. Louis, but New York freights are more favorable and we believe will hold this trade.

B.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

This department is open to all who have anything that is proper to say on topics of current interest. The editor, however, does not necessarily endorse the opinions which the correspondent is permitted to express.

Where are our Police?

Editor Central New Jersey Times:—Last night near midnight the citizens on Front street and Park avenue were aroused from their slumbers by a number of men who made night hideous by their noise and blasphemy. It was nothing less than a fight among a lot of low, drunken fellows. The hideous noise was kept up for two or three hours; threats of shooting and stabbing were freely indulged in, while some of the others were engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight in the street. Finally they succeeded in raising a cry of fire, to add to the din, the bells were rung. We ask, Where are the police? Why is it, that these fellows were not arrested? Our night officers were either asleep, or were afraid to do their duty. Wherever they were, they were not in the place where they *should* have been. We understand that there was an election of officers for the fire department. If this is the result of the election, we think it is a burning shame to the community, and the sooner we have a new *regime* for the city the better. Plainfield can not afford to have many such disgraceful demonstrations as occurred on Monday night.

Tuesday, May 7, 1878. CITIZEN.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting.

Monday Evening, May 6, 1878.

In the absence of President Smith, on motion of Mr. Knowland, Mr. Morris was elected to the chair. All the members present except Pettibone, Pope and Smith. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Knowland presented a petition for hotel license by Mr. DeRevere, of the City Hotel. Referred.

Mr. Marshall presented a petition from Insley B. Gardner, asking for the privilege of building an awning at his place of business, in North avenue. Also, one from Mr. Swalm, asking for similar privilege for himself. Referred.

Mr. Baker presented a petition from Kate Overbaugh, asking the city to bear the expense of supporting a person that she has been caring for during the last five months. Referred.

Mr. Knowland presented petition from many citizens, asking that the Council prevent the miscellaneous capture of dogs by boys, who now invade private yards and secure unmuzzled dogs; and that the ordinance be so amended as to appoint suitable persons to capture dogs. Tabled.

By the same, a petition from J. Gebhard, asking for the privilege of extending his bakery building out to the walk to his stores. Referred.

Mr. Baker presented claim of G. Frazee for two month's services as policeman, $83.34. Referred to police committee, but afterward amended so as to refer it to committee on salaries, etc.

Mr. Cameron presented bill of Geo. W. Marshall for use of committee's inspect city boundary lines.

Mr. Brown presented claim of J. R. Onderdonk for two new maps, giving the new boundary lines, and for copying the new city line, $75. Referred to committee on laws and ordinances.

Mr. Baker presented old claims of City Treasurer W. B. Smith, City Judge, and the late City Clerk, N. Runyon. These were duplicates of bills that have been lost. Referred.

Mr. Brown presented claim of Street Commissioner for work done on the streets in April. Referred.

Mr. R. Simpson presented claim of P. M. Demarest for $53.59 for groceries furnished the poor. Also, bill of F. Muldoon for $24.00 for groceries.

Also, bill of W. J. Rooney for rent for poor, $5.00; bill of D. Hand for poor, $61.65. Also, bill of P. Morein for rent for poor, $4.50. All these claims were referred to the poor committee.

By the same, the claim of Plainfield Gas Light Co., $221.80. Also, claim of A. M. Runyon for cases for Council, $5.75. Also, bill of N. Y. & N. J. Globe Gas Light Co. for $120.23. All these claims were referred to the proper committees.

Mr. Knowland presented bill of W. L. Force & Bro. for printing 200 copies of the Charter, $95.00. Referred.

Mr. Brown presented Street Commissioner's report, giving details of above bill for $90.75.

Mr. Marshall, from alms committee, reported correct bills of I. & G. Lewis, $12.44; French Bros., $25.57; and A. M. Runyon, two bills, $15 and 48. Referred.

Mr. Brown, from the finance committee, offered a resolution that $5,000 be borrowed for the use of the city in anticipation of the taxes. Adopted.

Mr. Knowland, from committee on fire, water and lamps, reported correct the above bills for street lights. Referred.

Mr. Brown, from committee on laws, reported correct above bills of Marshall and Onderdonk. Referred.

Mr. Knowland, from license committee, reported in favor of allowing P. Day's license to cover his new place. Adopted. Mr. Knowland recommended the granting of Mr. DeRevere's petition. Adopted, all aye.

The same, from printing committee, reported correct the above bill of W. L. Force & Bro. Referred.

Mr. Baker, from committee on salaries, etc., reported correct above bills of A. M. Runyon, G. Frazee, and the above duplicate bills of W. B. Smith, City Judge, and the late City Clerk. Referred.

Mr. Brown, from committee on streets, reported correct the above bill of Street Commissioner.

The same reported favorably on the petitions of Mr. Gardner and Mr. Swalm. Adopted.

Mr. J. Simpson, from auditing committee, reported correct the following bills: A. M. Runyon, $5.25; John Wilson, 90.75; J. Van Winkle, 50; P. P. Good, 75; N. Runyon, $7.50; Plainfield Gas Light Co., 221.80; J. R. Onderdonk, 75; N. Y. & N. J. Globe Gas Light Co., 120.23; Geo. W. Marshall, 400; A. M. Runyon, 13; I. & G. Lewis, 12.44; French Bros., 25.57; W. L. Force & Bro., 95; W. B. Smith, 4; G. Frazee, 83.44. Warrants were ordered drawn.

Mr. Brown presented an ordinance to protect the streets and sidewalks from being disturbed by the removal of turf, stone, etc., without permission of the street committee or commissioner. The ordinance also provides that all surveying shall be done by contract, and that the office of City Surveyor be abolished. The ordinance was read twice and was ordered to its third reading.

Mr. Brown also presented a new Poor Ordinance; which is intended to supersede the ordinance passed last December. It was read twice and was then ordered to a third reading.

Mr. J. Simpson offered a resolution that the police force hereafter shall consist of only four persons. Adopted.

Mr. Baker offered a resolution that the Mayor be instructed to detail G. Frazee for day duty as policeman. Mr. Baker, after offering the resolution, asked if Mr. Frazee had been suspended. Mr. Morris gave the opinion that Mr. Frazee was still an officer, as the Council had never removed him.

Thereupon, Mr. Baker wished to withdraw his motion, which was granted.

Mr. Morris presented the resignation of Mr. C. Potter, Jr., as a member of the Council. Mr. Potter stated, as a reason for the act, that his business interfered with the discharge of his official duties. His resignation was accepted and placed on the table.

Mr. Brown asked that the bonds of the Collector and Treasurer be read to the Council for its approval, which was done.

Adjourned to Tuesday evening, May 14, 1878.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The M. E. Church against C. W. Hodges.

The suit brought by the trustees of the M. E. Church against C. W. Hodges to enforce the payment of a three-months' note of $90, given for two years rent, in March, 1877, was tried before Justice Nodyne on Monday, with Messrs. Alex. B. Butts and G. P. Suydam for the prosecution, and Mr. W. B. Maxson for the defence. The jury consisted of L. L. Compton, R. Simpson, Jas. H. House, Jacob Laing, T. J. Gillies, S. C. Ryder, B. F. Coriell, Peter I. TenBroeck, J. Simpson, Wm. Young, Chas. M. Wilson, and Abraham King.

Alex. B. Butts opened the case by stating that he held a three months' note, dated March 1, 1877, made payable to J. W. Jackson, treasurer of the M. E. Church by C. W. Hodges for $90, to secure the payment of which the suit was brought.

Mr. Suydam called Mr. A. B. Butts as a witness, who was sworn and testified that he recognized the signature of the note as that of Mr. Hodges.

Upon cross-examination by Mr. Maxson, he said that he had seen Mr. Hodges write a year ago. Was satisfied that the signature was Hodges'. The note was put into his hands for collection, and Mr. I. Pangborn, President of the Board of Trustees, of the M. E. Church, instructed him to bring suit to recover the note. The note was given to J. W. Jackson's order, the treasurer of the Church.

Mr. Maxson objected to receiving the note in evidence on the ground that it was not made payable to the Church.—The court decided to admit it.

Chas. W. Hodges was sworn and testified: I am a resident of Plainfield. Am a member of the M. E. Church. Have been a member twenty years. Was once on the Board of Trustees. My wife is a member and sang in the church fifteen years. Have had no trouble in the Church. I was a pew-holder for fifteen or eighteen years. The pews are rented. (Witness was shown the note) The note has my signature. It was made payable to J. W. Jackson. He is treasurer and one of the trustees. The note was given to balance the books of the Church as Mr. Pangborn requested. He said that he would not press payment. The note was given for my pew rent and that of my father-in-law for two years at $45 a year. (Witness was shown a copy of the Discipline of the M. E. Church.) He said it was a true copy. In joining the Church I submitted to the articles named therein.

Then the counsel read from the book of discipline which prescribes certain methods to be pursued in the case of disputes between members of the Church. The counsel on both sides vigorously contended over the construction of the rule, the defence claiming that it made arbitration necessary in settling difficulties, and the prosecution arguing that the rule would not bear that construction, and had no application to the case. The defence wished to show that regard to church rules debarred the prosecution from bringing suit.

The prosecution objected to the admission of the book of discipline in evidence. The court decided that it might be referred to the consideration of the jury, but would not admit it in the way of defeating the suit.

Mr. Hodges resumed. Rented a pew in 1876. Was then behind one year. Did not wish to rent a pew because I was behind, but I was urged to do so and it was said that it would be all right some time. Was sometimes asked for the rent of the pew. I said I would pay the note in monthly installments if I had good luck. Have not paid anything. Have had no very heavy luck. It was agreed not to put the note in bank.

Rev. Mr. Day was sworn and testified: Am pastor of the M. E. Church of this place. Have been a pastor twenty-six years and a member thirty-five years of the M. E. Church. Do not remember any legal proceedings of this kind. Have absolutely nothing to do with the finances of the Church. I was not consulted in this matter.

Upon cross-examination he said: I tried to get Mr. Hodges to settle the matter. I proposed a plan, and Mr. Hodges said if he approved it he would report to me.—This was after the suit was begun. I simply spoke to him as a pastor and a friend, and proposed that the matter be referred to a committee. I believed that it could have been amicably arranged in that way. Mr. Hodges did not see me about it afterwards.

Mr. Burgess was sworn and testified: I was the one who got the note from Mr. Hodges. My understanding was that the trustees would be satisfied if Mr. Hodges would pay a monthly installment of $5. The only agreement was that the note was not to be put into the bank. Mr. Hodges said he would try and pay the monthly sum named. Mr. Jackson drew the note, and I acted for Mr. Jackson and represented the M. E. Church. Our customary way is to use the name of the treasurer on behalf of the Church. We take notes for delinquent pew rents if we can get them. It did not take five minutes to arrange the note with Mr. Hodges.

No other witnesses were called and after earnest speeches by Messrs. Maxson and Suydam the case was left in the hands of the jury.

The jury was out four hours, when they came in and returned a verdict in favor of the defendant. The first vote, it is said, stood 10 to 2 for the defendant; then it came to be 11 to 1. At length, after weary waiting, another vote was taken, when it appeared that the one had yielded and the vote was unanimous.

We are informed by members of the jury that this verdict was reached on the ground that undue persuasion had been used in getting the note, and, secondly, that no value had been given. The debt, however, they considered was still binding.

The verdict is in accordance with the popular idea that a money obligation to a Church differs, somehow, from a common commercial obligation in its sacredness.—And yet we think the popular idea is entirely wrong, and that a note given to a Church for pew rent, or any other just debt, differs in no respect from any other note. It may have been indiscreet for the trustees to have pressed the payment in court, but they certainly had a right to do it, and their action did not affect the nature of the note, whatever effect it may have had on the minds of a jury.

How often do we hear a person say, there must be something the matter with my blood, I have pimples all over. We would recommend Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

VEGETINE.

For Dropsy.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Oct. 19, 1877.

DR. H. R. STEVENS—

It is a pleasure to give my testimony to your valuable medicine. I was sick for a long time with *Dropsy*, under the doctor's care. He said it was *Water between the Heart and Liver*. I received no benefit until I commenced taking Vegetine; in fact, I was growing worse. I have tried many remedies; they did not help me. Vegetine is the medicine for *Dropsy*. I began to feel better after taking a few bottles. I have taken thirty bottles in all. I am perfectly well, never felt better. No one can feel more thankful than I do.

I am, dear sir, gratefully yours,
A. D. WHEELER.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE

For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.

ISLESBORO, ME., Dec 28, 1877.

MR. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I had a *cough* for eighteen years, when I commenced taking the Vegetine. I was very low; my system was debilitated by disease. I had the *Kidney Complaint* and was very *nervous*—*cough* bad, lungs *sore*. When I had taken one bottle I found it was helping me; it has helped my cough, and it strengthens me. I am now able to do my work. Never have found anything like the Vegetine. I know it is everything it is recommended to be.

MRS. A. J. PENDETON.

VEGETINE is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowels; quiets the nervous system; acts directly upon the secretions; and arouses the whole system to action.

VEGETINE

For Sick Headache.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Jan. 1, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I have used your Vegetine *for Sick Headache*, and been greatly benefitted thereby. I have every reason to believe it to be a good medicine.

Yours very respectfully,
MRS. JAMES CONNER,
411 Third St.

HEADACHE—There are various causes for headache, as derangement of the circulating system, of the digestive organs, of the nervous system, &c. Vegetine can be said to be a sure remedy for the many kinds of headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint, Nervousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Biliousness, &c. Try the Vegetine. You will never regret it.

VEGETINE.

Doctor's Report.

DR. CHAS. M. DUDDENHAUSEN, Apothecary.
Evansville, Ind.

The doctor writes: I have a large number of good customers who take Vegetine. They all speak well of it. I know it is a good *medicine* for the complaints for which it is recommended.

Dec. 27, 1877.

VEGETINE is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them nature's sweet sleep.

VEGETINE.

Doctor's Report.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.—

Dear Sir—We have been selling your valuable Vegetine for three years, and we find that it gives perfect satisfaction. We believe it to be the best blood purifier now sold. Very respectfully,

DR. J. E. BROWN & CO., *Druggists*,
Uniontown, Ky.

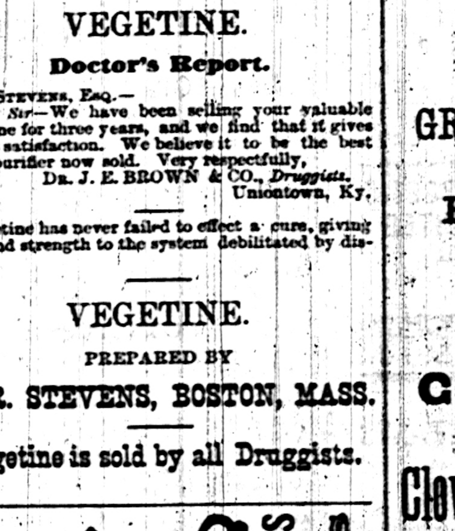
Vegetine has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.



AGENTS WANTED

In every Village and Town in this County to introduce the best Washing Machine in existence, and known as

"The Robbins Little Washer."

Liberal inducements made to energetic and gentlemanly canvassers. Apply to
EDGAR G. BURNHAM,
ap18m3 103 E. Second St., Plainfield, N. J.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Our Flag is still There."

Bargains this week at

WHITE'S.

1 Case Standard Prints, Fast Colors, 5c. yard.

1 Case 4-4 Muslin, equal to Fruit of the Loom, only 8c. per yard.

1 Bale Heavy Brown Toweling 6c. yard.

50 dozen Ladies' Men's and Children's Hose, from 6c. a pair and upwards.

Table Linen, Towels aud Napkins, from auction, Very cheap.

A good assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods at Popular Prices.

Remember the Number, 15, East Front st. The Sign of the Flag.

Jas. E. White.

DEMAREST,

THE POPULAR

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

GROCER,

GIVES

THE BEST GOODS

FOR

THE LEAST MONEY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

GROCERIES

To Suit the Times!

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, 34c. per Gallon.

JAVA COFFEE, 32c. per Pound.

MARACAIBO COFFEE, 28c. per Pound.

RIO COFFEE, 25c. per Pound.

GRANULATED SUGAR, 10c. per Pound.

EXTRA C SUGAR, 8c. per Pound.

WHITE BEANS, 8c. per Quart.

GOOD BUTTER, 25c. per Pound.

Clover and Timothy Seed, First Quality and Lowest Rates.

Formosa Oolong Tea, AT 60C.

Can't be beat! Try it!

Teas Retailed AT Jobber's Prices.

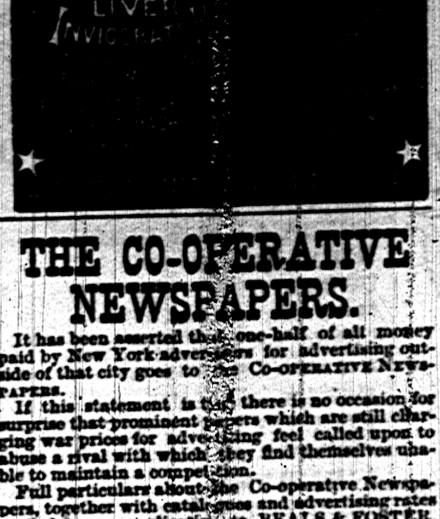
Licensed to sell ALES, WINES AND LIQUORS, For Family and Medicinal Use.

P. M. DEMAREST,
Front St., nearly opposite Post Office.
PLAINFIELD N. J.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY, 1878, TENTH ANNUAL VOLUME NOW READY. 257 pages. Price 30 cts. Free by mail. Contains the names and circulations of all newspapers, and a Gazetteer of the towns in which they are published. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York.

FOWLER & FULTON,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Solid Head, Reloading, Military and Sporting, Central Fire
CARTRIDGES!
Also Rim Fire Ammunition for Pistols and Rifles, Cartridge Cases, Swaged and Patched Bullets, Primers, Reloading Tools, &c. &c. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 300 Broadway, New York City.



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It has been asserted that one-half of all money paid by New York advertisers for advertising outside of that city goes to the CO-OPERATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

If this statement is true there is no occasion for surprise that prominent papers which are still charging war prices for advertising feel called upon to abuse a rival with which they find themselves unable to maintain a competition.

Full particulars about the Co-operative Newspapers, together with catalogues and advertising rates mailed free on application to BEALS & FOSTER, Gen'l Ag'ts AMERICAN NEWSPAPER UNION, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

BEFORE BUYING OR RENTING A
CABINET OR PARLOR ORGAN
Be sure to send for our LATEST CATALOGUE and CIRCULARS with NEW STYLES, REDUCED PRICES and much information. Sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York or Chicago.

40 MIXED CARDS, with name 10c. Agents' outfit 10c. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

ORGANS Retail price $280 only $65. PIANOS retail price $510 only $135. Great bargains. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

25 Fancy Cards, Snowflake, Marble, etc., no 2 alike with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co. Nassau, N.Y.

30 Mixed Cards, Snowflake, Damask, &c., no 2 alike, with name, 10 cents. J. MINKLER & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

JEWETT & SONS PERFECTLY PURE WHITE LEAD TRADE MARK

AND

Jewett's Perfectly Pure

LINSEED OIL;

RAW, BOILED AND REFINED.

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN JEWETT & SONS, New York.

For Sale

By the principal Paint Dealers in

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

ap18m3

ALWAYS SELECT THE BEST.

WADSWORTH, MARTINEZ & LONGMAN

PURE PAINTS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Is endorsed by every PRACTICAL PAINTER. COVERING CAPACITY & DURABILITY EXCEED ANY KNOWN PAINT. Buildings Painted with our Prepared Paints, if not satisfactory, will be Repainted at our Expense.

FOR SALE BY

A. SWALM,

PLAINFIELD, N. J. ap18m3

JUST RECEIVED!

A large Assortment of

SPRING and SUMMER

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES

Suitable for

MEN'S, YOUTH'S & BOYS'

CLOTHING

At prices never before so low.

All Wool Suits for Men, to Order, $15 to $25.

All Wool Suits for Men, Ready Made, $10.

All Wool Suits for Boys, Ready Made, $4 to $6.

All Wool Cassimere, per yard, 65 cents.

Union Cassimere, per yard, 18 to 50 cents.

Also a full line of Gents' and Boys'

FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN H. FRENCH,

NO. 19 CHERRY ST.

NEW BAKERY!

(o)

J. WALKER

Begs most respectfully to inform the public of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened the store

Next Door to the Post Office,

FRONT ST.,

AS A

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,

Where may be always found a large stock of

FRESH BREAD, CAKE, PIES, &C.

Hot Rolls and Tea Biscuit

Every morning and evening.

ENGLISH BREAD & FRENCH BREAD,

Orders punctually and carefully attended to.

Plainfield, Nov. 20, 1877. n22tf

FOR SALE.

Tall trees of all kinds of wood that grow in this part of the country, from 30 to 90 ft., 6 in. at top, and straight, for piles, telegraph, flagstaffs, etc.; plank of all sorts for house trimmings, carriage or bridge builders sawed and split posts, all sizes and lengths, of locust, oak, chestnut, etc.; sled-runners; stone-boat plank; locust timber, from 4 to 22 inches in diameter, 40 ft. long; 10,000 posts and rails; cord wood, any quantity, at home or delivered, from $2.50 to $6 per cord; ornamental trees, green, from 4 to 12 ft. high, at half price; vinegar by the gallon or barrel, from pure cider, from 2 to 40 years old, for cash or approved paper.

N. B. One horse carriage for sale or exchange for a small one.

ROBT. C. VAIL,
Walnut Hill, half way from Plainfield to Rahway.
n29tf

RAILROADS.

Central Railroad OF NEW JERSEY.

All Rail Line to Long Branch.

Passenger Station in New York, Foot of Liberty St.

Arrangement, commencing Nov. 26, 1877.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3:23, 5:53, 6:23, 6:56, 7:28, 7:58, 8:29, 8:56, 9:38, 11:34, A. M.; 1:25, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:21, 9:55, 10:25, 11:11, P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., at 6:30, 8:00, 8:15, 10:15, 12:20, A. M.; 1:00, 1:30, 3:20, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 6:00, 6:25, 7:15, 8:25, 9:30, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at 12:30, 7:10, 8:42, 9:20, 11:00, A. M.; 12:03, 1:37, 2:03, 4:08, 4:37, 5:07, 5:35, 5:48, 6:07, 6:38, 7:10, 8:09, 9:10, 10:15, P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5:53, 6:23, 7:58, 8:29, 8:50, 9:38, 11:34, A. M.; 1:25, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:21, P. M.

Leave Newark at 6:15, 8:00, 8:53, 10:30, 11:25, A. M.; 1:25, 1:35, 3:37, 4:10, 4:35, 5:10, 6:10, 7:15, P. M.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 7:38, 8:49, 9:47, 11:28, A. M.; 2:04, 5:05, 5:37, 6:05, 6:35, 7:07, 8:30, 9:38, P. M.

Leave Somerville at 6:30, 7:10, 8:00, 8:24, 9:50, 11:11, A. M.; 2:32, 3:25, 5:25, 9:33, 9:40, P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 7:38, 9:47, A. M.; 2:04, 5:05, 6:35, 9:38, P. M.

Leave Easton at 7:00, 9:40, A. M.; 1:00, 4:00, 6:15, P. M. In addition a train leaves Phillipsburg at 6:45, P. M., DAILY.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for New York at 3:23, 11:34, A. M.; 7:23, 10:25, P. M. For Dunellen and Bound Brook at 1:25, 10:41, A. M.; 5:35, P. M. For Somerville and Easton at 5:35, P. M.

Leave New York for Plainfield at 9:30, A. M.; 5:30, and 12:00, P. M.

Leave Easton for Plainfield at 9:40, A. M., and from Phillipsburg at 6:45, P. M.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

Train leaving Plainfield at 7:38, A. M., connects at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Philipsburg for Belvidere, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Elmira, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 9:47, A. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Scranton etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 2:04, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Tunkhannock, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 5:05, P. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere Mauch Chunk, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 6:35, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Elmira, etc.

LONG BRANCH DIVISION.

Trains leaving Plainfield at 7:58, 11:34, A. M., 3:51, P. M., connect for Long Branch Division.

Leave Elizabethport for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt and Squan at 8:47, A. M.; 12:15, 4:23, 5:45, P. M.

Trains leaving Elizabethport at 8:47, A. M.; 12:15, 4:20, 5:45, P. M., connect at Matawan Junction for Freehold.

New York and Philadelphia—New Line.

Short Route to Trenton and Philadelphia.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia at 1:25, 7:38, 8:49, 10:20, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:18, 6:05, P. M.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton at 1:25, (except Monday) 7:38, 8:49, 10:20, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:18, 5:05, 6:05, P. M.

Passengers by the 6:05, P. M., train change cars at Bound Brook.

RETURNING.

Leave Station, Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 12:05, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30, A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, P. M.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Sts., at 1:20, (except Monday) 6:35, 8:05, 10:20, A. M.; 12:15, 2:15, 4:10, 6:15, P. M.

Passengers by 7:30, A. M., train from Philadelphia change cars at Bound Brook.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton and Philadelphia at 1:25, 10:41, A. M.; 6:35, P. M.

Leave station Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 12:05, 9:30, A. M.; 5:30, P. M.

Leave Trenton at 1:20, 10:20, A. M.; 6:10, P. M.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

JOHN JELLIFF & CO

794 & 796 Broad St.,

NEWARK, N. J.

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE

Medieval & Queen Anne Styles,

And all the latest novelties at very low prices for CASH ONLY.

Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture of every description.

Mantel and Pier Glasses.

UPHOLSTERY!

Cornices and Lambrequins, Shades and Curtains, Mattresses and Bedding.

Country Cottages furnished at short Notice.

Bedroom Sets from $20 upwards. Parlor Sets very cheap. Furniture of every description made to order from SPECIAL DESIGNS. mar14

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that John Newmann, of the township of Piscataway in the county of Middlesex and state of New Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors; and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.

C. C. MORGAN, Assignee.

Dated March 22, 1878.-ap11w3

NOTICE.

Is hereby given to the creditors of John Newmann, of the township of Piscataway in the county of Middlesex and state of New Jersey that all claims against his estate must be exhibited to the subscriber, his assignee, under oath or affirmation, before the twenty-second day of June next, being three months from the date of the assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said John Newmann will be filed with the Surrogate of the county of Middlesex before the ensuing term of the Orphans' Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested.

C. C. MORGAN, Assignee.

Dated March 25, 1878.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To William L. Pomeroy and John F. Plummer:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Charles Hyde is complainant and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the twenty-seventh day of May next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage made by Florena Schetter and wife to Charles Hyde on lands in the City of Plainfield, dated December 1, 1875; and you, William L. Pomeroy and John F. Plummer, are made defendants because you hold incumbrances on said lands.

Dated March 26, 1878.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
Sol'r of Complainant,
ap11w6 Plainfield, N. J.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Anna M. Holmes:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein James M. Hand is complainant, and John B. Holmes and Anna M., his wife, and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the twenty-seventh day of May next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by John B. Holmes and wife to James M. Hand, on lands in the township of Warren—now North Plainfield—in the county of Somerset, dated May 9, 1872; and you are made a defendant because you are the wife of John B. Holmes, the defendant, and may claim an inchoate right of dower in said premises.

Dated March 26th, 1878.

JOSEPH B. COWARD
Sol'r of the Complainant,
ap4w6 Plainfield, N. J.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Isaac Clawson:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Hannah Dunham is complainant, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant on or before the twenty-third day of May next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Randolph Dunham, junior, and wife to Randolph Dunham, on lands in the city of Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey; and you are made defendant because you hold a mortgage which is an encumbrance on said lands.

SUYDAM & JACKSON,
Sol'rs of Compl't, Plainfield, N. J.
Dated March 23d, 1878.-28w6

UNION COUNTY, SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

February 20th, 1878.

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Robert Freeman, Alanson J. Fox and Joseph B. Coward, Executors of Elizabeth A. Freeman, deceased.

On application of the above-named executors it is ordered that said executors give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order, within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Union, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the Central New Jersey Times for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said executors.

mar7m2 JAS. J. GERBER, Surrogate.

Central New Jersey Times.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

PLAINFIELD POST-OFFICE.

MAIL ARRIVES.

North & East—7:38, A. M.
South—7:38, A. M., 5:05, P. M.
East—2:04, 5:05, 6:35, P. M.
West—8:50, A. M., 5:50, P. M.

MAIL CLOSES.

North, East & South—8:15, A. M.
East—11, A. M., 2, P. M.
East & South—5:00 P. M.
West—7, A. M., 4:30, P. M.

Mail for Warrenville, N. J., closes at 2, P. M. Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Post-Office opens at 7, A. M., closes at 7:30, P. M.—Saturdays at 8, P. M.

Orrin E. Runyon will act as Collector for this office for the present. A prompt response to his calls will be highly appreciated by

RUNYON & LEONARD, Proprietors.

TEMPERANCE.

Geo. M. Dutcher, that well and long-tried veteran in the cause of temperance, will speak in the old Baptist church on Thursday evening, May 9th. The West Chester, Pa., "Local News" refers to him in the following words: "By those who heard him he is acknowledged to be one of the finest lecturers in this country. He has a ready command of words; speaks without notes, and there is no hesitation in his delivery." He is assisted by Major Geo. W. Wells, who speaks from a Bible stand-point.

—The Roll of Honor of the Public Schools will appear next week.

—The sugar loaf hats that the dear little girls now wear are "nice."

—New Providence township makes its financial exhibit in this number.

—Two husbands were sent to jail on Monday by Judge Good for wife desertion.

—Wm. R. Clarkson and Isaac W. Rushmore are among the grand jurors for the present term.

—Strawberry short-cake, or, rather, short strawberry cake, is now a popular dish at New-York restaurants.

—A mosquito from Elizabeth was heard reconnoitering about here last week. He soon returned to his native heath, disgusted.

—The history of Grace Church given by Rev. Mr. Rodman in a recent sermon, is the leading article of interest on our first page.

—An interesting letter from our traveling correspondent is given in this issue.—In it he gives some account of the great State of Texas.

—Mr. Langhorne, the new photographer, is making an impression. His card, with the prices charged, is given in our advertising columns.

—A correspondent complains of disgraceful rowdyism on Monday night. Complaints of the same disturbances come to us from other sources.

—An alarm of fire was given on Monday night, but the fire department did not turn out to the fire, which was in the chimney of a house on the corner of New and Second streets.

—Mr. W. C. Butler has been confined to his house for a month past as the result of a surgical operation by which a tumor was taken from his right arm near the shoulder.

—Howard W. Vail has just recovered from an attack of rheumatism which confined him to the house soon after opening his new store.

—We hope the sons of Scotia in this vicinity will succeed in getting the Caledonian club of this county to give our city the pleasure of witnessing their national games.

—"Smalley's Defiance" is the challenge which is thrown out to all asparagus raisers by a species of this vegetable bearing the above name. It is a very large and succulent grass developed through special culture by Mr. A. Smalley, near Bound Brook.

—The furniture, carpets, wagons, hay, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Phineas Randolph, will be sold at public sale on Thursday May 9, at 2 o'clock, at his late residence on Front street, near Liberty, by order of the administrators.

—Fifty-six members of our vocal society sang at the Fitzhugh concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Tuesday evening. They were accompanied by sixty of their friends. The concert was in every way a grand one.

—The Second Sunday of May, (12th inst.) is to be generally observed in this state as "Temperence Sunday." A sermon on some phase of the subject of temperance it is hoped will be preached by each friendly pastor. This is a method of agitating the subject which commends itself to general approval.

—On Tuesday and Thursday evenings of next week May 14th and 16th the public will be treated to a very fine display of landscape views pertaining to the two great empires recently at war. The pictures will be of a character not at all familiar to an American audience and will embrace scenes in the interior of Russia and Turkey, as well as many of their principal cities and sea port towns. The exhibition will be given at the First Baptist church.

—A genuine case of heterodoxy was given last week when we spoke of the Art School, as conducted by Miss Vail when we had in mind the true name, Miss Thorn. This lady was for a long time a pupil at the Academy of Design in New York and is well qualified for the duties she has assumed. Her school offers an excellent opportunity for the young people of the city to learn the art of drawing.

—Prof. I. C. Russell, of Columbia College and a resident of this city, has an interesting paper in the April number of the American Journal of Science. In this article Mr. Russell claims that he has found near Feltville rare but positive proofs of the igneous and intrusive nature of the Triassic trap sheets. As the character of those rocks has been questioned, the discovery of Mr. Russell will be a valuable contribution to the final solution of an important geological problem.

—Mr. Bainbridge, who resides at the Park House, met with a serious accident at New Brooklyn about 1 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon when the horse he was riding stumbled and threw him over his head and then rolled upon him. Mr. Bainbridge was picked up in an insensible condition by his companion, a son of Mr. Baldwin, proprietor of the Park House, and was brought home as soon as possible. His physician, Dr. Stillman, has not been able, at the time of writing to ascertain the extent of his injuries.

—Did you see the transit of Mercury across the sun's face last Monday?

—Mr. C. Potter Jr. has resigned from the Council on account of business cares. His withdrawal is to be regretted.

—The Mayor has justly refused to sign Rafferty's license because it is illegal, as we have all along insisted that it was.

—Miss Coon, who has had a successful business in North Plainfield, has concluded to retire from mercantile life. The stand will not pass into the hands of any one else.

—The potato bugs, full grown and saucy, are now sitting on the fences about potato fields ready for business. There are indications that they will be more numerous this year than ever.

—Beer barrels were seen Monday morning rolling down some of the cellar steps of certain Third street dwellings in the vicinity of New and Liberty streets. They were not licensed steps either.

—Nature is doing her best to put on her fresh and beautiful garments as soon as possible. One can really almost see things grow. By actual measurement grass grew last week one and a half inches in two days and nights.

—A fire Saturday noon destroyed a small frame dwelling in Washington Valley about five miles from this place. It was owned by Joseph Linbarger and was insured only last month in the Washington Fire Insurance Co. of this city for $700.

—General Tom Thumb and Mrs. Thumb, assisted by her wee sister Miss Warren, will give a reception at Laing's hall this (Thursday) afternoon and evening. The general is a more interesting character than ever as he grows older. He is now 40 years of age. The diminutive ladies are the wonder of all visitors with their elegant costumes and jewels. The program is given elsewhere in this issue.

—Mr. Ed. P. Ackerman, the Brooklyn humorist, will appear under the auspices and for the benefit of the First Presbyterian S. S. fund, at Assembly Hall, on Thursday evening, May 16th, in his performance which he calls "Mrs. Fitzsamuell's Cosmopolitan Club." This entertainment is novel in conception and will bear hearing the second and even the third time. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be had at Shaw's drug store. For further particulars see hand-bills.

The Savings Bank to Resume Business.

The Chancellor has authorized the officers of the Savings Bank to resume business. New deposits will hereafter be received and paid out as usual. The old deposits will however be paid out as the Chancellor directs. The first dividend ordered by him of 20 per cent has taken $38,000. About $10,000 of it remains to be drawn. For all the particulars of the new basis of business see the Bank's advertisement given elsewhere.

Drink for the Thirsty.

Messrs. Wilson & Simpson have generously offered to supply the Holly Tree Inn with ice through the present season without charge. The ladies highly appreciate this favor, and desire to make a public acknowledgment of it. Ice-water will be kept just within the door of the inn, and any one who needs it will be free to take it; so that, this summer, no man in that vicinity can say he is compelled to drink liquor because he can not obtain a more innocent beverage with which to quench thirst.

The Last Concert.

The Vocal Society closed their first season with a grand concert at the Congregational church last Thursday evening, on which occasion they were assisted by Madame de Medina, soprano, Miss Emma Wilkinson, alto, and Mr. Clark W. Evans, pianist. The program was composed largely of glees, madrigals and part songs, all of which were rendered with marked precision and with fine effect. Several of them were repeated in response to the hearty encores of the large audience. Miss Wilkinson has an alto voice of great power and sweetness, and her solos were received with the heartiest applause. Mr. Evans sustained his reputation as an accomplished pianist, and the entire performance gave great pleasure to a cultured and critical audience. Under the able leadership of Mr. Fitzhugh the society has attained a proficiency which was hardly to be expected in one season. We hope it is to be one of the permanent institutions of our city.

A Large Tree.

The "Hour" of Woodbridge recently gave an account of what was called the largest chestnut tree in New Jersey which was recently felled in Camden county.—The statement called out a letter from Mr. Abel V. Shotwell of Rahway, in which he says: "This is *not* the largest tree of the kind in the state. There is now standing upon the farm of Mr. Ephraim Vail, Green Brook, about one mile from Dunellen, a chestnut tree which is twenty-five feet ten inches in circumference; and near to it is a stump of a tree having been cut down about two years since, which measured twenty-three feet and four inches in circumference and seven feet and ten inches in diameter."

Illness of Mr. Gross.

Principal Gross, whose health has not been strong for several months, had a severe attack of hemorrhage of the lungs last Friday night, which completely prostrated him. The Doctors Stillman were immediately called and found the case so serious that they remained with their patient during the entire night. It will be gratifying to Mr. Gross' numerous friends to learn that he is now convalescent and will soon be upon his feet, but they will regret to know that it will be a long time, perhaps, before he can take up his work again. He had been frequently urged by the President of the Board of Education, who is his physician, to take a rest, but could not be persuaded to give up his duties. The Board, however, voted at a recent meeting to release him from his work during the rest of the term, and he was accordingly preparing to go abroad at once. He had already secured his passage for June 27, when he was intending to start on his mission as State Commissioner of Education to the Paris Exposition. But the action of the Board led him to change his plans, and he was expecting to sail next Saturday. He will now be compelled to forego the pleasure of his European trip altogether. This is a cause of regret to the city which had been honored by his appointment by the Governor—a regret, however, which is exceeded by that which is felt on account of his sudden prostration. Principal Gross is so prominently identified with the development of our public school system that any permanent disability that would compel him to give up his work here would be regarded as a public misfortune. We trust that a thorough rest will restore his health.

A Cheap Cab Service

Has been arranged by Dodd's Express for the patrons of the Central Railroad, with the consent of the latter company.—Coupes, crystals, and clarences will be found inside the Ferry building at the foot of Liberty street at low and fixed rates. Specimens of the rates charged are the following:

To any point from the Battery to and including Chambers street, from North to East river, one person, 25 cents; each additional person, 15 cents.

To points north of Chambers street to and including Canal street, from one river to the other, for one person, 35 cents; each additional person, 15 cents.

To points north of Canal street to and including Fourteenth street, from one river to the other, one person, 75 cents; each additional person, 25 cents.

Other rates are in the same ratio and are plainly posted in the vehicles, and the drivers have cards containing the rates for delivery to passengers. It is not necessary to add that this is one of the best provisions of the many good ones that the Central railroad has made for the comfort of its patrons.

Singular Doings of the Council.

A specimen of the reckless manner in which some of the councilmen ride over all law and order and even decency, was given last Monday evening in the action taken in reference to the policeman G. Frazee, who has been suspended by the Police Board for refusing to do duty. In the first place his bill for two months' services was presented, and instead of sending it to the police committee where all such bills go for approval, it was sent to the committee on salaries, because it was known that the police committee who have some regard for good order, would not approve the bill of a policeman for services not rendered, while the majority of the salary committee were known to stand ready to pass the bill, and did pass it.

Then again a motion was made to instruct the Mayor to order Mr. Frazee to do day duty, which was evidently only presented as a pretext to get an opinion, already cut and dried, from the temporary chairman Morris as to the question whether Mr. Frazee could be considered suspended. Of course he decided that he was not suspended and then the motion of instruction was withdrawn, because, as the mover said, if he is still on duty the motion is unnecessary.

But the fact is Mr. Frazee has been suspended by the Police Board and the Mayor is about to prefer charges, as we are informed, to the Council. It is really nothing less than a charge of insubordination which in a police officer is a most serious offence. He aspires to be at the head of the force, and as he told the Board, he has been worth (?) too much money to carry a club on his back at the command of any superior officer. But as financial standing, past, present or prospective, is not considered by the Mayor and his associates in the Board as the test of qualification for a Captain, Mr. Frazee's claims were not considered, and officer Dodd was assigned to the position. The question now seems to be whether a reckless clique in the Council is to rule the city or men who have some regard for the law and the good order of the city.

Temperance Meetings.

Two gentlemen, Messrs. Dutcher and Wells, who have done such a remarkable work in Wilmington, Del., where they reside, have been spending a few days in our city where they made several addresses of exceeding interest and power. On Sunday evening they spoke in the Warren Mission Chapel. The first address was made by Major Wells, who said that he was never himself addicted to the use of intoxicants and had always hated rum and slavery. His arguments were to the point. In respect to liquor license, he said the law or sentiment which sanctions licensing is more to be condemned than the dealers in the business. The woe pronounced against wrong will surely come back upon us if, knowing the right, we pursue the wrong. The moral cowardice which prevails, and which prevents us from opposing the wrong because it will affect us personally or in our business, is the great obstacle in the way of reform.

Mr. Dutcher, who has delivered over two hundred lectures the past year in Wilmington where he is so much beloved that the temperance people have built him a beautiful home, delivered an impressive address. He told of his recovery years ago from intemperance. He desired to help all to break the chains that bound them, and he was working for this purpose. The work of temperance is the greatest movement in the cause of Christianity the world has ever known. There is no greater tyrant than King Alcohol, and, as Thomas Jefferson said, "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." No man ever accomplished great results for God who was not a radical man. He called all men his brethren, no matter what their nationality, and he would help all. He was willing to trust people, and if any deceived him it was only the worse for the deceiver.

MONDAY EVENING.

The meeting held in the Seventh-day Baptist church on Monday evening was well attended. Major Wells was the first speaker. His arguments, based on Scripture, were deep and convincing, and should awaken a desire for self-examination in the hearts of all, especially those who professing the name of Christ, "call evil good, and good evil; that put darkness for light, and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter!" (Isa. v—20). "*Which justify the wicked for reward,*" (Isa. v—23) giving the weight of their influence on the side of wrong by implication, by indifference, if not by actual support.

Mr. Dutcher followed in an eloquent address, appealing to every pure and moral sentiment of our nature for a ceaseless, exterminating war against the tyrant who now has our nation by the throat.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The windows of the old Baptist church were thrown open Tuesday afternoon to let the pure air of heaven circulate around the silent pews; and at night the champions of temperance from Delaware were found at their posts. The meeting was opened by Mr. Wells, who introduced Mr. Dutcher, referring to him as the man to whom the people of Wilmington were indebted as the instrument in the hands of God for the accomplishment of much good.

Mr. Dutcher's remarks were listened to with marked attention. At their close Maj. Wells made an appeal to the audience to say whether the meetings should be continued or not, when, by an almost unanimous vote, it was determined to hold a meeting Thursday evening this at 8 o'clock.

—It is a great mistake to suppose that Morrissey was an ignorant man. He was probably the greatest ex-pounder of science in our day.

Fire Department Election.

The annual election of the Fire Department was held on Monday evening last with the result as given below. R. F. Cornell was elected chief without opposition by a handsome vote. There was a lively contest for the office of the chief's First Assistant, three candidates being in the field. S. C. Ryder was the successful one. Only one of the companies, Zephyr H. & L. ran two tickets for their own officers.

Chief—R. F. Cornell (Alert Hose) ... 180 votes.
First Assis't—S. C. Ryder (Gazelle) ... 76 "
Benj. Moore (Steamer No. 2) ... 63 "
R. W. Davis (Zephyr H. & L.) ... 45 "
Second Assis't—A. L. Conley (Warren E.) ... 18 "

GAZELLE NO. 1.

Foreman ... W. H. Fybert.
First Assistant ... S. R. Mosey.
Second Assistant ... A. Ten Eyck.
Secretary ... T. A. Schild.
Assistant Secretary ... A. Klise.
Treasurer ... S. Vail.
Engineer ... R. A. Gibbs.
First Assistant Engineer ... Lewis DeCamp.
Second " " ... Stephen Davis.
Third " " ... Jerry Moore.

PLAINFIELD STEAMER NO. 2.

Foreman ... Frank Vail.
First Assistant Foreman ... George Batcho.
Second " " ... J. R. Martin.
Secretary ... H. J. Martin.
Assistant Secretary ... Wm. Kealy.
Treasurer ... John Bauman.
Engineer ... Frank Schuck.
First Assistant Engineer ... Wm. Ross.
Second " " ... John Williams.

WARREN ENGINE COMPANY NO. 3.

Foreman ... George Kesselring.
First Assistant Foreman ... Chas. Seibel.
Second " " ... Edward Keller.
Secretary ... J. H. Carney.
Assistant Secretary ... August Smith.
Rep. to Fire Board ... Eugene Zeiss and J. Kriney.

ALERT HOSE COMPANY NO. 1.

Foreman ... A. Saltzman.
First Assistant Foreman ... S. T. Varian.
Second " " ... E. M. Erickson.
Secretary ... Jas. Parker.
Treasurer ... J. C. Turrill.

ZEPHYR H. & L. COMPANY NO. 1.

Foreman ... N. W. Sebring 23, F. W. Dunn 24
First Assist ... W. Heidloff 37 W. A. Woodruff 10
Second " ... J. O. Cranston 28, E. Hedden 20
Treasurer ... R. J. Shaw 34, A. B. Dunavan 14
Recording Secretary ... James H. Adams 46
Financial Secretary ... N. W. Conway 46
Auditing Com ... W. L. Gavett 45, Andrew Lang 45
Investigating Com ... Geo. Butcher 42, W. J. Tobin 15
Sol. Flaig 44, and S. R. Hope 37
Rep. to Fire Board ... D. W. Little 28, Saml. Terry 24
Janitor ... Frank Vreeland 46

Proceedings of the Board of Education.

On Tuesday evening the Board met, with President Stillman in the chair, and all the members present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The secretary, Mr. Kirkner, presented the following bills: D. Appleton & Co., for abridged encyclopedia, $31; A. S. Barnes & Co., school supplies, $84.67; T. Clarkson, for painting chimneys, $7; W. H. Ayers, for repairs, $26.45; W. H. Voorhees, for chloride of lime, $3. The bills were ordered paid. The bill of A. D. Cook & Co., for lumber, $15.77, was ordered paid when properly certified to by supply committee and builder who used the lumber.

The committee on the valuation of property reported progress.

The committee to confer with the township committee respecting the school tax reported that the conference had not yet been held.

A discussion ensued on the condition of the receipts from the school tax. Mr. H. E. Clark, the Tax Collector, reported that he was now turning over to the treasurer of the Board all the moneys received.

It was suggested in order to secure a more speedy payment of the school tax that special bills be issued for that tax, as many tax-payers would undoubtedly be ready to pay this tax when they might not be able to pay, or would not pay, their other taxes. The proposition was favorably received by the Board.

Mr. Kirkner offered a resolution that no expenditures for supplies or repairs be incurred by any of the committees except by vote of the Board, if the amount exceeded $5.

Mr. Murray thought the amount was too small, as such a rule would often embarrass the committees from making expenditures that are demanded at once.

Mr. Harper held a similar opinion, and though he was in favor of such a restriction he thought the limit should be increased.

Mr. Stewart thought there was hardly any need of a resolution to that effect, as nearly all outlays are made under the vote of the Board.

The resolution was amended so as to make the limit $10 and was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, the meeting then adjourned.

Original Humor.

—When they wish to find the depth of lead mines they plumb 'um.

—It is said that the early birds get the worms. It is often so with the early child.

—When a courtship launches out on the sea of matrimony the proper lifeboat is a cradle.

—Pickpockets should be leniently dealt with, because there is no doubt they take things in moments of abstraction.

—The usual place to wear a plug is on the head; but you are allowed to carry a plug in your pocket, if you chews.

—When Milton spoke of "airy shapes that syllable men's names," he no doubt prefigured our fashionable young ladies.

—The Australian savages invented the boomerang, and knew all about "returning boards" long before Louisiana was heard from.

Local Miscellany.

White lace ties in all styles at Whitney's.

DENTON, the Nurseryman and Florist, gives to each purchaser of five dollars worth of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, 18 fine Verbenas, or 3 hardy Shrubs, or 6 good Grapevines.

Carpets, oil-cloths and mattresses, large stock at Whitney's.

Mrs. S. C. Conklin has a fine lot of Millinery Goods in all the new styles. Also, Flowers Silks and Ribbons, all at New York prices. ap25tf

New line ladies' collars and cuffs at Whitney's.

100,000, 100,000, 100,000—We have given the Nitrous Oxide Gas (our own invention) to over 100,000 patients, for the painless extraction of teeth, without a single accident. Children can take it as well as adults. Headquarters, Colton Dental Association, 19 Cooper Institute, N. Y.

There is no man who feels so cheap as he who goes about asking what would be a good inscription for a tombstone, and has his own name suggested.—*Puck.*

The time has come when you can get a fine linen bosom and Wamsutta muslin shirt for 90c. at Laing's, Cherry st. my9tf

Picture Frames, Looking Glasses, Cornices, Brackets, Passepartouts, etc. large assortment at Swain's, 42 West Front St.

No wood used in bale Hay, at L. B. Boice's Somerset street.

Look at those 90c. Wamsutta muslin shirts all finished, at Laing's, Cherry st. my9tf

For a complete stock of Hosiery, Notions, Dress Goods, Linen and White goods call at S. H. Whitney's No. 6 Front street.

—Sun shades very cheap at Whitney's.

A new stock of hats lower than ever at Laing's. my9tf

To the People.

CARPETS, of all grades and qualities, ranging in price from 30 cts. to $3.00 and upwards. This large assortment, including beautiful Brussels, which outstrips the pretentious stocks of even large cities, is not to be met with in Retail Carpet Stores this side of New York or Boston, is now to be seen at our Store. We have completed arrangements with one of the finest Carpet Houses in New York, so that we can show you, as it were, at your door, a New York Wholesale Stock, which is done through the medium of a wonderful invention, Richardson's Carpet Exhibitor. This wonderful piece of ingenuity is so arranged that we can show from half a yard sample, as it were, a thousand yards, or in other words, it multiplies the sample a thousand times, matching it perfectly and making it appear just as it would made up and nailed upon the floor, and shows it better than when rolled out the old way. This gives all the opportunity of selecting from a great variety of New and Choice Patterns. We shall be continually supplied from our New York wholesale house with all the new styles and varieties which no merchant would be able to carry in stock. Thus relieved of this burden, having no interest or money invested, no remnants to take off profits, no old stock or unsaleable patterns left as permanent investments, we can afford to send and get you any style or pattern you may select without extra charge, and cheaper than you could buy the same were you in New York yourself. We have entered on this enterprise not from selfish motives alone. We consider when we offer the people in this vicinity a stock of Carpets to make purchase from, such as they could not meet with in any retail store short of the largest cities, and propose selling them at very low figures, that we have done them such a kindness that we are fain to believe it will not go unappreciated. So make the exact measurement of your room, and we will pledge ourselves to suit you in Pattern, Quality and Price, and furnish you the Carpet in the shortest possible notice. Carpets cut to fit the room, and made up if desired.

Very respectfully yours,
POPE BROTHERS.
Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Mats, &c.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Entire new stock of Furnishing Goods, ties, suspenders, &c., at Laing's, Cherry street. my9tf

New assortment in hosiery at Whitney's.

DRAKE, the Tailor, may be found on Cherry St. near Front St., where he is prepared with increased facilities to serve his old patrons. Expenses light and prices correspondingly low. s28

Bale Hay, free from dust and dirt, baled by hand power, without wood, at L. B. Boice's Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

French poplins reduced from $1.25 to 75c. at Whitney's.

"Always keep a smile for Mother" is the latest sentimental song published:

"Always keep a smile for mother,
Do not drain the festive jug.
Leave enough, somehow or other,
Just to moisten her old mug;
Touch it lightly, leave some in it,
Just a swallow, that's the style;
What you'd drink in half a minute
Is enough for mother's smile."

The chorus is too long.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Men's white dress shirts, also night shirts to order, at E. M. Laing's. No 5 Cherry street. my9tf

The best Timothy Hay in Plainfield is is now being baled by L. B. Boice, Somerset street. The dust and dirt is thoroughly taken out and the hay pressed by hand power.

Towelings 5c. at Whitney's.

Two car loads of A No. 1 tip top heavy Western oats just received by L. B. Boice, Somerset street, North Plainfield.

"Domestic," Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Wilcox & Gibbs SEWING MACHINES. New and second-hand at the NEW PRICES.—Machines bought, exchanged, rented, repaired. R. MACE, AG'T. 24 Front street; (Compton's Building).

New line best prints 5c. yd at Whitney's.

Artists materials at Swains, Front St.

Spool cotton at 10c doz. at Whitney's.

Just received, one ton of Lump Salt for Horses, at L. B. Boice's, Somerset street. Three cents a pound.

Those 75c. kids are the wonder; they give satisfaction. Call at Whitney's.

In Memoriam.

At the annual meeting of the Dime Savings Institution of Plainfield, N. J., held at their office on Monday evening, May 6, 1878, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It having pleased Divine Wisdom to remove from life Doctor John C. Sutphen, one of the original and most active managers of this Institution, therefore,

Resolved, That in remembrance of our long and pleasant official association with him and his worth as a courteous gentleman and public-spirited citizen, we hereby make mournful record of his death.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing, signed by the president and secretary, be transmitted to the family of our deceased friend and fellow-member.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN POST OFFICE
May 8, 1878.

Daily, James	McCate, Mrs
DeFerrier, Miss	Quick, Alice
Green, Samuel	Ryan, James
Gaige, H L	Scovill, Bert
Hughs, Maggie	Schmidter, Mary
Johnson, Ade	Wort, Lucy W
Lewis, Wailes	Wagner, Mat
Masker, James H	Whealon, Michael
McGlynn, Mr E	Walker, Fanny T
Moran, Anney	Winn, Mary A
Mundy, William	Waldren, Laura
Mhanes, Joseph	Whalen, Patrick
McGahen, Mary	Woods, Katey

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. W. VAIL, P. M.

MARRIED.

PARKHURST—RANDOLPH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, New Market, N. J., May 7, 1878, by Rev. E. Everett Jones, Ansel E. Parkhurst of Elizabeth, to Miss Maria F., daughter of Ephraim F. Randolph. No cards.

RUSH—KELLY.—By the same, April 28, 1878, Asa R. Rush, of New Market, to Miss Florence Kelley, of Dunellen.

DIED.

HAFNER.—In Scotch Plains, May 2, 1878, of inflammation of the lungs, Sarah, daughter of Frederick and Anna Hafner, aged 3 months.

RUNYON.—In New Market, May 5, 1878, Mary Ellen, wife of David Runyon, aged 36 years, 8 months, 5 days.

WEISS.—On Park Ave., near Plainfield, May 6, 1878, of cancer, David W. Weiss, aged 61 years, 5 days. Interment at Greenwood.

WILSON.—In this city, May 3, 1878, of erysipelas, Lillie Wilson, aged 7 years, 6 months.

DAVID LEESON,
UNDERTAKER,
Holds himself ready to wait on the public any hour of the day or night. Has the most modern improvements in Corpse-preservers and Hearses. An elegant new Child's Hearse used in connection with the burial of children. Coaches furnished if desired. *Charges made satisfactory to all parties.*
Residence and office Front St., 2 doors north of Parse & Whitney's Dry Goods Store, Plainfield, N. J. f17

ALEX. M. RUNYON,
UNDERTAKER.
Somerset St., cor. Front,
Residence 75 Front Street, opposite Peck's,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Hearse, attendance, &c., all hours, day or night.
Prices low in all cases. 15jy

DOG LOST.
$5 REWARD. Strayed, on the 29th inst., from Fanwood, A BLACK SETTER DOG, answering to the name of DON. The above reward will be paid by the subscriber on his return to Fanwood station, or to F. Schetter, Esq., Netherwood, N. J. my9w2 Miss J. DUYCKINCK.

COW-HORSE TRADE.
Any one desiring to exchange a good cow for a horse may address
1 JONES, Box 100, Westfield, N. J.

Money to Loan
ON
BOND AND MORTGAGE.
F. CHAMBERLAIN,
my9w3 126 West Front St., Plainfield.

WANTED.
Pasturage, with water, for two cows. Address
ap9w2 W., Box 622, Post-office, Plainfield.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. H. STILLMAN, M. D.
Office hours, 7 to 9, a. m.; 1 to 3, and 6 to 7, p. m.
AND
C. F. STILLMAN, M. D.
Office hours, 8 to 11, a. m.; 3 to 6, and 7 to 9, p. m.
38 West Front St., nearly opp. P. O.
my9tf

LAING'S HALL.
POSITIVELY ONE DAY ONLY,
THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1878.
TWO PERFORMANCES!
AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock.
SYLVESTER BLEEKER, - - - - Manager
The Great Original and Renowned
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
Together with the Infinitesimal
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
And the Statistical Phenomenon and Comic Genius
MAJOR NEWELL.
Will appear in a variety of
NEW AND FASCINATING PERFORMANCES,
Including the new and original piece, entitled
THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY!
Everywhere received with
UPROARIOUS & CONVULSIVE LAUGHTER.
Afternoon Admission only 25 cts.
Children under 10 years, 15 cents.
Evening Admission 25 and 35 cts.
Children under 10 years, 15 cents.
1 C. E. KEELER, Agent.

CHAS. S. GUION,
DEALER IN
COAL AND WOOD
HAY, OATS AND FEED.
Office and Yard, Fourth Street, near Cherry Street.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
ap19y

SOMETHING NEW
IN
CHILDREN'S PICTURES
F. C. LANGHORNE,
Front St., Opp. Cherry.
Has just received from New York some new designs in Backgrounds, and is prepared to make pictures at the following low rates:
Imperials, - - $5.00 per Doz.
Cartes de Visite, 2.50 per Doz.
Special Care Taken in Copying.
ALSO
Old Daguerreotypes Cleaned.
my9w4

The Dime Savings Institution
OF PLAINFIELD.
NOTICE!
Notice is hereby given to all concerned that the Chancellor of New Jersey, by his order dated May 1, 1878, has authorized this institution to receive special deposits, to be under his order and control, and to be kept separate and distinct from all other monies, and to be payable on demand, and to be invested in Government securities only.
This Institution is therefore ready to take such deposits according to said order; and such interest will be allowed on such deposits, semi-annually, on January and July 1st, as said Institution shall be able to pay thereon. No interest to be allowed on any such money withdrawn before January 1, 1879.
May 7, 1878.
E. W. RUNYON, Pres.
E. R. POPE, Sec. my9m

SCHOOL OF ART.
MISS ELLA V. THORN
Has opened an Art School in the parlors of Flagg's Building, located on North Av., giving instruction in
CRAYON DRAWING AND PORTRAITURE.
The school will be open every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Criticisms from 9 to 10:30 a. m., and from 4 to 5:30 p. m. Method of teaching similar to that of the Academy of Design and Cooper Institute. Terms $10 for 10 weeks. For further information inquire of Ella V. Thorn, cor. Madison Ave and 5th St. my2m

Situation Wanted,
By a young married man, in a store or office, or at any occupation by which to earn an honest living. Has had five years' experience in the mercantile and post office business. References given from former employers. Address
S. T. B.
2my2 Succasunna, Morris Co., N. J.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Thomas Jennings and Wm. R. Jennings is this day dissolved. All bills due the old firm will be collected by Thomas Jennings. The business will be conducted as usual by Thomas Jennings.
THOMAS JENNINGS.
Plainfield, N. J., May 8, 1878.—my9w6

TO LET.
House corner Park Place and 9th St. Rent $500. Apply to
JAMES McGEE,
f28y9 Willow Av., North Plainfield.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Scribner & Thompson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm's name will be used in settlement of their business. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to settle promptly. The business will be conducted as usual by I. Scribner.
I. SCRIBNER.
J. M. THOMPSON.
Plainfield, N. J., April 22, 1878.—ap25tf

TO RENT WITH BOARD.
One pleasant front room, with smaller room connecting, if desired. Good location, convenient to Depot. Address
ap25tf S. F. E., Box 1024, Plainfield.

TO LET.
A desirable Residence, containing 11 rooms, on Front St., next to Dr. South's. Three minutes' walk from Depot. Rent low. Apply to
my2tf C. O. MEEKER, Ex'r.

LOTS FOR SALE.
Two improved Building Lots, 52 feet front each by 300 feet deep, extending through from Second to Third, between Richmond and Berckman Sts., about ten minutes' walk from the depot. Price $600 each. Inquire of
ap4w2 A. G. THORN.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of receipts and disbursements of the Township Committee of New Providence Township, for the year ending March 12th, 1878.

RECEIPTS.

For support of poor	$400 00
Levied for township expenses	1,000 00
Balance due township as per report of 1877	435 56
	$1,835 56

EXPENDITURES.

Registry of births, deaths and marriages	10 00
Town Clerk's book	4 40
Assessor's bill	82 25
Justice of the Peace bill	9 25
For support of poor	209 64
Overseer of the Poor bill	24 25
Collector's bill	38 25
Constable's bill	15 27
Town Committee's bills	156 00
Town Clerk's bills	68 15
Commissioners of Appeal bills	4 00
E. B. Murdoch's bill	2 00
School Dist. No. 18, bill for use of hall	23 00
Mrs. S. A. Allen's bill	22 50
Expended on Road ...	297 94
Clerk and Judges of Election bills	21 00
Printing bill	19 50
Balance due the township	[illegible]
	$1,835 56

Attest: SAMUEL B. VALENTINE, Town Clerk.
New Providence, May 28, 1878.

PECK'S CORNER.

400 more of those 10 CENT STRIPS
Another Large Lot of
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S HATS
All the New and Latest Styles
COME TO PECK'S
Elegant and Varied Assortment in Ladies, Misses and Childrens
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
Kid Gloves Kid Gloves
Neck Ruffing, Linen Collars & Cuffs.
LACES! LACES! LACES!
BUTTONS BRAIDS & FRINGES

THE LARGEST STOCK AND THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY
For Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles,
A happy combination, that pleases all people.
COLLIER'S, 3 CHERRY ST., 2D DOOR FROM FRONT.
All branches of the repairing business executed with promptness, in creditable style.
Repairing of French Clocks a Specialty.
my9y

BUTTER! BUTTER!
MOORE,
No. 13 Cherry Street,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTTER DEALER.
FINE BUTTER A SPECIALTY,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
ap11-y

$850
Wanted on a Cottage worth $2,500, insured for $1,500.
ALEX. B. BUTTS,
Attorney at Law, Front St.,
Opposite Cherry St.,
Plainfield, N. J.

In Bankruptcy; District of New Jersey, ss.
At Newark, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1878.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Harvey Dayton, of Plainfield, in the county of Union and state of New Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
my2w3 782 Broad Street.

NOTICE!
The Trustees of School District No. 1, Plainfield, hereby give notice that they have agreed upon a sum equal to five-sixteenths of one per cent of the total taxable valuation of the district, as necessary to be raised for the support of public schools in said district during the ensuing year; and the Assessor and Collector of the City of Plainfield are hereby notified to assess and collect the same as required by law.
C. H. STILLMAN, Pres.
J. KIRKNER, Sec.
Plainfield, N. J., April 27, 1878. my2tf

A CARD.
W. H. SEBRING announces that he is now prepared to take orders for FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS at reduced prices, using the very best material, with a 3 or 4-ply all linen bosom, *extra quality.* Workmanship, quality and fit guaranteed. No gentleman obliged to accept any unless entirely satisfactory. Orders received at Vanderbeek's Music Store. Gentlemen not finding it convenient to call will be waited upon at their residence or place of business.
W. H. SEBRING, Manufacturer,
21fly Plainfield, N. J.

TREES & PLANTS
AT LOW PRICES.
Fruit and Shade Trees, Shrubs, Rhododendrons, &c.
Arbor Vitæ, 7 to 10 ft., $25 per 100.
12 good Concord Grapevines for $1.00.
12 Beautiful Ever Blooming Roses, assorted, for $1.00
Bedding Plants in great variety.
Also, Brown Leghorn Eggs for setting.
L. J. DENTON.
Plainfield, March 7, 1878. 3m

GEO. SMILLIE, DENTIST,
Front St., opp. Post Office,
Would inform the public that he has associated with him in business
Dr. C. E. CLARK,
Formerly of this city, and that from date the business will be conducted under the name and firm of
SMILLIE & CLARK.
ap25

[Established 20 years in New York.]
BENJ. G. MEGIE,
Dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
26 North Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., near Depot.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly repaired and warranted. Hair Work made to order in the latest style.
Repairing of French Clocks a Specialty.
my2y

Trees, Evergreens and Plants
AT LOW PRICES.
I have removed my Greenhouse to Front Street, adjoining the First Baptist church. Thankful for past favors, I ask a continuance of the same from all my patrons.
JOHN LINDSAY.
Vegetable Plants also for Sale.
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE KEPT BY MRS. LINDSAY. ap1m

Trees! Trees!
FOR SALE LOW!
A large assortment of Trees, Shrubs, Vines, &c. Also, a fine lot of large Evergreens for Winter planting, 15 to 40 feet high.
31oct EVAN JONES, Plainfield.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE PROPERTY
Belonging to the estate of Elston Marsh.
A BRICK BUILDING,
Cor. Front and Somerset Sts.
THREE BRICK STORES.
Cor. Front and Grove Sts
100 FT. BUILDING LOTS,
Front St., opp. M. E. Church.
75 FT. ON GROVE ST.
HOMESTEAD PROPERTY
AND
ONE half interest in a FARM of about 35 acres on Front St., extending through to Netherwood Depot.
For particulars apply to Executors
F. E. MARSH,
O. B. LEONARD

A HORSE FOR SALE.
Bay, sound, strong, gentle, good looking, sixteen hands. Also, a buggy, sulky, harness, etc. Will be sold cheap. Address
ap11tf P. O Box 149, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE.
Four Counter Tables suitable for stores. Also two Singer Manufacturing Machines. Will be sold cheap at No. 19 Cherry St.
mar7tf JOHN H. FRENCH.

BRICK HOUSE TO LET.
With 11 rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood, and only four blocks from the depot. Inquire of
W. J. LEONARD, Times Office.

TO LET.
TO LET.—House on Plainfield Avenue, between 8th and 9th Streets, with large barn if required. All improvements—Range, Furnace, Water, etc. Rent for the whole $400.
E. M. DANIEL,
ap18tf Cor. 8th St. and Plainfield Ave.

TO LET.—House and grounds, two acres and upwards, including garden with fruit, etc., with stable and carriage house, on westerly corner of Plainfield Avenue and Eighth Street. Rent $1,000. Apply on the premises.
ap18tf E. M. DANIEL.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Susannah C. Davis and Arthur C. Davis, her husband:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein The Citizens Building Loan and Savings Association of Plainfield are complainants, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainants, on or before the twentieth day of June next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Josiah Moncton and wife to The Citizens Building Loan and Savings Association of Plainfield, on lands in the township of North Plainfield, dated April 1, 1874; and you are made defendant because you are heirs-at-law of Josiah Moncton, deceased, and have an undivided interest therein.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
Sol'r of Compl't, Plainfield, N. J.
Dated April 19, 1878—my2w6.

Fleischman's
GENUINE
VIENNA BREAD!
BAKED BY
J. GEBHARD,
Fresh every day at 8 cents a loaf.
Also, every variety of
Bread, Breakfast Rolls, French Rolls, Tea Biscuits, etc.
And all kinds of
CAKE,
J. GEBHARD,
West Front Street, opposite Demarest's Grocery.
ap25tf

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Washington Fire Ins. Co. will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, May 14, 1878, from 4 to 5 o'clock, p. m., for the election of three Directors, to serve four years, and one to fill vacancy.

JOSEPH M. MATHEWS, Sec'y.
May 1, 1878—my2w2

MACHINERY
AT
SCHENCK'S MACHINE SHOP
Race Street, North Plainfield, N. J.
Repairing Lawn Mowers a Specialty.
All kinds of Machinery repaired. my2w2

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
Bond & Mortgage,
At Geo. A. Marsh's,
Opposite Depot.
mar21tf

FOR SALE AND TO LET.
Houses of all sizes. Desirable houses to let. Lots for sale and money loaned to build. Address
1f11 EVAN JONES, Park House, Plainfield.

Central New Jersey Times.

BEAUTIES OF ENGLISH ORTHOGRAPHY.

A pretty deer is dear to me,
A hare with downy hair;
A hart I love with all my heart,
But barely bear a bear.

'Tis plain that no one takes a plane,
To have a pair of pears,
Although a rake may take a rake
To tear away the tares.

Sol's rays raise thyme, time razes all,
And through the whole, holes wears.
A scribe in writing right may write
To write and still be wrong;
For write and rite are neither right,
And don't to right belong.

Robertson is not Robert's son,
Nor did he rob Burt's son,
But Robert's sun is Robin's sun,
And everybody's sun.

Beer often brings a bier to man,
Coughing a coffin brings,
And too much ale will make us ail,
As well as other things.

The person lies who says he lies
When he is not reclining;
And when consumptive folks decline,
They all decline declining.

Quails do not quail before a storm,
A bough will bow before it;
We cannot rein the rain at all,
No earthly power reigns o'er it.

The dyer dyes awhile, then dies—
To dye he's always trying;
Until upon his dying bed,
He thinks no more of dyeing.

A son of Mars mars many a son,
All Deys must have their days;
And every knight should pray each night
To Him who weighs his ways.

'Tis meet that man should mete out meat—
To feed one's fortune's sun;
The fair should fare on love alone,
Else one cannot be won.

Alas, a lass is sometimes false,
Of faults a maid is made;
Her waist is but a barren waste—
Though stayed she is not staid.

The springs shoot forth each spring and shoots
Shoot forward one and all;
Though summer kills the flowers, it leaves
The leaves to fall in fall.

I would a story here commence,
But you might think it stale;
So we'll suppose that we have reached
The tail end of our tale.

—*Louisville Railway Mail.*

Why Girls Should Learn to Keep House.

Quite enough, says the "Housekeeper," has been said of the moral obligation that girls are under to master housekeeping. Such arguments influence most persons but little, and they are especially distasteful to the young. Better make a task attractive than insist on its being made a duty. Tell any one she ought to work, and she naturally rebels; but show that work brings independence and comfort, and her energies are stimulated.

Why not, then, put the domestic problem on the same status. Don't force your daughters to learn to cook, sweep, and sew, whether they like it or not; but make them feel that a knowledge of these arts is both useful and honorable. All women are taught self-respect; but is not a respect based on practical capacity and knowledge higher than that which is the outgrowth of nothing but regard for personal appearance.

A girl who has learned how various foods ought to be cooked, how beds should be made, how carpets should be swept, how furniture should be dusted, how clothes should be repaired, turned, altered, and renovated; how purchases can be made to the best advantage; who understands the laying in of provisions, and how to make them go the farthest and last longest, may make herself valued and respected, either in the position of daughter, sister, wife, or if dependent on strangers for a support.

A woman who is merely a drone retains her position in the family circle only by sufferance. If she is a busy bee, and can contribute by her thought and labor to the common weal, she need not claim a position—it is already hers.

Many young persons are too ambitious, and wrap up their humble talents in a napkin. This is a mistake. To know how to keep house is not a mere bread and butter matter. It is an occupation which has called out the best intelligence of some of the most cultivated and refined women in the land. It is no small task to excel in this vocation. Many wives and mothers perform not inferior labors in the conduct of their homes to what their husbands display in managing their business affairs; and they deserve equal, if not greater, credit for the results of their labors

Again, what better preparation could be devised for married life than to know how to conduct a household successfully—not stintingly, nor yet with extravagance, but fully appreciating the value of economy, order, variety, and health? A bride at the altar, who feels a consciousness of her capacity to conduct her husband's house in a thorough and systematic manner, has a decided advantage over another who has not these advantages. How many famous men have owed a large share of their success to their wives? In short, marriage is apt to make or mar a man's future, and all depends upon the character and capacity of the wife.

The equality which the champions of woman suffrage seek is but an empty name compared with that real equality in marriage where husband and wife each feel and acknowledge the other's qualifications. Marriage then becomes a true partnership, and both members contribute equally to its prosperity and advancement. To secure this rare happiness, train your daughters up in such a manner that they will both desire to help their husbands and know how to do so when the time comes.

She Helped Him Propose.

One of our dry goods clerks called round to see his girl the other evening. She observed that he appeared restless, and as he had been paying her pretty sharp attention she sniffed a proposal. She determined to assist the young man.

"George, dear," she said, in a sweet voice, "what's the matter with you this evening?"

"There ain't nothing the matter," replied George, twisting uneasily in his chair.

"I think there is," she said, with great interest.

"Oh, no, there ain't," he returned; what makes you think so?"

"You appear so restless," she explained: "you act as if there was something on your mind."

"It ain't on my mind," observed George; "it's—"and then he suddenly caught himself and stopped.

"What is it—where is it, dear?" entreated the young miss. "Wont you tell your darling?"

"It's on my back," blurted George, with an effort.

"On your back?" repeated the young miss, in astonishment.

"Yes," said George, desperately; "it's a porous plaster, and it itches so I can't keep still."

The young lady fainted.

Abolish the "Parlor."

What horrible associations crowd into our mind when the word "parlor" is mentioned. We immediately picture in our imagination the terrible oppressiveness of that best room, where the sun is never allowed to shine for fear of fading carpet and furniture, where the chairs have all a stately, polished and stiff look about them, where the children are never allowed to enter, where what little air there is may never be allowed to change, and where the smell is something akin to that of a family tomb. This is the best room, and is too sacred for the use of the family, and is only kept for purposes of ceremony and for the convenience of those people for whom we do not care a rush. People whom we like and with whom we are on familiar terms, come right into the living room and have a good chat in a pleasant way; but the ceremonious visitor, whose departure gives us relief, is ushered into the "parlor."

The principle upon which this room is founded is all wrong. Let us have no such room in our house. Open the shutters and windows. Admit the sunlight and air. If the carpets and furniture fade, let us enjoy their use in that condition. Let us not have any tomb in our house, where all should be cheerfulness and brightness. Abolish the "parlor" and enjoy the home.—Rural New Yorker.

The School-Girls' Meals.

The physical education of school-girls is now receiving so much attention that it seems in place to ask the attention of mothers to the bad habits in eating into which a girl who attends a daily school is very apt to be driven. A girl who is growing, who studies hard, and who has all sorts of demands made upon her time, brain, and health, certainly needs sound sleep and plenty of nourishing food. The sleep she may get, for nature is apt to have some influence in this connection, but the majority of these girls get as little comfort from their meals as is possible. They are not apt to rise early unless it is to gain time for study or practice, and they hurry through their breakfasts, nervous for fear they will be late, and perhaps anxious about their lessons. Before the rest of the family has come to their second cup of coffee, the girls have finished their meal and probaby are off to school.

They carry with them a lunch that is rarely tempting, but still more seldom nourishing, and this scanty, ill-digested breakfast, supplemented by the luncheon of bread and cake, must support them through all the morning hours of constant work. If the family has dined in the middle of the day, the girl's dinner has been saved in the oven, and is put down before her on a corner of the dining-table, where it looks anything but inviting. She is probably tired or excited,—for the average school girl alternates between these conditions,—and she is not tempted to do more than hungrily satisfy her appetite, or wearily turn from the half-dried meal. If the dinner hour comes later in the day, she possibly studies her next day's lesson while waiting for her meal, and finds it hard to fix her mind upon her book. If dinner were ready, she fancies the lessons would not seem so complex, and as fasting rarely clears the mind of any one less saintly than a monk, she is right. After dinner, however, matters are not much mended, for then she finds herself growing sleepy, and the bed is an object of desire. That she is undergoing a slow process of starvation does not occur to the mother, who watches her with anxiety, and who prohibits parties and long walks and late hours. The doctor orders iron to give tone and appetite, when he would better order time and tempting, nourishing food.

The boarding-school girl, in spite of the grumbling about the table, is often better off, in this respect, than the daughter at home, for eating, at school, is regarded as one of the duties of the day, and it is attended to with some degree of order and leisure. We commend this subject to mothers for attention, and it might be suggested to doctors who are asked to help the daughter to better health, that they sometimes should prescribe plenty of good food and plenty of time for eating and digesting it.

No Stealings in the Bill.

It is told concerning Senator Garrett Davis that when one day he was napping in his chair, his next neighbor poked him and said: "Wake up, Senator, your name has been called." Half asleep, the Kentuckian rose and asked the Vice-President, who was in the chair, what the vote was on. The Vice-President gave him the name of the bill, which was for the benefit of a Kansas railroad. "Ah!" exclaimed Davis, now wide awake, "but I want to know, before I vote, the amount of stealage in this bill?" Whereupon a Senator who was engineering the bill, a portly man, whose clear conscience irradiated his countenance, rose and said in meek tones: "If the Senator from Kentucky will permit me, I will state that I have thoroughly examined the bill, and I assure him that if it contains any opportunity for stealing I cannot find it." "All right, Mr. President," responded Davis in his shrillest tone; "if the Senator cannot find any stealage in the bill, I am sure there can be none there. I vote aye!"—Anon.

Brilliant Whitewash.

Take one-half bushel of nice unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, and cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled down to a thin paste; one half pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by soaking well; then hang it over a slow fire in a small kettle within a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir it well, and let it stand for a few days covered from dust.

It should be put on hot, and for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about a pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied. Fine or coarse brushes may be used, according to the neatness of the job required. It answers as well as oil paint for wood, brick or stone, and it is cheaper.—Household.

Train the Colts.

The horse submits to man's authority for the reason that he is made to believe man is the stronger. He is kind and tractable from being treated kindly and handled lovingly. What a horse is once taught, no matter how young, it never forgets. When the colt is running by its mother's side, it can be best taught valuable lessons. Man's strength can then easier overcome it. The more you talk to and handle a colt the more it will know and the kinder it will be. No one should ever permit a colt to have the mastery in strength, consequently small boys should not handle them until the colt is entirely subdued in this respect. Nor should a colt be ever hitched or led by a halter which he can break. If he once learns he can break his halter it will take years to break him of the fault, if it is ever. But by kind handling and playing with them—which any one can enjoy who has a heart within him—they will ever after be easily caught, kind in service and more trusting in danger or difficulty. When the colt comes about you never abuse him but with kindness educate a familiarity with him. Thus he will be always gentle, and easily adapted to any work. There will be no trouble in breaking in such a colt. He will naturally take to it. By being treated viciously the colt can also be taught mean tricks and vicious habits.—Iowa Register.

Scandal.

It was the saying of an old acquaintance of ours, when his attention was called to anything that had a smacking of scandal in it, "I have so much to do that I can not hear it. One-half of my time is taken up with my own business, the other half with letting alone that of my neighbors."—How many excellent opportunities of letting alone other people's business are slighted, and the world is troubled with the interference of people with what does not concern them.—Neighborhoods are driven crazy by the reports of idle or mischievous people, who watch for occasions of scandal, and lose no opportunity of making it public, regardless of its truth, or of the injury that it inflicts upon the feelings of others.—Selected.

Benefit of Good Feeding.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives the following details of his experience on this subject:

"Last fall I had the offer of a cow on an old debt, and hesitated some as to whether I had better lose the debt or take the cow, as she was old and very thin, but finally concluded to try and make something out of her though the chances looked very small and the boys made a good deal of sport of her, and said I would get nothing but her hide. She was farrow, and was not giving more than one quart of milk night and morning. I took her to the farm and told my man to do the best he could for her. He commenced feeding her apples, and though she gained steadily in milk, it was some time before she improved much in appearance; but after a while the feed and care began to tell on her, and in three months she was in good condition, and gave twelve quarts of milk daily. One week I brought from there nine pounds of nice butter, which the woman assured me was the product of nine days' milk, and at the same time sold two quarts of milk daily, and used what they needed in the family consisting of herself and husband. I expected to feed her well and turn out to grass to fatten, but she proved so good for milk I concluded to keep her another year. She has kept in goodorder all summer, and given as much milk as any of the cows, but we shall soon dry her off, as we expect to have her for a milch cow this winter. I also bought last fall a flock of store sheep, just as it was time to turn in for winter, fed them till the 10th of March on hay and oat screenings, and sold them at an advance of $2.50 per head."

An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. A dose of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup will assist your Baby in teething, and prevent it from being attacked by Cholera Infantum, Colic, or other diseases Babies suffer with. 25 cents.

Hear the tinkling of the bells—
Moffet bells!
What a sale of alcohol their melody foretells!
How they jingle, jingle, jingle,
In each saloon in town,
And the barkeepers a single
Half-dime cannot knock down,
Keeping count, count, count,
Of the prettiest amount—
Of every drink the barkeeper across the counter sells.
With its bells, bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells—
With it spretty Moffet patent registering bells!

A MAN WALKS FROM NEWARK, N. J., TO NEW YORK. Some weeks since, a man came into the store, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York, inquiring for Mr. CRITTENTON, to whom he was shown. He appeared to be very much excited, and immediately commenced to tell a story of how his wife had suffered from an affection of the lungs, and, in fact, had been given up by the physicians to die. Through some friend she was induced, as a last resort, to try HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, and, using here her husband's language, he said: "Before she had used one bottle she could breathe with more ease; and by the time she had used six bottles she was up and around the house, able to do her own work." The man took the pains to come in person and thank the present proprietor of this popular article for a perfect cure of his wife. HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR is for sale by all druggists at 50 cents and $1. Large size the most economical. Depot, CRITTENTON's, 7 Sixth avenue, New York City.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS from Rheumatism and Gout who can not believe in modes of cure that are unattended with great expense and elaborate preparation. It takes a long time to convince them that the simplest mode to obtain relief is often the best, and that a few pennies spent on a cake of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, and the trifling labor of procuring warm water, will furnish a medicated bath which will afford a permanent cure.—Sold by all druggists. Price 25c. per cake. 1 Box (3 cakes) 75c., sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price. C. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor, 7 Sixth avenue, New York City.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

A wit was dreadfully bored by a stupid fellow who persisted in talking to him on natural history. "There's the oyster," at last said the bore; "what's your notion as to the idea that the oyster is possessed of reason?" "I think it may be true," said the wit, "because the oyster knows enough to shut its mouth."

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Vital weakness or depression a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage: the result of mental over-work, indiscretions or excesses, is always cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy,—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1.00 per single vial, or $5.00 per package of five vials and $2.00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 109 Fulton street, New York.

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CENTRAL NEW JERSEY TIMES.

VOL. X. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1878. NO. 504.

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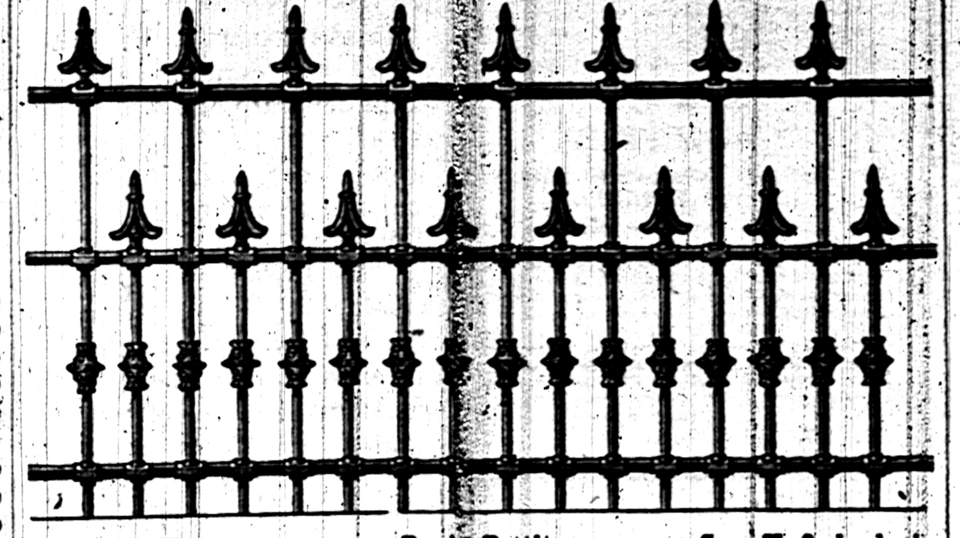

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BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

Beautiful faces are those that wear—
It matters little if dark or fair—
Whole-souled honesty printed there.

Beautiful eyes are those that show,
Like crystal panes where hearth-fires glow,
Beautiful thoughts that burn below.

Beautiful lips are those whose words
Leap from the heart like songs of birds,
Yet whose utterance prudence girds.

Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest and brave and true,
Moment by moment the long day through.

Beautiful feet are those that go
On kindly ministries to and fro—
Down lowliest ways, if God wills it so.

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear
Ceaseless burdens of homely care
With patient grace and daily prayer.

Beautiful lives are those that bless—
Silent rivers of happiness,
Whose hidden fountain but few may guess.

Beautiful twilight, at set of sun;
Beautiful goal, with race well won;
Beautiful rest, with work well done.

Beautiful graves, where grasses creep,
Where brown leaves fall, where drifts lie deep
Over worn-out hands—O beautiful sleep!

—*Ellen P. Allerton.*

Commercial Travelling in Arkansas. The Experience of Mr. Bister.

A month or two ago Mr. Alexander Bister was out in Arkansas travelling as a salesman for a Philadelphia house. One morning, as he emerged from the door of his hotel, he heard the report of a pistol and a shot whistled by his ear. He looked around and saw a man aiming at him with a revolver. He turned to fly just as another shot cut through his hat but as he did so a second man hit him upon the shoulder with his fist and nearly knocked him down. A moment later Mr. Bister clenched with his new adversary and a rough and tumble fight began. The stranger removed a handful or two of Mr. Bister's hair; then he kicked his left leg with violence; then he put his elbow against Mr. Bister's third rib and scrouged it in with intense force.

Bister resisted, but as the man who shot at him would hit him on the head with the butt of his revolver whenever Bister happened to get on the top, he had not a really first rate chance. Pretty soon the combatants rolled over in the gutter, with Mr. Bister underneath, lying in the mud. While he reclined there, his antagonist took hold of Mr. Bister's nose with his teeth and chewed it as if noses were his favorite diet and he were seriously hungry.

When he let go, the other man tapped Mr. Bister's skull a few more times with his pistol, and then the two picked up their victim and soused him in the canal, from which they fished him, a few minutes later, by inserting a boat-hook in the back of his coat. As they dragged him out, nearly dead, the man with the pistol picked up Bister's hat, and after studying intently for a minute the name pasted upon the inside of the crown, he said:

"Why, see here, Harry, there's some mistake. I'm afraid we've got the wrong man. I say, you, sir, is your name Alexander Bister?"

Mr. Bister gasped out that it was.

"Well, it's too bad," said the man. "Now, do you know, I mistook you for Judge McGrath, of Little Rock, who cheated us in a land claim."

"Do I look like him?" asked Bister in a faint voice.

"You're as much like as twins. It's a thundering shame! I hope you'll accept my apology for treating you so impolitely."

"It occurred to me that it was rather impolite," whispered Bister, "but don't mention it. How's your own health and your family's?"

"And what makes it worse is that you're a stranger," said the man. "I'm afraid you'll gather from what has occurred that we are wanting in affability out here."

"The thought might, perhaps, have entered my mind after I had time for reflection," said Bister, "because on East, where I live, it is a very rare circumstance that a person indicates his affability by biting off the human nose. But I'm a forgiving man; so we'll let it drop. Beautiful weather we're having now."

"I'm mortified about that nose," said the man. "But if you'll come up to the drug store a minute, I think I can make it hold together somehow with sticking plaster."

"Is it much hurt?" asked Bister, feeling it tenderly.

"It's a perfect nasal ruin," said the man. "Harry, I think you chewed him a little too hard. Why didn't you bite him somewhere else?"

"Perhaps you'd like to take another bite," said Bister. "You may gnaw away at the calf of my leg if you think it would make you feel better. The nose is of no consequence. Perhaps it is a good thing to have it changed a little, for then I wont look so much like Judge McGrath. This seems to be a fine farming country. How are the crops?"

"You appear to be a perfect gentleman," said the man. "If you'll come up to the hotel I'll introduce you to some of my friends."

"Certainly," said Bister, "I'll go right up if you'll get me a pair of crutches and a sling for my arm. I'd like to know them. Maybe they'd like to fire four or five shots into me, or hold me under a pump. I want to oblige everybody. Do you often have these little laughable incidents in your town?"

"'Most every day, in some shape or other. There are not eight whole noses in the place, except the women's."

"How charming! When the news gets around I should think the tide of immigration would flow right in. You say you don't care to bite me again?"

"Oh, no."

"Don't want to empty the other barrels of your revolver into my back?"

"No, I think not."

"Maybe you'd like to kick me, or roll me in the gutter? No? Well, just toss me in the canal a couple of times again as a kind of expression of esteem."

"It's hardly worth while."

"And you think you don't care to pound me with a brick or anything for five or ten minutes?"

"I rather think not."

"Well, then," said Bister, "I think I'll crawl up home and fix up a little. Good-bye. If you ever come on East stop and see me. Come and stay a week and bring your relations. Good-bye."

And Bister went to the hotel, packed up and fled in the first train. He wrote home that the Arkansas trade could probably be opened up more successfully by an iron-clad man and a bull dog than by a salesman who was not fond of war.—*Phila. Eve. Bulletin.*

Abraham Lincoln's Duel With Shields.

The unexpected prominence given to the name of General James Shields in connection with the recent election of a doorkeeper to the House of Representatives, brings to recollection an episode of thirty-five years ago, when that gentleman, then a citizen of Illinois, was accustomed to sign himself "Jas. Shields, Auditor," and was the pride of the young democracy, and the victim of one of the most brilliant sarcasms ever levelled at an American politician. In the summer of 1842 the Springfield "Journal" contained some letters from the "Lost Townships," by "Aunt Becca," which held up the gallant young auditor as a ball-room dandy, "floatin' about on the earth, without heft or substance, just like a lot of cat fur where cats had been fightin'," and much more in the same strain. These letters caused an intense excitement in the town. Nobody knew or guessed their authorship. Shields swore it would be "coffee and pistols for two" if he should find out who had been lampooning him so unmercifully. Thereupon "Aunt Becca" wrote another letter, which made the furnace of his wrath "seven times hotter than before," in which she made a very humble apology, and offered to let him squeeze her hand for "satisfaction," adding: "If this should not answer, there is one thing more I would do rather than take a lickin'. I have all along expected to die a widow: but as Mr. Shields is rather good looking than otherwise, I must say I don't care if we compromise the matter by—really, Mr. Printer, I can't help blushin'—but I—it must come out—I—but widowed modesty—well, if I must I must—wouldn't he—maybe sorter he'd let the old grudge drap if I was to consent to be—be—his—wife? I know he's a fightin' man, and would rather fight than eat; but isn't marryin' better than fightin', though it does sometimes run into it? And I don't think, upon the whole, I'd be such a bad match, neither; I'm not over sixty and am just four feet three in my bare feet and not much more round the girth, and for color I wouldn't turn my back to nary a girl in the Lost Townships. But, after all, maybe I'm countin' my chickens before they're hatched and dreamin' of matrimonial bliss when the only alternative for me may be a lickin'. Jeff tells me the way these fire-eaters do is to give the challenged party choice of weapons, &c., which being the case, I'll tell you in confidence that I never fight with anything but broomsticks, or hot water, or a shovelfull of coals, or some such things; the former of which, being somewhat like a shillalah, may not be so very objectionable to him. I will give him choice, however, in one thing, and that is whether, when we fight, I shall wear breeches or he petticoats; for I presume this change is sufficient to place us on an equality."

Of course, some one had to shoulder the responsibility of these letters after that shot. The real author was none other than Miss Mary Todd, afterward the wife of Abraham Lincoln, to whom she was then engaged, and who was in honor bound to assume, for belligerent purposes, the responsibility of those sharp pen thrusts. Mr. Lincoln accepted the situation. Not long after the two men, with seconds, &c., were on their way to the "field of honor." But the affair was fixed up satisfactorily without any fighting, and thus ended in a fizzle the Lincoln–Shields duel of the Lost Townships.—*Chicago Journal.*

Man's vs. Woman's Extravagance.

There has been a general outcry against the extravagance of women, and the special luxuries of the latter have been a favorite theme with preachers and moralists. A woman remarked recently that she seldom attended a missionary meeting in which the "$500 shawl" was omitted. This shawl will probably last for ages. Admitting the charge to be true, it is easy to find more ridiculous extravagance among men. For instance, it may be asked, who is it that supports the grand club-houses which cost this city two millions a year in money, to say nothing of the loss of time and damage occasioned by bad habits?—Who supports Delmonico's establishment, where $800,000 are spent annually, yielding its owner a princely fortune every season? Who pays for the cigars which cost this city more money than is paid for bread? I know a man who pays $10 a week in this article of luxury, which is not difficult when you reckon three cigars a day at fifty cents each. This man has never laid by a dollar, and he has a patient, uncomplaining wife who, when she goes to missionary meetings, is greeted with the $500 shawl. There is a tobacco shop in the Astor house block which pays a rent of $3,500 a year, and here one may see meerschaum pipes priced at $50, $75, and even $100. Some of the more fanciful styles are $150.—As one gazes upon such an establishment the inquiry may be suggested, how many $500 shawls are smoked away by its patrons? A few hundred dollars a year for wines and cigars is a mere trifle, but when you put it into a shawl—why, it is a very different thing.—*New York Letter to Rochester Democrat.*

It takes 2,160 bees to fill a pint cup, notwithstanding a single bee takes up so much room in a fellow's summer trousers leg.

Good Advice.

If I had a boy to-day I would rather put him on an eighty-acre lot that never had a plow or an axe upon it than place him in the best government office in the land. Make your house pleasant. Make them so attractive that your sons and daughters will love their homes better than any other place on God's earth. Make this business of farming so agreeable that your sons will see that it is the most healthful and profitable occupation in which they can engage. Build good houses and buy good implements. Don't get an old, cracked cook-stove, but put in a good range. In fact, have every convenience that you can, so that your wives and daughters will deem it a pleasure to perform their household work. In this way you can bring up your sons and daughters on the farm; but when you make the home repulsive, you drive them into clerkships and other menial positions, when they ought to be God's anointed lords of creation.—*Zachariah Chandler.*

Color of the Hair.

The varieties of color which characterise the hair of different nations are interesting to note. The complexion, which sympathises with the color of the hair, or, rather, with which the color of the hair sympathises, depends much on accidental circumstances—a florid complexion, for instance, being usually the result of healthfulness of employment and of wholesome food. In the south of England the hair is usually darker than in the Midland counties, and, again, in Lancashire and Yorkshire it is principally of a handsome brown. The females of Lancashire are especially celebrated for the beauty of their eyes and hair. The Highlanders of Scotland are generally brown-haired, but in some districts rather sandy. "Partington's Encyclopedia" says: "They are seldom bald-headed, and in this respect differ from the Lowlanders, whose hair is usually more scanty." Among the Irish peasantry the hair is generally dark, and in some districts particularly black, especially about Roscrea and vicinity. "This character," observes the authority just quoted, "may be noticed to prevail throughout a great part of the south of Ireland." The distinguishing trait of the Irish peasantry is the low eyelash, which is particularly dark and thick, more so than among other people, except the natives of Savoy. In Normandy not a trace of the red hair, supposed by some to belong to the Norman physiognomy, is now seen. In Burgundy the light brown hair and grey eyes have succeeded to the asserted rutilous character of its ancient conquerors. The prevailing colors of hair in France are, however, dark brown and black. The German peasantry are a fair-complexioned, gray-eyed race, with hair of some shape of brown, in some districts flaxen or yellowish, but very seldom red. The Spaniards and Italians are famous for their black hair, but that of the former is often coarse, while that of the latter is silky and beautifully glossy.—*The Perruquier.*

Engraving on Glass.

A new method of engraving on glass was described by M. Planté at a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, electricity being utilised for the purpose. The surface of a plate of glass or crystal having been covered with a concentrated solution of nitrate of potash, and a horizontal platinum wire, connected with one of the poles of an electric battery, being placed in the liquid along the edges of the glass, any design may be easily drawn on the glass by touching it with the point at the other end of the platinum wire. The wire forming the "pencil" is insulated, the tip alone remaining uncovered, and by simply using the wire as an ordinary pencil and tracing imaginary lines on the surface of the glass, the design is permanently reproduced and distinctly engraven thereon. Flat surfaces may be easily treated in this manner, but the difficulty of keeping convex surfaces covered with the nitrate of potash is likely to prove an obstacle to the general adoption of the system. By means of a specially constructed bath, however, it may be possible to overcome the difficulty.—*Eclectic.*

How to Investigate Drinking Water.

When there are reasons to suspect that drinking water is contaminated by sewage impurities, a convenient test, known as the "sugar test," may be applied. A half pint of water should be placed in a clear, colorless, glass-stoppered bottle. Put in a few grains of the best white lump sugar, and expose the water to the daylight in the window of a warm room. If the water is pure, it should not become turpid, even after a week's exposure. If it becomes cloudy and turpid, there is reason to believe your suspicions are correct.

"It seems to me," says the mistress of the house coming in at 9 o'clock and finding the servants still at the table, "it seems to me that you take a long time over your meals?" "Pardon, madame," replies the valet: "You see it takes us two hours to say in the kitchen things that you can hint in ten minutes in the dining-room."—*Ex.*

At a recent tin-pan serenade, to a newly married couple in New Jersey the bridegroom climbed up the chimney, thus making a bridal tour of it.—*Lowell Courier.* It was nothing new for him to press his soot; but the persecutors of the couple ought to have had more respect for their tinpan'em.—*Phil. Bul.*

"What," asked Prof. Miller of the smart bad boy in the history class, "what did the Pilgrim fathers first do after landing at Plymouth Rock?" "Tack a hackman," replied the smart bad boy, who went to Niagara with his parents, last vacation.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

A steak holder—The gridiron.

Undertakers make good boxes.

A good name for a rheumatic man—Garret.

Better an empty head than one with a cold in it.

Molasses candy would taste just as sweet by any other name.

The wolf changes his hair every year, but remains a wolf.

The Irish are a hopeful people; they try to wake the dead.

How's the backbone of your head is the latest impertinence.—*Ex.*

Jones had but one bad habit,
And that was the suit he wore.
The reason is very apparent,
It came from a second-hand store.

Old proverb with new face—It's a nil wind that blows nothing to anybody.

The fight over Brigham Young's property has commenced. There are not birds enough to go round.

The Westerner is an apt draughtsman. He can draw a revolver in half a second.—*Whitehall Times.*

It is said that eating onions will prevent lips from chapping. It will certainly keep the chaps from girls' lips.

Kate Sanborn asks, "Will the coming man chew?" He probably will if he chews, siss.—*Whitehall Times.*

Bayard Taylor says he can write best on an empty stomach. Nothing more from Bayard's pen before 1881.—*Hawkeye.*

"I presume you wont charge anything for just remembering me," said a one-legged sailor to a wooden-leg manufacturer.

The female gatekeeper on the National pikes has been removed for dead-heading her sweetheart. She never told her love.

The difference between a cow and a milkman is that the former gives pure milk. This may be chalked down as a fact.—*Puck.*

The grate weakness ov most peeple lays in the fact that their naburs know them better than they kno themselfs.—*Josh Billings.*

Let's see, says the Norristown Herald, is this the day for the cable to declare "War Inevitable?" Or is this the "Peace Assured" day?

Gen. McClellan? McClellan? The name sounds familiar, and yet—ah yes, to be sure Governor General of Nuhj Herzi.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A question up for debate before a lyceum of a neighboring town is: "Iz a bobtale kat az handsome as the egal on the noo dollar."—*Whitehall Times.*

There was a gang of gypsies in town the other day. To a man with only one shirt a gypsie is an object of dreamy contemplation.—*Danbury News.*

The fact that Mark Anthony said, "Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears", thoroughly does away with the idea that Mark was a Milwaukee man.

For a rich man to make a will that will please all his heirs, is about as difficult an undertaking as for an editor to try to print a paper to please all his readers.

A Bridgeport man has been twenty years perfecting a machine to enable him to fly over Niagara Falls. It would have been cheaper, we think to have taken to the bridge.—*Danbury News.*

It was a good idea inventing the safety pin. Every day comes the news that some child has swallowed one. So palatable an article should never be without a safety attachment.—*Danbury News.*

Was the Ladies' club lively to-night dear? Wife—No; awfully dull. Every member was present, and of course one can't speak of people before their faces. So—we had nothing to talk about.

I wouldn't give ten cents a yard for all the pedigree in this world; if a man haz got a level head on his shoulders, and an honest harte in hiz body, he haz got all the pedigree I am in search ov.—*Josh Billings.*

"Sleep," says a medical journal, "with your head to the north and your feet to the south." That gives a man so much latitude for lying, that he can be, in his dreams, a full fledged paragrapher.—*Hawkeye.*

Quite a coolness came between President Hayes and Secretary Evarts on Thursday, but a Cabinet rupture is not apprehended. The coolness came between them in the shape of a wagon load of ice.—*Nor. Her.*

Bridget—"Wot's the most genteel thing for a lady as is a lady, to carry in the street, Nora?" Cook—"Sure, thin, some prefers a three-volume book; but I prefers a roll of music meself—quite careless and aisy like."

Mr. Hall, the Catskill Recorder editor, has had a present of a bank-note detector. Well, we will bet four pounds of old type, that the confounded thing can't detect a bank note in Hall's pocket if he tries a month.—*Whitehall Times.*

One of our Paris exchanges speaks of a party that went out and lunched on the Boulevard. A Boulevard might make a very palatable morsel to Parisian palates, but excuse us, please, while yet the kindly scotleg sustaineth life.—*Danbury News.*

Nothing destroys the appetite so quickly as the announcement that Jones, of whom you have just agreed to accept ten cents on the dollar, is going to Europe with his family to spend a year. In the bright lexicon of cheek there's no such word as fail.

Last week a man was arrested in New York for stealing newspapers. He had a mania for this apparently unprofitable thievery. He had stolen in thirteen months, eleven thousand newspapers, and his room looked like the humorous column of a St. Louis paper.—*Hawkeye.*

Central New Jersey Times.

FOUNDED IN 1867,
As "The Plainfield Union."

J. C. RUNYON and W. L. LEONARD,
Publishers.

PLAINFIELD, MAY 16, 1878.

CATHARINE BEECHER's death at the age of 78 removes the oldest member of that remarkable family.

JENKINS has revelled the past week in the opportunity given him to describe the CAMERON-SHERMAN wedding.

EASTERN affairs are still "in statu quo," if any one knows what that means. Russia evidently does not scare easily.

PROF. HENRY's death removes the head of the celebrated Smithsonian Institute of Washington, D. C. and inflicts a loss upon the nation.

A LARGE sperm whale was captured off Port Monmouth, N. J. last Saturday. It was sold by the captors for $600. Whale done for the sailor boys.

MANY newspapers have adopted in these days the practice of refusing credit—to other papers from which they glean. Credit is a bad thing in hard times.

NEW JERSEY got a thorough advertising through the *Graphic* of last Thursday. In the illustrated article "The great city of the future" is shown to embrace all that part of the State lying within fifteen miles of New York city. This will make Plainfield a very important suburb and only nine miles from the great city's limits.

THE new party, the Nationals, promises to be an important factor in the politics of the immediate future. It is organizing rapidly and getting its newspapers started. It is a party that proposes to settle the dispute between capital and labor, and several other questions of political economy. Some say its other name is the National Greenback-Labor party.

PETTENGILL's Newspaper Directory for 1878 is a very complete and carefully compiled work. It gives a list of 8,133 newspapers and other periodicals published in the United States. It is a history in itself and is worthy a place in the library of any gentleman who has any curiosity to peer occasionally into the newspaper world to see what a work shop it is. The book has several faithful portraits of leading publishers and editors and many descriptive notices of some of the prominent journals of the country.

POLITICIANS in Congress are determined to keep the country in a state of unrest by their schemes to make party capital. Why stir up the scandals of the last Presidential campaign? Every intelligent reader knows well enough that it was a campaign of fraud, and that some of the most glaring specimens are furnished by democratic history. If the country did not demand that every possible effort should be made to restore commercial confidence, it might tolerate the conduct of the demagogues who have no interests but their own to serve.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

It has always been the habit of this paper to speak its mind freely on all questions affecting the welfare of this city. It criticises without fear or favor. It does this not at all in a spirit of fault finding, not by any means to stir up strife, not in the slightest degree for the sake of a sensation and never in malice or to gratify any personal animosities. To those who question our motives we have nothing to say, for we have no time to waste upon them. We propose to go ahead regardless of all enemies and do as earnest a work as it lies in our power to do for the good of the community whose interests are dear to us. This is the sole principle of our action. If we do not always speak when others think we ought, it is not because we have not the courage of our opinions, but because there are times when to speak is to cast pearls before swine, and when silence is golden.

Whatever we have to say about our city government has been and shall always be said in accordance with the spirit mentioned. Whatever strictures we make upon our public men and their methods are made in the same spirit and not for any personal reasons. And we think, as our readers must have observed we do, that the time is upon us when some very plain words are needed to be said, if the people are not to be taught to disregard all law and order.

Last week we called attention to a singular piece of legislation in the Council, and our criticism upon it aroused the public to a sense of the injustice that was then done, and the reckless spirit that was shown in overriding law and order. The case which induced the action was comparatively insignificant, but the principle violated was fundamental. It was a defiant act by which one part of the city government set at naught and trampled under foot the opinions and acts of another part of the city government. Here a principle was violated which is essential to the very existence of a government, a common disregard of which would lead to speedy anarchy.

See how the matter stands. One part of the Council together with the Mayor are performing certain duties under a given ordinance. In other words they are a legally constituted Police Board. In the exercise of their prerogatives they suspend a member of the force from duty for good reasons. Another part of the Council for reasons known to themselves are not pleased with this act, and they get together and agree that the Police Board cannot suspend a man and hence their act is void. Now leaving the two interpretations of the ordinance aside, what right have any members of the Council to get up in their place and arbitrarily decide the question to suit themselves and ride rough shod over another branch of the Council. The city has a Corporation Counsel, why was not the question brought up in the Council in a gentlemanly manner and referred to him? What sort of a government may we expect to have if such high-handed proceedings are allowed? Without a question that was the most irregular, the most disgraceful proceeding that has gone upon the records of the Council. We expressed ourselves strongly in reference to it last week, and we have yet to meet the person who did not endorse all that we said.

A similar disregard for law and order has been shown at other times, and leads to the conviction that an unusually reckless spirit animates some members of the Council, which other members either are not alive to, or have no power to check. For example, when was it ever known in the history of our municipal affairs that a legal decision given by the Corporation Counsel at the request of the Council was utterly ignored, and a Committee, whose action was to be guided by it, deliberately repudiate the opinion, and the Council uphold them in it, and so vote to violate an ordinance of the city? The present Council has done that very thing.

When did a Council before show such an indifference to law and order as has been done by the present Council in the case of the license of a saloon keeper whose petition fails so entirely to conform to the ordinance that the Mayor refused to sign the license? Would not a Council that was faithfully endeavoring to serve the city be concerned to proceed in such a matter in accordance with the exact letter of the law, and if there was any possibility of illegal action in the case to have it carefully investigated and their action revised, if found to be in the least degree irregular?

We ask whither shall we drift as a city if such a spirit is to inspire the further doings of the Council? A minority in that body may desire to defeat the consequences of their rash colleagues' acts, but they are powerless to do anything. Perhaps the people will wake up, and make their power felt to avert the evil that is threatened us.

A NEW POOR ORDINANCE.

We did not expect any remarkably wise legislation from the present Council when it was elected, but we did suppose that they would be wise enough to leave undisturbed the excellent work of more thoughtful and abler Councils. But in this we are disappointed. The Poor Ordinance passed last December, and perhaps the most careful and comprehensive piece of legislation to be found among the laws of the city, is to be superseded by a feeble, loose-jointed ordinance that has little regard to the economical and social questions that are involved in the distribution of public charities.

The Poor Ordinance passed by the last Council was the result of thoughtful study. Many hours of consultation among the libraries of New York were necessary before all the important points covered by the ordinance were canvassed and these were put into the hands of one of the best legal firms of New York, to be embodied in strictly legal form. The result is what we might expect from such painstaking effort—a law that is well designed to accomplish its purpose.

We have not time now to point out all its excellent features, but we must refer to the admirable provision which it makes for enabling those in need of help to secure aid from the city without being degraded to the condition of paupers. This provision has been tested for four months with the best results. By it have not only the needy been helped without being made beggars, and so an important social question been put in the way of solution in our city, but the city has by the operation of the law husbanded its resources. During the four months that this ordinance has been in force the Overseer of the Poor shows by his report that $409.75 have been paid out for labor, a sum that otherwise would have been given outright as alms. As the entire amount of money paid out during that time by the Overseer of the Poor was about $1,000 we see that two-fifths of the sum was really saved to the city. The law also works admirably in cutting off the unworthy from aid, for under its operation, the able bodied who will not work cannot be helped. There have been such cases before the Overseer.

Now the new ordinance proposes to do away entirely with this most desirable provision and offers absolutely nothing in its place. Indeed it gives no evidence whatever that the social problem necessarily involved in the administration of public charities, has been considered. It simply proposes to put the city back under an ill-digested law that fails entirely to meet the demands of the case.

It is an unfortunate thing for the city that the well considered legislation of the past should be at the caprice of those who are not competent to appreciate it. But who, we ask again, are to blame but the people who do not take enough interest in public affairs to elect the wisest and most intelligent men in the community to represent them?

THE different classes of the High School have been alternating, from day to day, in performing the beautiful service of carrying flowers and delicacies to the sick Principal. They have also shown their respect for him in a way even more commendable, as we learn, by making special efforts during school hours to carry themselves with decorum. One of Principal Gross's aims has been to have all his pupils conduct themselves as young ladies and gentlemen; and their good behavior during his absence shows how well he has succeeded in that direction.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS.

SCOTCH PLAINS.

—Mr. John Cook is settled in his new butcher shop, which is very neat, light and airy. Now, John, put down the price of meat to a specie basis, and the people will appreciate your new shop all the more.

—It is now whispered among the knowing ones that the salt water dry dock recently built by Mr. Taylor, ostensibly for a swimming-bath, is really intended to launch Russian privateers. If such is the case, stirring times may be expected, and the Fanwood Navy will be on guard.

—The two "Young and Professional" gentlemen have not yet disclosed their intentions about "that goat," and the public, while anxiously waiting, are somewhat divided in their surmises. Some think it is to be used to illustrate philosophical, chemical, and physiological subjects in a forthcoming lecture, while others hold to the secret society theory.—Your reporter reserves his opinion, but will keep the TIMES informed of all new developments in the case.

—On Sunday evening last Mr. Buchanan preached a strong temperance sermon. His text was the words of Peter: "Dearly beloved, ... abstain from fleshly lusts, which war against the soul." Inordinate drinking is a lust of the flesh and is detrimental to the interests of the soul for time and Eternity, was the burden of a powerful plea for total abstinence.

—The strawberry festival of the Baptist church Tuesday evening was a pleasant affair. The charge for entrance was ten cents and the same charge was made for berries and cream, which were both in abundance and of excellent quality. The number present may have been about one hundred, and they went into the good things with much zest. The berries and cream remaining at the close of the festival were sold at auction.

NEWS THAT IS NOT NEWS TO SOME.—Passing by the parsonage of the Baptist Church a broken glass may be seen in the front door; it has been in the same condition for months past, even in cold winter weather, stopped up by a sheet of paper. One will be afraid to look much longer, lest his eyes should be greeted with the sight of an old hat or a red flannel petticoat. How long does the Church intend to leave it in its present shape? The brethren should put a light in the window for the parson.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting.

Tuesday Evening, May 14, 1878.

All the members present, with President Smith in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, after a slight amendment.

Mr. Knowland presented petition of Berry and Vail to raise and alter the building occupied by Scholle, the jeweller.—Referred.

Mr. Pettibone presented the claim of City Physician Stillman for quarter's salary, $62.50. Referred.

Mr. Brown presented claim of W. C. Thickstun for $31.09, for flag crossing. Referred.

Mr. Cameron presented claim of W. H. Egbert for groceries for the poor, $28.85. Referred.

Mr. R. Simpson presented claim for special services at the Presbyterian Church of policemen, S. M. Thompson, $2.75; G. Eaton, $10.37; M. Conway, $1.67; E. Laing, $11.98.—For regular services, Thompson, $41.67; Eaton, $41.67; Laing, $41.67; Dodd, $41.67.

Mr. Morris moved that all the claims but Mr. Thompson's be referred to the salary committee and that Thompson's bill be tabled.

Mr. R. Simpson moved as an amendment that the bills be referred to the police committee, as usual.

Mr. Marshall hoped the amendment would be carried, as he would like to know what the Presbyterian church needed so much police service for.

Mr. President Smith remarked that it had always been customary for the Council to refer bills to their proper committees, and that the police committee was a very suitable one to refer police bills to.

Mr. Brown was in favor of having the salary committee look after the police bills. The amendment was lost and the original motion to refer to the salary committee was carried.

Mr. R. Simpson submitted a memorandum which he wished to hand over to the salary committee, pledging $18[illegible] from the Presbyterian church to help defray the above mentioned extra police services.

Mr. Baker presented the bill of Mrs. J. Munfort, for services as janitor during the illness of Mr. Nodyne, $5. Referred.

The same presented the bill of Mr. Nodyne for 3 months' salary, $12.50, and special services, $4. Referred.

Mr. R. Simpson, bill of J. M. Schorb, for board of Matilda Hasemann, $[illegible]. Referred.

The clerk read a communication from his Honor the Mayor, stating that he had refused to sign the license of Rafferty, because of the change made in the locality of the saloon after his petition was signed. Ordered filed.

Also another communication asking the Council to consider a previous communication in reference to the care of cess-pools, privies, &c. Referred to the health committee.

Also a communication stating that Policeman G. Frazee had been suspended by the Police Board for neglect of duty, and asking that the Council investigate the matter. Tabled.

Mr. Brown presented report of overseer of the poor since Jan. 1st, showing that $1002.15 had been expended, $409.75 was for work done by applicants for aid. Referred back for a fuller report.

Mr. Pettibone presented report of city physician for the quarter just ended, showing that he had waited upon 93 patients, making them 109 visits, and office consultations 37 times. Also attended 2 confinements. He called attention to the necessity of additional powers to enable the health board to abate nuisances. Ordered filed.

The same presented the bond of John Wilson, street commissioner, signed by Dr. C. H. Stillman and John W. [illegible]. Approved and accepted.

The same presented report of the police board for April, showing 19 arrests. Ordered filed.

The same, from committee on fire, water, and lamps, reported in favor of granting Gebhard's petition to build out his store to the sidewalk. Adopted.

The same reported favorably upon the above petition of Berry and Vail. Adopted.

Mr. Baker reported correct the above bills of policemen, Dodd, Laing, and Eaton, for regular service. Referred.

The same reported correct the above bills of Nodyne, Munfort, and Dr. Stillman. Referred to auditing committee with the request that they report before the adjournment.

Mr. Morris introduced an ordinance for the flagging of Front-street sidewalk with four-foot stones, between New and Liberty streets, on the south side, to be done before July 1st next, under penalty of paying $5 for every day that it is neglected to be done after that date. Read the second time and ordered to its engrossment and third reading.

Mr. Baker called up the ordinance on cess-pools for a second reading.

Mr. Brown stated that he had examined the ordinance and found it defective, and moved as an amendment that it be referred to committee on streets and health. The latter motion prevailed.

Mr. Morris presented a series of resolutions in the interest of temperance, thanking Rev. Mr. Day for certain expressions in a recent sermon dissenting from the result of the recent trial of druggists. The resolutions were adopted, and were ordered engrossed and a copy of them sent to Rev. Mr. Day.

The same offered a resolution that the Corporation Counsel carry up the case against Mr. Mallinson by writ of *certiorari*. Adopted—all voting aye except Mr. Pettibone.

The same offered a resolution that the Corporation Counsel proceed to collect the fine imposed on R. J. Shaw. Adopted—all aye.

The same offered a resolution that the City Judge report the amount of fines collected since his last report. Adopted.

Mr. J. Simpson, from auditing committee, reported correct above bills of Munfort, Nodyne, Stillman, Dodd, Eaton and Laing. Warrants were ordered drawn for the amounts.

Mr. Baker called from the table the Mayor's communication respecting the suspension of policeman Frazee.

On motion of Mr. Morris the clerk was instructed to notify Mr. Frazee to appear before the Council when required.

Mr. J. Simpson offered a resolution that the treasurer pay over to S. O. Horton $250 on his claim. Adopted.

Mr. Brown called up for its third reading the ordinance relating to the obstruction of streets, etc.

The ordinance was then passed.

Mr. Morris called up the resignation of Mr. Potter. Upon motion the resignation was accepted.

On motion the Council proceeded to the nomination of a candidate to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Knowland nominated Dr. Geo. P. Carman and no other name being mentioned the Council proceeded to ballot.

The vote stood 7 for Dr. Carman with 3 blanks.

Mr. Brown called to its third reading the Poor Ordinance.

On motion of Mr. Morris the ordinance was passed. All voting aye but Mr. Pettibone who voted no.

On motion of Mr. Morris the Council agreed to adjourn to Tuesday evening May 21.

On motion of Mr. [illegible] the clerk was instructed to notify G. Frazee to appear before the Council at its next meeting to answer to the charge of the Mayor.

Mr. Morris offered a resolution that the street committee invite proposals for putting up the names of streets on the corners where they are not now placed and report to the council thereon. Adopted.

Mr. Morris offered a resolution that the Board of Police instruct the Mayor to give a key of the police station to special policeman Grant. It was stated that this was necessary as officers sometimes take prisoners to the station and cannot find the keeper to let him in. The resolution was adopted.

Adjourned to Tuesday evening May 21, 1878.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

This department is open to all who have anything that is proper to say on topics of current interest. The editor, however, does not necessarily endorse the opinions which the correspondent is permitted to express.

A New Public-School Building.

Editor Central New Jersey Times: There is one thing very sadly needed in North Plainfield, and that is a new public-school building. The one now in use is a disgrace. It is situated in the most undesirable locality that could be found. There are many of our citizens who would gladly send their children to this school if we had a comfortable and well-ventilated building. Some have left our place and taken up their residence elsewhere on account of the miserable accommodation provided for our children.

The school, however, is under very able management, the trustees being so fortunate as to secure the services of Mr. Harris, an able and popular instructor who, for seven years, was principal of the school at Westfield, in this state. It is the intention of the people to erect a new building. For years they have talked about it. But it is certain that we can not thrive on good *intentions*; therefore let us act in the matter. All must admit that it has now become a necessity. This being the case, there is no time like the *present*. Material and labor are cheap—then why postpone this matter?

We feel confident that if we had a new building in a desirable locality the school in North Plainfield in a very short time would be second to none in the state. It is a shame and disgrace, our present *apology* for a school building. It exhibits a want of enterprise on the part of our inhabitants. It is a species of cruelty to our children, to compel them to sit for hours daily in ill-ventilated rooms with low ceilings, and huddled together as they now are, and are obliged to be until the public provides a better accommodation. The *health*, as well as the education, should be considered by parents. There are some things more precious than dollars and cents.

How much longer, we ask, shall we be obliged to endure this culpable want of provision? Surely we have as much enterprise on this side of the brook as our neighbors on the other. How long, I ask, would they tolerate such a disgraceful school building in their midst? Our present school building is actually an injury to our place and physically detrimental to our children.

PROGRESS.

Doctors are to guard human life and bring relief to the sick. So does Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, it contains nothing injurious and is always reliable. To be had at all drug stores in the city. Price 25 cents.

"Have you children?" demanded a house renter. "Yes," replied the other, solemnly, "six—all in the cemetery." "Better there than here," said the landlord consolingly, and proceeded to execute the desired lease. In due time the children returned from the cemetery, whither they had been sent to have a nice play, but it was too late to annul the contract.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VEGETINE.
For Dropsy.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Oct. 18, 1877.
DR. H. R. STEVENS—
It is a pleasure to give my testimony to your valuable medicine. I was sick for a long time with *Dropsy*, under the doctor's care. He said it was *Water* between the *Heart* and *Liver*. I received no benefit until I commenced taking Vegetine; in fact, I was growing worse. I have tried many remedies; they did not help me. Vegetine is the medicine for *Dropsy*. I began to feel better after taking a few bottles. I have taken thirty bottles in all. I am perfectly well, never felt better. No one can feel more thankful than I do.
I am, dear sir, gratefully yours,
A. D. WHEELER.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE
For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.
ISLESBORO, ME., Dec 28, 1877.
MR. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—I had a *cough* for eighteen years, when I commenced taking the Vegetine. I was very low; my system was debilitated by disease. I had the *Kidney Complaint* and was very *nervous*—*cough* bad, lungs *sore*. When I had taken one bottle I found it was helping me; it has helped my cough, and it strengthens me. I am now able to do my work. Never have found anything like the Vegetine. I know it is everything it is recommended to be.
MRS. A. J. PENDETON.

VEGETINE is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowels; quiets the nervous system; acts directly upon the secretions; and arouses the whole system to action.

VEGETINE
For Sick Headache.
EVANSVILLE, IND., Jan. 1, 1878.
MR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—I have used your Vegetine for *Sick Headache*, and been greatly benefitted thereby. I have every reason to believe it to be a good medicine.
Yours very respectfully,
MRS. JAMES CONNER,
411 Third St.

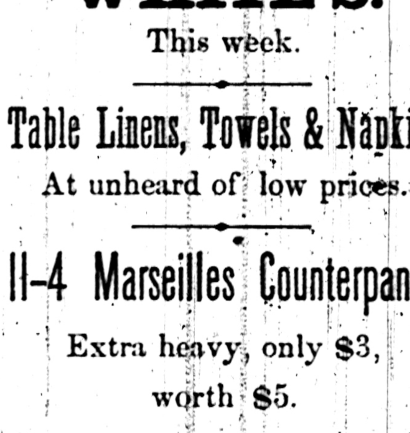
HEADACHE—There are various causes for headache, as derangement of the circulating system, of the digestive organs, of the nervous system, &c. Vegetine can be said to be a sure remedy for the many kinds of headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint, Nervousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Biliousness, &c. Try the Vegetine. You will never regret it.

VEGETINE.
Doctor's Report.
DR. CHAS. M. DUDDENHAUSEN, Apothecary.
Evansville, Ind.
The doctor writes: I have a large number of good customers who take Vegetine. They all speak well of it. I know it is a good *medicine* for the complaints for which it is recommended.
Dec. 27, 1877.
VEGETINE is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them nature's sweet sleep.

VEGETINE.
Doctor's Report.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.—
Dear Sir—We have been selling your valuable Vegetine for three years, and we find that it gives perfect satisfaction. We believe it to be the best blood purifier now sold. Very respectfully,
DR. J. E. BROWN & CO., *Druggists*,
Uniontown, Ky.

Vegetine has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE.
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.
Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.



"Our Flag is still There."

ANOTHER TUMBLE IN PRICES AT WHITE'S.
This week.

Table Linens, Towels & Napkins
At unheard of low prices.

11-4 Marseilles Counterpanes
Extra heavy, only $3, worth $5.

New stock of DRESS GOODS, Cheap!

1000 YDS. ORGANDIE LAWN, Only 12½ cents.

Another bale of those extra TOWELINGS, 6 cents.

Gents' Ladies' and Children's Summer Underwear, 25 cents.

SUN UMBRELLAS. Way down 50c. and upwards.

Special attention called to our stock of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, All new and at New York Prices.

Corsets, 35c. Corsets, 30c. Corsets, 45c. Corsets, 75c. Corsets, 95c.

Notions and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention, all at White's popular Prices.

CALL AND SEE!
Remember the Number, 15 East Front st.
The Sign of the Flag.
Jas. E. White.

In Bankruptcy: District of New Jersey, ss.
At Newark, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1878.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Harvey Dayton, of Plainfield, in the county of Union and state of New Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
my2w3 782 Broad Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Dime Savings Institution OF PLAINFIELD.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given to all concerned that the Chancellor of New Jersey, by his order dated May 1, 1878, has authorized this institution to receive special deposits, to be under his order and control, and to be kept separate and distinct from all other monies, and to be payable on demand, and to be invested in Government securities only.

This Institution is therefore ready to take such deposits according to said order; and such interest will be allowed on such deposits, semi-annually, on January and July 1st, as said Institution shall be able to pay thereon. No interest to be allowed on any such money withdrawn before January 1, 1879.

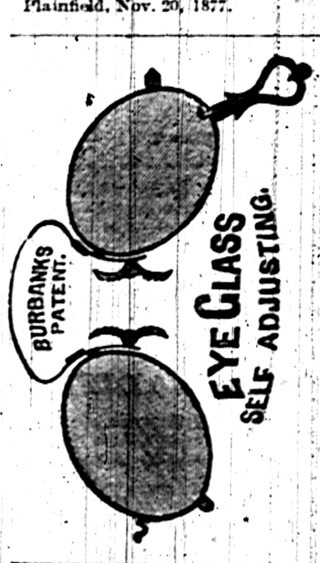
May 7, 1878.
E. W. RUNYON, Pres.
E. R. POPE, Sec.
my9m

CHAS. S. GUION,
DEALER IN
COAL AND WOOD
HAY, OATS AND FEED.
Office and Yard, Fourth Street, near Cherry Street.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
ap19y

SOMETHING NEW IN CHILDREN'S PICTURES
F. C. LANGHORNE,
Front St., Opp. Cherry,
Has just received from New York some new designs in Backgrounds, and is prepared to make pictures at the following low rates:
Imperials, - - $5.00 per Doz.
Cartes de Visite, 2.50 per Doz.
Special Care Taken in Copying.
ALSO
Old Daguerreotypes Cleaned.
my9w1

Fleischman's
GENUINE
VIENNA BREAD!
BAKED BY
J. GEBHARD.
Fresh every day at 8 cents a loaf.
Also, every variety of
Bread, Breakfast Rolls, French Rolls, Tea Biscuits, etc.,
And all kinds of
CAKE.
J. GEBHARD,
West Front Street, opposite Demarest's Grocery.
ap25tf

NEW BAKERY!
J. WALKER
Begs most respectfully to inform the public of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened the store
Next Door to the Post Office,
FRONT ST.,
AS A
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,
Where may be always found a large stock of
FRESH BREAD, CAKE, PIES, &C.
Hot Rolls and Tea Biscuit
Every morning and evening.
ENGLISH BREAD & FRENCH BREAD,
Orders punctually and carefully attended to.
Plainfield, Nov. 20, 1877. n22tf



EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES AT BENJ. G. MEGIE'S, 26 North Ave., Plainfield.
my9y

ALWAYS SELECT THE BEST.
WADSWORTH, MARTINEZ & LONGMAN
PURE PAINTS
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Is endorsed by every PRACTICAL PAINTER. COVERING CAPACITY & DURABILITY EXCEED ANY KNOWN PAINT. Buildings Painted with our Prepared Paints, if not satisfactory, will be Repainted at our Expense.
FOR SALE BY
A. SWALM,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
ap18m3

Dissolution of Copartnership.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Thomas Jennings and Wm. R. Jennings is this day dissolved. All bills due the old firm will be collected by Thomas Jennings. The business will be conducted as usual by Thomas Jennings.
THOMAS JENNINGS.
Plainfield, N. J., May 8, 1878.—my9w6

Dissolution of Copartnership.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Scribner & Thompson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm's name will be used in settlement of their business. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to settle promptly. The business will be conducted as usual by I. Scribner.
I. SCRIBNER,
J. M. THOMPSON.
Plainfield, N. J., April 22, 1878.—ap25tf

AGENTS WANTED
In every Village and Town in this County to introduce the best Washing Machine in existence, and known as
"The Robbins Little Washer."
Liberal inducements made to energetic and gentlemanly canvassers. Apply to
EDGAR G. BURNHAM,
ap18m2 108 E. Second St., Plainfield, N. J.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEMAREST,
THE POPULAR
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCER,
GIVES
THE BEST GOODS
FOR
THE LEAST MONEY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
GROCERIES
To Suit the Times!
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, 34c. per Gallon.
JAVA COFFEE, 32c. per Pound.
MARACAIBO COFFEE, 28c. per Pound.
RIO COFFEE, 25c. per Pound.
GRANULATED SUGAR, 10c. per Pound.
EXTRA C SUGAR, 8c. per Pound.
WHITE BEANS, 8c. per Quart.
GOOD BUTTER, 25c. per Pound.
Clover and Timothy Seed, First Quality and Lowest Rates.
Formosa Oolong Tea, AT 60C.
Can't be beat! Try it!
Teas Retailed AT Jobber's Prices.
Licensed to sell ALES, WINES AND LIQUORS, For Family and Medicinal Use.
P. M. DEMAREST,
Front St., nearly opposite Post Office.
PLAINFIELD N. J.

JUST RECEIVED!
A large Assortment of
SPRING and SUMMER
CLOTHS & CASSIMERES
Suitable for
MEN'S, YOUTH'S & BOYS'
CLOTHING
At prices never before so low.
All Wool Suits for Men, to Order, $15 to $25.
All Wool Suits for Men, Ready Made, $10.
All Wool Suits for Boys, Ready Made, $4 to $6.
All Wool Cassimere, per yard, 65 cents.
Union Cassimere, per yard, 18 to 50 cents.
Also a full line of Gents' and Boys'
FURNISHING GOODS.
JOHN H. FRENCH,
NO. 19 CHERRY ST.

JEWETT & SONS PERFECTLY PURE WHITE LEAD
TRADE MARK
AND
Jewett's Perfectly Pure
LINSEED OIL;
RAW, BOILED AND REFINED.
MANUFACTURED BY
JOHN JEWETT & SONS,
New York.
For Sale
By the principal Paint Dealers in
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
ap18m3

FOR SALE.
Tall trees of all kinds of wood that grow in this part of the country, from 30 to 90 ft., 6 in. at top, and straight, for piles, telegraph, flagstaffs, etc.; plank of all sorts for house trimmings, carriage or bridge builders; sawed and split posts, all sizes and lengths, of locust, oak, chestnut, etc.; sled runners; stone-boat plank; locust timber, from 4 to 22 inches in diameter, 18 ft. long; 10,000 posts and rails; cord wood, any quantity, at home or delivered, from $2.50 to $8 per cord; ornamental trees, green, from 4 to 12 ft. high, at half price; vinegar by the gallon or barrel, from pure cider, from 2 to 40 years old, for cash or approved paper.
N. B. One 5-seat carriage for sale or exchange for a small one.
ROBT. C. VAIL,
Walnut Hill, half way from Plainfield to Rahway.
m29tf

RAILROADS.

Central Railroad OF NEW JERSEY.
All Rail Line to Long Branch.
Passenger Station in New York, Foot of Liberty St.
Arrangement, commencing Nov. 26, 1877.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3:23, 5:53, 6:33, 6:58, 7:28, 7:38, 8:28, 8:50, 9:58, 11:34, A. M.; 1:25, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:21, 9:55, 10:25, 11:11, P. M.
Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., at 6:30, 8:00, 8:15, 10:15, 11:30, A. M.; 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:15, 8:25, 9:30, 12:00, P. M.
Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at 12:50, 7:10, 8:32, 9:20, 11:00, A. M.; 12:03, 1:37, 2:03, 4:08, 4:37, 5:07, 5:35, 5:48, 6:37, 6:38, 7:10, 8:00, 9:10, 10:10, P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5:53, 6:33, 7:58, 8:28, 8:50, 9:58, 11:34, A. M.; 1:25, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:21, P. M.
Leave Newark at 6:15, 8:00, 8:50, 10:30, 11:35, A. M.; 1:05, 1:35, 3:37, 4:10, 4:35, 5:30, 6:10, 7:15, P. M.
Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 7:38, 8:40, 9:47, 11:28, A. M.; 2:04, 3:05, 5:37, 6:05, 6:35, 7:07, 8:50, 8:38, P. M.
Leave Somerville at 6:30, 7:10, 8:05, 8:24, 9:30, 11:10, A. M.; 2:25, 3:25, 5:25, 9:33, 9:40, P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 7:38, 9:47, A. M.; 2:04, 5:05, 6:35, 9:38, P. M.
Leave Easton at 7:00, 9:40, A. M.; 1:00, 4:00, 6:15, P. M. In addition a train leaves Phillipsburg at 6:45, P. M., DAILY.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for New York at 3:23, 11:34, A. M.; 7:23, 10:25, P. M. For Dunellen and Bound Brook at 1:25, 10:41, A. M.; 6:35, P. M. For Somerville and Easton at 6:35, P. M.
Leave New York for Plainfield at 9:30, A. M.; 5:30, and 12:00, P. M.
Leave Easton for Plainfield at 7:40, A. M., and from Phillipsburg at 6:45, P. M.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

Train leaving Plainfield at 7:38, A. M., connects at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Elmira, etc.
Train leaving Plainfield at 9:47, A. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Scranton, etc.
Train leaving Plainfield at 2:04, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Tunkhannock, etc.
Train leaving Plainfield at 5:05, P. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, etc.
Train leaving Plainfield at 6:35, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Elmira, etc.

LONG BRANCH DIVISION.

Trains leaving Plainfield at 7:58, 11:34, A. M., 3:51, P. M., connect for Long Branch Division.
Leave Elizabethport for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt and Squan at 8:47, A. M.; 12:15, 4:29, 5:45, P. M.
Trains leaving Elizabethport at 8:47, A. M.; 12:15, 4:29, 5:45, P. M., connect at Matawan Junction for FREEHOLD.

New York and Philadelphia—New Line.
Short Route to Trenton and Philadelphia.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia at 3:25, 7:38, 8:49, 10:20, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:18, 6:05, P. M.
Leave Plainfield for Trenton at 1:25, (except Monday) 7:38, 8:49, 10:20, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:18, 5:05, 6:05, P. M.
Passengers by the 6:05, P. M., train change cars at Bound Brook.

RETURNING.

Leave Station, Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 12:05, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30, A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, P. M.
Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Sts., at 1:20, (except Monday) 6:35, 8:05, 10:20, A. M.; 12:15, 2:15, 4:10, 6:15, P. M.
Passengers by 7:30, A. M., train from Philadelphia change cars at Bound Brook.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton and Philadelphia at 1:25, 10:41, A. M.; 6:35, P. M.
Leave station Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 12:05, 9:30, A. M.; 5:30, P. M.
Leave Trenton at 1:20, 10:20, A. M.; 6:10, P. M.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

JOHN JELLIFF & CO
794 & 796 Broad St.,
NEWARK, N. J.
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE
Medieval & Queen Anne Styles,
And all the latest novelties at very low prices for CASH ONLY.
Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture of every description.
Mantel and Pier Glasses.
UPHOLSTERY!
Cornices and Lambrequins, Shades and Curtains, Mattresses and Bedding.
Country Cottages furnished at short Notice.
Bedroom Sets from $20 upwards. Parlor Sets very cheap. Furniture of every description made to order from SPECIAL DESIGNS. mar8

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Susannah C. Davis and Arthur C. Davis, her husband:
By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein The Citizens Building Loan and Savings Association of Plainfield are complainants, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainants, on or before the twentieth day of June next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.
The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Josiah Moncton and wife to The Citizens Building Loan and Savings Association of Plainfield, on lands in the township of North Plainfield, dated April 1, 1874; and you are made defendant because you are heirs-at law of Josiah Moncton, deceased, and have an undivided interest therein.
JOSEPH B. COWARD,
Sol'r of Com'pl't, Plainfield, N. J.
Dated April 19, 1878—my2w6.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To William L. Pomeroy and John F. Plummer:
By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Charles Hyde is complainant and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the twenty-seventh day of May next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.
The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage made by Florens Schetter and wife to Charles Hyde on lands in the City of Plainfield, dated December 1, 1875; and you, William L. Pomeroy and John F. Plummer, are made defendants because you hold incumbrances on said lands.
Dated March 26, 1878.
JOSEPH B. COWARD,
Sol'r of Complainant,
ap11w6 Plainfield, N. J.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Anna M. Holmes:
By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein James M. Hand is complainant and John B. Holmes and Anna M., his wife, and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the twenty-seventh day of May next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.
The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by John B. Holmes and wife to James M. Hand, on lands in the township of Warren—now North Plainfield—in the county of Somerset, dated May 9, 1872; and you are made a defendant because you are the wife of John B. Holmes, the defendant, and may claim an inchoate right of dower in said premises.
Dated March 26th, 1878.
JOSEPH B. COWARD,
Sol'r of the Complainant,
Plainfield, N. J.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Isaac Clawson:
By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Hannah Dunham is complainant, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant on or before the twenty-third day of May next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.
The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Randolph Dunham, junior, and wife to Randolph Dunham, on lands in the city of Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey; and you are made defendant because you hold a mortgage which is an encumbrance on said lands.
SUYDAM & JACKSON,
Sol'rs of Compl't, Plainfield, N. J.
Dated March 22d, 1878.—28w6

UNION COUNTY, SURROGATE'S OFFICE.
February 20th, 1878.
Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.
Robert Freeman, Alanson J. Fox and Joseph B. Coward, Executors of Elizabeth A. Freeman, deceased.
On application of the above-named executors it is ordered that said executors give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order, within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Union, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the Central New Jersey Times for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said executors.
mar7m2 JAS. J. GERBER, Surrogate.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. mar7y

Central New Jersey Times.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

PLAINFIELD POST-OFFICE.

MAIL ARRIVES.

NORTH & EAST—7:38, A. M.
SOUTH—7:38, A. M., 5:05, P. M.
EAST—2:04, 5:05, 6:35, P. M.
WEST—8:50, A. M., 5:50, P. M.

MAIL CLOSES.

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH—8:15, A. M.
EAST—11, A. M., 2, P. M.
EAST & SOUTH—5:00 P. M.
WEST—7, A. M., 4:30, P. M.

Mail for WARRENVILLE, N. J., closes at 2, P. M., Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Post-Office opens at 7, A. M., closes at 7:30, P. M.—Saturdays at 8, P. M.

Orrin E. Runyon will act as Collector for this office for the present. A prompt response to his calls will be highly appreciated by

RUNYON & LEONARD, *Proprietors.*

—Now is the time for strawberry festivals.

—Too cool! too cool! We refer to the weather of last Monday and Tuesday.

—Senator Blaine's son was in our city last Saturday, a guest of Mrs. Lancaster.

—Dr. Vincent sailed in the Germanic, last Saturday, to take a few weeks' rest in Europe.

—Dr. Gillette has been appointed to succeed Dr. Sutphen as examiner of pensioners.

—Wm. B. Maxson, Esq., has been re-elected County Attorney, with a salary of $500.

—Principal Gross had a slight relapse Sunday night, but is on the whole rapidly gaining strength.

—The assessment committee have authorized some reductions in certain kinds of property about the city.

—Hereafter the second service at the Church of the Holy Cross will be held in the evening at 7½ o'clock instead of the afternoon.

—A "schooner" is anchored on Front street. It is warranted to wreck all who take it. It don't take water, it is true, but it is all the worse for that.

—Mr. Mallinson will go up by order of the Council on a writ of certiorari for selling his eight ounce vial of whiskey. What vial proceedings.

—One of our dramsellers eases his conscience by devoting part of his time to putting down driven wells. He doesn't disapprove of the use of water altogether.

—Rain and hail alternated at frequent intervals last Saturday, much to the surprise of those who consulted the weather clerk's predictions in the morning papers.

—Mrs. Trow, a former resident of this city, and the mother of Mr. Nelson Runyon's wife, died after a short illness at her home in Brooklyn, last Friday morning.

—There was a damaging frost Monday night. Beans, potatoes, corn, and other sensitive vegetation, presented a woe-begone appearance to the luckless gardener on Tuesday morning.

—Mr. Alfred Porter of Chicago is a guest of his uncle, Rev. Wm. Scribner.—He has been serving as a delegate to the convention at Newark of the Reformed Episcopal Church and also as one of its secretaries.

—Attractive quartette singing is now a feature of the Crescent Avenue church. The following are the members of the choir secured, W. W. Howland, bass, S. R. Struthers, tenor, Miss Howlett, soprano. The alto has not yet been decided upon.

—Mr. Niles, a former proprietor of this paper, is spending a few days in the city. He is now turning his attention to agriculture, and has a fine farm near Binghamton, N. Y. In other words, he has given up the pen and taken to the sward.

—Mr. De LaRue will visit Plainfield about once a week for the purpose of tuning pianos for those who may need his services. He was formerly a resident of this city and is known by many of our pianists as a skillful workman. Orders may be left at Mrs. Conklin's.

—The annual election of the Washington Fire Insurance Co. occurred Tuesday evening. The late Dr. Sutphen's place as vice president was filled by the election of Wm. White, and his place as director by James Verdon. A semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent was declared.

—Night *was* made hideous at the time reported by a correspondent last week, so much so, indeed, that people were started from their sleep by the din. There is evidently a rowdy element in our city which will need to be dealt with very vigorously some day.

—General Tom Thumb and suite drew out a large number of children and their parents last Thursday afternoon and evening. The dignified receptions of other days have given place to cheap and rather coarse little plays, in which the General and his little wife and his sister-in-law take part with the managers of the troupe.

—A member of the Fire Department says that six kegs of lager were consumed in one of the city's engine houses after the election last week. Ought not the Fire Board to prevent a public building and the public itself from being outraged in that way? Has any part of our city government got enough backbone to do anything to secure good order?

—Some persons have expressed the opinion that the number of policemen was fixed by ordinance. This is not so. The ordinance in referring to the subject says the number shall consist of as many "as the Common Council shall from time to time deem necessary, and by resolution order to be appointed."

—Rev. Dr. Lowry of this city, so well and favorably known among Sunday-school people as a composer of music as well as a writer of hymns, has gone to Cincinnati to attend the Musical Festival which celebrates the opening of the new Music Hall. The greatest musical celebrities of the United States take part in the festival.

—The Congregational Sunday-school are ahead with a strawberry festival which is put down for the evenings of the 23d and 24th inst and also the afternoon of the 24th. "Other attractions" are advertised, and it is not necessary to say that they will fill the bill. The festival will be held in the store formerly occupied by O. Runyon.

—An aged lady, who resides alone in the western part of Second street, is annoyed by unruly boys who tramp through her lot, break down her fences, and otherwise disturb her peace. She wishes to know how to have the nuisance stopped. Let her lodge a complaint with the Police Board, and they will probably detail an officer to look after the boys.

—*Spiritual* manifestations occur very frequently in our streets. There is no sham about them, and the mediums do not shun the light of day, either.

—How is this? Dio Lewis who has been telling us all how to keep well and live long is ill with congestion of the brain and partial paralysis. You must Die, O, Lewis no matter how much you know about physiological laws.

—One of our local wits accounts for the cold weather of the week by saying that Mercury in its transit across the sun tripped and fell.

—The leading temperance man of the Council, we refer of course to Mr. Morsis, introduced at the last meeting a series of flattering resolutions thanking one of the city pastors for his recent outspoken temperance views respecting the late druggist prosecutions.

—Dr. Carman was elected to the Council in place of C. Potter Jr. who resigned. The Doctor will make a worthy officer if he accepts, and will be one of the very small minority that now prevents the Council from being absolutely a disgrace to the city.

—Renewed complaints of depredations in the cemeteries of the city are brought to us. Graves are decorated with flowers only to be despoiled by the vandals who have no fear of God or respect for man. Whose business is it to see that this base conduct is checked, and the guilty punished?

—A letter without any address will never be sent to its destination. This is a rule of the postoffice which may seem very arbitrary, but yet it is an invariable rule. So the letter we saw posted in our office last week, which was as free from the mark of a pen or pencil as when it came from the paper mill, will never go whither it was sent. The innocent sender will, of course, blame everyone but himself for the failure.

The Athletic Club's Park.

The Plainfield Athletic Club, which has lately been increased in numbers by consolidation with the Maple Leaf Athletic Club, are pushing forward their arrangements for an athletic park in this city, which, as we have before noticed, will be in the rear of Randolph's mill. The scheme projected by them ought to meet the approval and hearty support of all lovers of athletic sports, as it probably will; and then the club will not only show us one of the finest athletic grounds in the country, but possibly the best records of the foremost athletes. The walking track is to be laid down with all possible care and skill, and one-fifth of a mile in length, with a "straight-away" of about 230 yards.

Church Sociable.

A special effort was made last Thursday evening by the Mt. Olive Baptist Church, under the auspices of the young people, to raise the salary due the pastor by $1 contributions. Envelopes for the purpose of enclosing this sum had been circulated a week or two previously, and notice given that it was desired to raise $100. After the social festivities were over, the envelopes containing the money were collected and the money counted, which amounted to $60.15. The committee is still working hard to raise the $39.85. W. E. Williamson, Church collector and chairman of the committee, will receive any donation of money that the friends of the cause feel that they can make. The Church and Sunday-school never have been in a more prosperous spiritual condition than at the present time under the administration of Rev. R. N. Fairfax.

The Building Association's Report.

A report was presented by the investigating committee of the Building Loan Association last Monday evening. It was severe in its censure of the officers of the company for what the committee claimed was mismanagement in not disposing more carefully of the funds of the association, and in other respects, but no charge of criminality was made. The committee is through with its investigation of the 1st series, and about through with the 2d series. A good deal of feeling has been stirred up by this controversy; and the meeting on Monday evening was not altogether like a church prayer meeting. The discussion over the report was lively. It was agreed not to have the report published. At an adjourned meeting on Tuesday evening an effort was made to change the constitution so that voting should not be by stock representation, but so that each man's vote should be as good as another's. The proposition was not carried. The old officers will continue to have the management of the association, and do not by any means admit the truthfulness of the charges. In this, as in other questions, there are evidently two sides.

A Benefit for the Children's Home.

Mr. Isaacs, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and an accomplished amateur magician, has accepted an invitation from the managers of the Children's Home of this city to give an entertainment for the benefit of the Home, on the 29th inst. Further particulars next week. The following is the correspondence on the subject:

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 3, 1878.

M. ISAACS, Esq.

Dear Sir: The undersigned, managers of the Children's Home, request you to give a magical seance at Plainfield, N. J., for the benefit of this institution. We do so, knowing how promptly you have responded on previous occasions to the cause of charity, and feeling sure you will consider this an object worthy your kind consideration, would like you at your convenience to appoint a night when you will appear before a Plainfield audience.

Signed.

MRS. H. KIMBALL,	MRS. W. E. SMALLEY,
" J. W. JACKSON,	" FRANK GARDNER,
" LISSIGNOLA,	" JOSEPH DIXON,
" O. VIELE,	" DAVID ROGERS,
" STOCKBRIDGE,	" WM. WOODRUFF,
" H. H. MULFORD,	MISS C. O. HAMILTON,
" JAMES MCGEE,	MRS. JUDSON BROWN,
MRS. L. W[illegible]BELL,	and others.

NEW YORK, May 14th, 1878.

To the Managers of the Children's Home, Plainfield, N. J.

Ladies: It is with great pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of your very kind letter. I shall be delighted to accept your invitation to give a representation at Plainfield on the 29th of May, for so noble an object. Yours very sincerely,

M. ISAACS.

Resolutions of Respect from Princeton College.

The following resolutions were passed in memory of Dr. Sutphen by the Literary society of Princeton college, of which he was a member:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his all-wise providence to remove by death John C. Sutphen, M. D., of the class of 1856; and

WHEREAS, The American Whig Society has lost thereby a worthy and honored graduate; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the bereaved family and friends be assured of the sincere sympathy which we entertain for them in this their hour of affliction; and

RESOLVED, That this expression of our sorrow for their loss and ours be published in the CENTRAL NEW JERSEY TIMES and in the PRINCETONIAN.

By order of the Society.

T. McNAIR,
G. E. SHOEMAKER, } Committee.
J. T. WILDS,

HALL OF THE AMERICAN WHIG SOCIETY, Princeton, May 10, 1878.

—There is a man on Somerset street of no curiosity. He has never seen our depot, and yet he is in good health.

Another Instance of Malicious Conduct.

A few mysterious documents were served upon some of our citizens on Monday demanding their presence before the Grand Jury on Tuesday. The contents of the summons did not hint in the remotest degree at the nature of the case on which they were called. But upon entering the jury room it came out that somebody was trying to get Councilmen Pettibone and Simpson in the toils of justice as violators of a State law which forbids that any member of a city government shall furnish supplies for public use or be a party to a contract in which the city is interested. This is a most wise law. But has it been violated by the councilmen named? Here are the facts.

In respect to Mr. Pettibone it is claimed that in furnishing some of the material that was used in remodelling the police station he violated the law in question. But his firm did not sell to the city, it seems, but to Mayor Male who was empowered by the police committee to take entire charge of the work, and he made all the purchases and became individually responsible for all the bills. The claim for the entire outlay was presented in his name, and in itemizing his account he mentions the houses of which he got his materials. This feature of the case would seem to relieve Mr. Pettibone entirely of having had anything to do with the city in the matter, technically speaking.

Perhaps there is a phase of the question here that deserves to be legally settled, but the clandestine manner in which the matter has been brought up is very unfortunate, to speak mildly. It shows that there is behind the proceedings a mean spirit which is not concerned so much for the enforcement of law as for the annoyance and humiliation of alleged offenders. It is a piece of business that no gentleman would be concerned in. A citizen prompted by a genuine desire to settle an important legal question would not have secretly put a respectable citizen who had no intention of doing wrong in the position of a conscious criminal, and seek his indictment through the star chamber sessions of a Grand Jury.

In the case of Councilman Simpson it is thought that as a partner of Street Commissioner Wilson he is in some way violating the State law in question, inasmuch as the Street Commissioner employs teams belonging to the firm of which Mr. Simpson is a member. Now grant that there may be an important point in law here to settle. But why not try to determine it in a decent manner? Why snap a man up before a Grand Jury who every fair-minded person must believe is not consciously guilty of any misdemeanor? If the persons back of these proceedings had any regard for what is manly and open in their dealings with men, a more honorable course would have suggested itself to them. The name of the complainant has not yet come to light, and for his own sake it is to be hoped that it never may.

A New Dodge to Rob a Bank.

Last Friday a respectable looking man presented himself at the counter of one of our Banks and asked for a one hundred dollar bill in place of the same amount in small bills, which he passed through the window. He was waited upon, and when he received the $100 bill he intimated that he would like a little different bill, something newer or a greenback, pointing to one he thought would do, chattering away at a lively gait; and by his multiplication of words he imagined he had so confused the gentleman at the desk that he could make him believe that he had returned the bill first given, and was now entitled to the bill selected. The gentleman addressed spoke to the cheeky stranger when he demanded the other bill, in rather emphatic terms, telling him he had given him one bill, which he had possession of already. So he departed with his little game still unplayed. As soon as he left the Bank it was suspected that he was a fraud, and so a messenger was immediately sent to the other bank to notify them. And the messenger was hardly there when the same man, with an accomplice, appeared at that Bank and asked to have the $100 bill broken into tens and twenties, and at the same time tried to put up his little job there, but ignominiously failed. The same man, only in another disguise, tried a second time, on Saturday, to do the same thing, when he found the person absent who waited on him the day before. He was asked if he was not in the Bank on the previous day, and he replied by asking the gentleman at the desk to look at him and see if had ever met him before. But the Bank clerk was satisfied that he was the same person, only with a moustache removed. He refused to change a bill for him, and the man left, disgusted with the lack of confidence which bank men have in their fellows.

Vocal Society Excursion.

In our last edition we briefly alluded to the excursion of our Vocal Society to Brooklyn, where it was to take part in the Testimonial Concert tendered to Mr. E. J. Fitzhugh. Want of time prevented an extended notice then, but we have endeavored to get a more detailed report of the affair which resulted so favorably.

A large number of people left Plainfield on Tuesday afternoon in special car, and were met at Jersey City ferry by the gentlemen members of the P. V. S., and other friends, where the entire party proceeded, after a short delay, on board the annex boat, which had been chartered for the occasion.

After a pleasant sail of fifteen or twenty minutes Brooklyn was reached, where reserved street cars were provided which soon brought the party to the Academy of Music, where the concert was held. The concert in every way was a grand success, and the auditorium was well filled with an appreciative audience.

As a matter of interest to those of our citizens who have enjoyed the concerts given by the P. V. S. this season, we make extracts from the notices of this concert, which will prove that we have an organization of our own that has made such rapid progress in the short season it has been in existence as to rank in point of musical excellence with the oldest and best societies of the kind.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says:

The testimonial concert given at the Academy of Music last evening to Mr. E. J. Fitzhugh, leader of the St. Cecilia and other societies, was one of the most satisfactory ever given in Brooklyn. The audience was large, and almost filled the great auditorium, the soloists, particularly Miss Beebe and Mr. S. B. Mills, were at their best, and the chorus showed such astonishing accuracy and training as to rank their performances with those of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, the best vocal society in the country. Their execution under his leadership was the best testimonial that could possibly be offered him. This was the more admirable because the three societies had rehearsed but once, or at most twice, together. The St. Cecilia Society of this city has always been recognized as one of the best organizations in the country, but it must look out for its laurels, for the Plainfield, N. J., Society and the Fitzhugh Vocal Union have entered the lists against it with formidable claims.

The part song, "The Crusaders," gave the first intimation of the thorough training which the chorus had received, and Gounod's "Ave Verum" fully equalled it. Mr. S. B. Mills opened with a "Valse Caprice" of Liszt's without exciting much enthusiasm, but a tarantelle by Chopin, which [illegible] without being very ambitious, was most successfully executed. [illegible] the programme, a Chopin waltz, op. 64, [illegible]. The honors of the evening were fairly [illegible] by Miss Henrietta Beebe. Never before did this accomplished lady sing as she did last evening. The "Praise of Spring" (Taubert) was encored, and Miss Beebe sang the "Maid of Dundee" in acknowledgment. [illegible] Mr. Simpson was not as fortunate in his solo "Never Despair," by Braham. It was very difficult, but did not repay the pains he had been at to master it. The solo parts of the "Sanctus," from Gounod's "Messe Solennelle," were far better rendered. The choral effects in this majestic composition were brought out to perfection, as is also Mendelssohn's Psalm XLIII, which was encored. The concert ended with a glee, "When Allan-a-dale Went a-Hunting," sung with spirit and accuracy. Mr. Fitzhugh is to be congratulated upon the concert, upon the audience—which comprised a large number of inveterate Philharmonic goers—the solo performances and the brilliant efforts of the chorus, which he had trained to some purpose.

The New York *Mail* says:

The testimonial concert given last evening at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn to Mr. E. J. Fitzhugh may be pronounced to have been an unqualified success. The St. Cecilia Vocal Society, the Plainfield (N. J.) Vocal Union, numbering in all one hundred and forty well trained voices, were among the chief attractions of the bill. The performances of the societies, acting in one body as a well drilled and carefully trained chorus, was simply the perfection of chorus singing, leaving nothing to be said by way of adverse criticism. Mendelssohn's Forty-third Psalm was the gem of the evening, and as rendered by this magnificent body of singers would have delighted the inspired soul of the author of this remarkable composition.

The return trip was enjoyed by all, the party returning by the midnight train well satisfied with their trip.

Keeping the Streams Pure.

One of the most important acts passed during the late session of our Legislature was engineered by Assemblyman Coward. It originated with a gentleman of this place, who had been defeated two years in succession in his effort to get the Legislature to act upon it. We refer to the law to keep streams and other bodies of water pure, which reads as follows:

An act to prevent the pollution of the waters of any of the creeks, ponds or brooks of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, if any person or persons shall throw, cause or permit to be thrown into the waters of any creek, pond or brook of this state, the waters of which may be used for the cutting and harvesting of ice, any carcass of any dead animal, or any offal or offensive matter whatsoever, calculated to render said waters impure, or to create noxious or offensive smells, or shall connect any water closet with any sewer or other means whereby the contents may be conveyed to and into any such creek, pond or brook, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both.

2. And be it enacted that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 29, 1878.

No one can fail to see the absolute necessity of such a law in a city like ours, where there are streams and ponds in the very heart of it. And no one who is concerned for our fame as a healthy city can question the propriety of enforcing this law to the very letter. Already our citizens have been reminded of the need of such a law by the presence of those offensive odors that are wafted to their nostrils during the summer by the winds which blow over Green brook. There are points along Front street where, at times, this becomes an unbearable nuisance. The offense, it is true, has not yet become so rank that serious consequences have followed to the health of any locality, but it is only a matter of time when such must be the result. We have repeatedly alluded to the subject in these columns, and now that we have a State law to protect us against the evil, we shall feel ourselves authorized to keep the matter before the people until, by the rigid enforcement of the law, the evil is removed.

The deposits of impurities lie all along Green brook, and grow more abundant as "Sylvan Lake," or the Randolph mill pond, is reached. This pond has, indeed, been almost filled up with deposits of various sorts, that only need to be exposed to the sun to reveal their true nature. This pond, as we have said time and again, demands the serious attention of the Board of Health, who should devise some means of cleansing it of its foulness.

It is said that a number of citizens, who are impressed with the importance of taking immediate steps to carry out the provisions of the law on this matter, will have a conference soon. As summer will soon be upon us something should be done at once.

The Adriance Reaper.

We believe that we confer a favor on the farmers by directing their attention to the *Adriance Reaper*, built by *Adriance, Platt & Co., of Poughkeepsie*, and 165 *Greenwich street, New York*, who are so well and favorably known as the builders of the famous *Buckeye Mowers and Reapers*. The Adriance Reaper is fitted to meet the wants of those farmers who prefer a separate and distinct machine for reaping.—The name of the builders is a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of its material and workmanship; but nothing short of a personal inspection can enable the farmer to appreciate the remarkable ingenuity of its devices, or the admirable manner in which it combines simplicity with efficiency. It is a light iron reaper, with one driving-wheel. The rakes are operated in a manner similar to that which has proved so successful on the Buckeye Harvester, but are still more perfectly under the control of the driver. It is of very light draft, but very strong. The ease with which the platform can be tilted fits it especially for use in lodged grain. It will do good work in all kinds and conditions of grain, and its folded platform makes it as portable as the Buckeye Mower.

With an Adriance Reaper and a New Model Buckeye Mower a farmer is enabled to gather his grass and grain crop with the least degree of discomfort to himself or his team, and with the most satisfactory results.

Card from Rev. T. H. Smith.

The undersigned desires to express his sense of obligation to the many friends, whose kindness and sympathy in various ways have been so generously tendered to him in his recent sudden and crushing bereavement. Will the writers of the many letters of Christian condolence kindly excuse individual replies and accept his thanks for the many expressions of their appreciation of his sainted wife and sympathy with himself and the assurance though at present he feels incompetent to answer, as his heart would prompt, yet their kindness is not the less appreciated?

THOMAS H. SMITH,
Pastor of the M. E. Church, Westfield, N. J.

An editor apologized to his readers after this fashion: "We expected to have a death and marriage to publish this week but a violent storm prevented the wedding and the doctor being sick himself, the patient recovered, and we are accordingly cheated out of both."

Scientists have announced that when a man has to rub his eye to quiet an irritation it is not necessary to draw up his mouth at the same time, however much of a charm the action imparts.—*Danbury News.*

Original Humor.

—A carpet—a nice conductor.

—When you use a lawn mower the grass mann lower.

—O'Leary, the pedestrian, believes in the transmigration of soles.

—However healthy a cross-eyed man may be, he never looks well.

—There are people who think they have a very fine dinner when it's twenty-four carrots.

—Legal tender, some people say, is a contradiction in terms. They forget that courts have regular criers. "Oh, ye tears!"

—Fishing in another man's private waters without being caught, may be called a cute angle—it surely is not a right angle.

—It is said the Dutch have taken Holland. It is certain that Brussels has been beaten with many stripes, during these dismal days of housecleaning.

ROLL OF HONOR OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR APRIL.

The Roll of Honor contains the names of those pupils in the High School and Grammar School who during the month have been perfect in department and have reached a general average of 9 in scholarship, which means *excellent.* A pupil loses his place on the Roll of Honor by absence, but when he renders a satisfactory excuse he is allowed to make up the work done by the class during his absence and thus make his standing good.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Senior Class.

Lillie L. Bleecker,	Emily Parker,
Stella Briant,	Lillie E. Perry,
Georgie L. Chamberlain,	Kate A. VanderWeg.
Clara O. Dunn,	Hattie R. Winslow,
Ellen A. Holmes,	Edward T. Milliken,
Mary T. Patterson,	B. Rush Rhees.
Howard J. Runyon.	

Junior Class.

Emma L. Cadmus,	C. Palmer Hull Jr.
May L. Bolton,	Frank E. Powell,
Libbie Dusenbury,	Oscar T. Roberts,
Mary Gardner,	Harry C. Munger,
Addie Gillette	Frederic Ruttman,
Carrie Ketcham,	Francis R. Shunk,
M. Aline Randolph,	Geo. B. Titsworth,
Cora B. Smalley,	George E. Vincent,
Margery H. Wanzer,	Franklin B. Wiley.
Cornelia R. Wright,	

Third Class.

Florence Bleecker,	Mary C Rocap,
Mamie Brown,	Elma H. Runyon,
Laura Brady,	Jennie B. Skidmore,
Jennie Fezandie,	Carrie VanNamee,
May Grace,	Lizzie VanWinkle,
Annie D. Guion,	Mary A. Vail,
Mary Mullen,	Winfield Angleman,
Carrie E. Maxson,	George Carter,
Jennie B. Murray,	Richard H. Depew,
Nellie M. Pangborn,	George M. LaMonte.

Fourth Class.

Clara M. Bloss,	Aretta Hetfield,
Grace Daniel,	Mamie Bigbie,
Beulah P. Ketcham,	Lillian Morris,
Minnie C. Miller,	Lillie Coward,
Angie S. Patterson,	Flora A. Randolph,
Laura A. Randolph,	Annie Shaw,
Lizzie M. Taylor,	George M. Kirkner,
Anna D. Thomas,	Fred S. Guion.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

First Class.

Irene Affleck,	Mary E Robinson,
Clara V. Bass,	Nora H. Thorn,
Sadie D. Grant,	Clement Fezandie,
Lulu M. Kaufman,	Ashley Grace,
Ella Mullen,	Willie E. Hart,
Lulu I. Needham,	Alvin E. Hoagland,
Alice B. Newby,	John Loughlin,
Fannie L. Runyon,	Roger F. Murray,
Laura A. Randolph,	Walter A. McFarland,
Lulu J. Ross,	William A. Piker,
Charles R. Winslow.	

Second Class, 1st Division.

Leona L. Burdick,	David J. Bias,
Augusta G. Berkaw,	Seymour W. Bonsall,
Rose E. Carter,	Arthur C. Chamberlain,
Cora A. Pizie,	Harry L. Dorrance,
Carrie N. Pike,	Frank W. Heyniger,
Mary D. Pennington,	Fred R. Haberle,
Augusta A. Quass,	James M. Leonard,
Leona A. Martin,	William J. Mafsh,
Ida P. Ross,	Willie R. Mosher,
Bessie B. Shepperson,	Robert G. Smith,
Emily B. Tracy,	Charles W. Sandford,
Laura A. Varian,	Willie R. Sandford,
Jessie L. Winne,	Joseph W Sandford,
Howard C. Tracy.	

2d Division.

R. Lee Bass,	Ida F. Rocap,
Mary L. Betts,	Ella C. Scribner,
Mary L Butscher,	Ida L. Spicer,
May F. Depew,	Jennie A. Vosseller,
Laura L. Gardner,	Mary B. Wickoff,
Alice A. Mace,	Heywood C. Cuthbert,
Minnie S. Miller,	Irving Daniel,
M. Lillie Newman,	Joseph W. Harper,
Lemuel W. Serrell.	

Third Class, 5th street.

Matie Breen,	Fanny P. Escosura,
Mary Buckley,	Kittie C. Day,
Annie Cannon,	Ursula Odie,
Lida E. Cornell,	Victor E. Arnold,
Mary F. DuBois,	Charles S. Baldwin
Victoria Hand,	Eugene B. France,
Charlotte Hand,	Noah T. Pike,
Ella C. Morehouse,	J. Fowler Pound,
Augustus K. Murray,	Percy H. Stewart,
Kathie Y Yates,	Evarts Tracy,
Lillian K. Wilson,	William Hubbard.

4th Street.

S. Amelia Amerman,	Alice Holmes,
S Lena Bass,	Lillian V. Marsh,
Emma A. Bilyeu,	Mamie Wooden,
Isabelle Clem,	John W. Brady,
Florence S. Clark,	Thomas E. Conway,
Edith H. Esty,	Alfred H. Streuli,
Laura E Force,	Alexander F. Parker,
Sarah R. Giles,	Alfred C Wade.

Fourth Class, 5th Street.

Maggie A. Carney,	Kittie C. Ross,
Anna E. Davis,	Clara Smith,
Lizzie Darling,	Carrie Tingley,
Flora D. Fuller,	Lulu B. Thomas,
Mary J. Harding,	Frances L. Wales,
Mary J. Horan,	Willie A. Kline,
Anna J. Madden,	Michael J. Carty,
Katie B. Mathews,	Joseph D. Fuller,
Anna A. Moore,	Freddie Manning,
Dollie Maxson,	Orsemus V. Marsh,
Eva A. Peer,	Truman Moffett Jr.
Laura E. Runyon,	Wallace Sertell,
John C. VanDyke,	Frank VanWinkle.

4th Street.

Caroline N. Betts,	Carrie Schenck,
Alpheretta Bird,	Minnie Runyon,
Anna Case,	Sadie VanDuyne,
Helena Garretson,	Katie Young,
Florence G. Hawkins,	Emily A. Williams,
Nellie M. Lithgow,	C. Gray Bolton,
Ella Laing,	Dorrie Gillies,
Daisy Mathews,	Francis Martin,
Katie Myers,	Frank Martin,
Rachel Mosher,	Clarence Haviland,
Rachel Metzger,	Harry Moore,
Hettie Randolph,	Philip Giese.

Local Miscellany.

White lace ties in all styles at Whitney's.

DENTON, the Nurseryman and Florist, gives to each purchaser of five dollars worth of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, 18 fine Verbenas, or 3 hardy Shrubs, or 6 good Grapevines.

Carpets, oil-cloths and mattresses, large stock at Whitney's.

Mrs. S. C. Conklin has a fine lot of Millinery Goods in all the new styles. Also, Flowers Silks and Ribbons, all at New York prices. ap25tf

100,000, 100,000, 100,000—We have given the Nitrous Oxide Gas (our own invention) to over 100,000 patients, for the painless extraction of teeth, without a single accident. Children can take it as well as adults. Headquarters, Colton Dental Association, 19 Cooper Institute, N. Y.

The time has come when you can get a fine linen bosom and Wamsutta muslin shirt for 90c. at Laing's, Cherry st. my9tf

Picture Frames, Looking Glasses, Cornices, Brackets, Passeportouts, etc. large assortment at Swain's, 42 West Front St.

No wood used in bale Hay, at L. B. Boice's Somerset street.

Entire new stock of Furnishing Goods, ties, suspenders, &c., at Laing's, Cherry street. my9tf

New assortment in hosiery at Whitney's.

DRAKE, the Tailor, may be found on Cherry St. near Front St., where he is prepared with increased facilities to serve his old patrons. Expenses light and prices correspondingly low. s28

Bale Hay, free from dust and dirt, baled by hand power, without wood, at L. B. Boice's Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

French poplins reduced from $1.25 to 75c. at Whitney's.

Men's white dress shirts, also night shirts to order, at E. M. Laing's. No 5 Cherry street. my9tf

The best Timothy Hay in Plainfield is is now being baled by L. B. Boice, Somerset street. The dust and dirt is thoroughly taken out and the hay pressed by hand power.

Towelings 5c. at Whitney's.

Two car loads of A No. 1 tip top heavy Western oats just received by L. B. Boice, Somerset street, North Plainfield.

"Domestic," Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Wilcox & Gibbs SEWING MACHINES. New and second-hand at the NEW PRICES.—Machines bought, exchanged, rented, repaired. R. MACE, Ag't. 24 Front street (Compton's Building).

New line best prints 5c. yd at Whitney's.

Artists materials at Swains, Front St.

Spool cotton at 10c doz. at Whitney's.

Just received, one ton of Lump Salt for Horses, at L. B. Boice's, Somerset street. Three cents a pound.

Those 75c. kids are the wonder; they give satisfaction. Call at Whitney's.

Look at those 90c. Wamsutta muslin shirts all finished, at Laing's, Cherry st. my9tf

For a complete stock of Hosiery, Notions, Dress Goods, Linen and White goods call at S. H. Whitney's No. 6 Front street.

Sun shades very cheap at Whitney's.

A new stock of hats lower than ever at Laing's. my9tf

New line ladies' collars and cuffs at Whitney's.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN POST OFFICE May 15, 1878.

Carpenter, Mr Frank	Manning, Mrs T S
Codington, Mr	Neilson, Mrs Johanne
Coulter, Mr Isaac	Neale, William
Curtis, Mrs Amanda	O'Donal, Miss Mary
Curry, R T	Price, Miss Sarah Ann
Dabell, H E	Quinlan, Miss Ellen
Ford, Mrs E	Randolph, Albert T
Freeman, Mrs Annie C	Rankin, James
Hansbett, Wm	Smith, Miss Annie M
Hite, John S	Shepherd, Mr E
Hewitt, Thomas P	Stahl, Christ
Henderson, E J	Suffern, John
Johnson, Mrs A C	Vanvorstwick, George
Long, Mrs Eliza	Wright, Miss Sarah
May, Miss Kathie A 2	Williams, Fred'k
Morgan, Miss Hannah	Wearring, Miss Anna
McElhone, Miss Margaret	Wyckoff, J B

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. W. VAIL, P. M.

MARRIED.

NILES—MARTIN.—At Port Dickinson, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1878, by Rev. Lyman Wright, D. D., Charles B. Niles, of Kirkwood, near Binghamton, N. Y., to Myra A. Martin, of Port Dickinson. Mr. Niles was formerly a compositor in this office. Better late than never with an advertisement even of a marriage.

So ends the eager "chase,"
The "setting up" o' nights—
The "gall he" wanted —
Is his by rite of Wright's.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In Plainfield, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles H. Schermerhorn, May 10, 1878, suddenly, of paralysis, Eve Eliza Allen, daughter of Peter McDougall, and widow of John Allen, formerly of Schenectady, N. Y., aged 73 years, 11 months. Schenectady papers please copy.

TROW.—In Brooklyn, N.Y., May 10, 1878, of heart disease, Jane R., wife of William Trow, formerly of this city, aged 56 years, 9 months, 21 days.

DAVID LEESON,
UNDERTAKER,
Holds himself ready to wait on the public any hour of the day or night. Has the most modern improvements in Corpse-preservers and Hearses. An elegant new Child's Hearse used in connection with the burial of children. Coaches furnished if desired. *Charges made satisfactory to all parties.*
Residence and office Front St., 2 doors north of Parse & Whitney's Dry Goods Store, Plainfield, N. J. f17

ALEX. M. RUNYON,
UNDERTAKER,
Somerset St., cor. Front,
Residence 75 Front Street, opposite Peck's,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Hearse, attendance, &c., all hours, day or night.
Prices low in all cases. 15jy

The Congregational
SUNDAY SCHOOL
WILL HOLD AN
ICE CREAM AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL,
WITH OTHER ATTRACTIONS,
In the building formerly occupied by Oliver Runyon,
No. 18 West Front St.,
On the evenings of the
23d and 24th inst.,
And the AFTERNOON of the 24th.
ADMISSION - - - - - 10c.
my16w2

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
First National Bank,
At Plainfield, in the State of New Jersey, at the close of business May 1, 1878.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$351,239 25
Overdrafts	606 70
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	200,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	8,500 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	91,201 63
Due from other National Banks	1,780 93
Due from State Banks and Bankers	242 07
Real Estate, Banking House	40,613 86
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,876 80
Checks and other Cash Items	28,432 47
Bills of other Banks	3,703 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	789 77
Specie, including gold treasury certificates	1,793 00
Legal Tender Notes	41,759 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	9,000 00
Total	$832,544 48

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	50,000 00
Undivided profits	23,005 74
National Bank notes outstanding	179,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	138 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	326,446 14
Demand Certificates of Deposit	19,360 99
United States Deposits	23,272 19
Deposits of Secretary of the Treasury	1,000 00
Due to other National Banks	10,321 42
Total	$832,544 48

State of New Jersey, County of Union, } ss.

I, Carmon Parse, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CARMON PARSE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of May, 1878.

NELSON RUNYON, Master in Chancery of N.J.

Correct.—Attest,
E. W. RUNYON,
A. BERRY, } Directors.
P. M. FRENCH.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
City National Bank,
At Plainfield, in the State of New Jersey, at the close of business, May 1, 1878.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$136,298 56
Overdrafts	368 36
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
Other Stocks and Bonds	12,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	15,765 30
Due from other National Banks	142 45
Due from State Banks and Bankers	30 00
Furniture and fixtures	3,702 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,373 93
Premiums paid	6,600 00
Checks and other cash items	765 75
Bills of other Banks	1,000 00
Fractional Currency (including nickels)	99 00
Specie	133 73
Legal tender notes	5,481 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer 5 per ct. of circulation	6,750 00
Total	$340,514 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$150,000 00
Surplus fund	1,000 00
Other undivided profits	5,730 74
National Bank notes outstanding	133,100 00
Individual deposits subject to check	44,864 27
Demand Certificates of Deposit	3,176 94
Due to other National Banks	2,642 13
Total	$340,514 08

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, COUNTY OF UNION,—ss.

I, JOS. M. MYERS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOS. M. MYERS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of May, 1878. F. H. GARDNER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
CHARLES HYDE,
JOSEPH B. COWARD, } Directors.
LAWRENCE MYERS,

WANTED.
To rent, immediately, until first November next, a comfortable and thoroughly furnished house, eight to ten rooms, desirably located, about ten minutes' walk from Plainfield Station. Owners may address, stating location, terms, etc.,
P. O. Box 3728, New York City.

SCHOOL OF ART.
MISS ELLA V. THORN
Has opened an Art School in the parlors of Flagg's Building, located on North Av., giving instruction in
CRAYON DRAWING AND PORTRAITURE.
The school will be open every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Criticisms from 9 to 10:30 a. m., and from 4 to 5:30 p. m. Method of teaching similar to that of the Academy of Design and Cooper Institute. Tuition $[illegible] for 10 weeks. For further information inquire of Ella V. Thorn, cor. Madison Ave and 5th st. my2m

DOG LOST.
$5 REWARD. Strayed, on the 29th inst., from Fanwood, A BLACK SETTER DOG, answering to the name of DON. The above reward will be paid by the subscriber on his return to Fanwood station, or to F. Schetter, Esq., Netherwood, N. J. my9w2 Miss J. DUTCHINCK.

PECK'S CORNER.
WILL OPEN THIS DAY,
25 BOXES
FINE FLOWERS,
AT LOWER PRICES THAN YOU CAN BUY ANYWHERE.
COME TO PECK'S.

THE LARGEST STOCK AND THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY
For Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles,
A happy combination, that pleases all people.
COLLIER'S, 3 CHERRY ST., 2D DOOR FROM FRONT.
All branches of the repairing business executed with promptness, in creditable style.
Repairing on French Clocks a Specialty.
my9y

BUTTER! BUTTER!
MOORE,
No. 13 Cherry Street,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTTER DEALER.
FINE BUTTER A SPECIALTY,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
ap11-y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

American Newspaper Directory 1878.
TENTH ANNUAL VOLUME NOW READY.
388 pages. Price 50 cents. Free by mail. Contains the names and circulations of all newspapers, and a Gazetteer of the towns in which they are published.
Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos, cost $1,600, only $425. Superb Grand Square Pianos, cost $1100, only $255. Elegant Upright Pianos, cost $800, only $155. New Style Upright Pianos, $112.50. Organs $35. Organs, 12 stops, $72.50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost $390, only $115. Elegant $375 Mirror Top Organs, only $105. Tremendous sacrifice to close out present stock. New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs, SENT FREE. Please address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. ORGAN

I CURE FITS!!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I am a regular physician and have made the disease of
FITS EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS
a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure from me. Send to me for a Treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give express and post office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

40 MIXED CARDS, with name 10c. Agents' outfit 10c. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N.Y.

25 FancyCards, SnowflakeDamask. Assorted 25 styles with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co, Nassau, N.Y.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

KILL The Potato Bug WITH F. W. DEVOE & CO'S PARIS GREEN
For circulars how to use address cor. Fulton and William Sts., New York. Manufacturers of White Lead, Colors, Varnishes, Oils and Paints READY FOR USE.

30 Mixed Cards, Snowflake, Damask, &c., no 2 alike, with name, 10 cents. J. MINKLER & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

WANTED GOOD MEN to represent the American Newspaper Union List of Co-operative Newspapers and canvass for advertisements in the vicinity of their own homes. To proper persons will allow a liberal commission, and advance a regular weekly payment on account. Address, with references, BEALS & FOSTER, General Agents American Newspaper Union, No. 10 Spruce street, New York.

[Established 20 years in New York.]
BENJ. G. MEGIE,
Dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
26 North Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., near Depot.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly repaired and warranted. Hair Work made to order in the latest style.
Repairing of French Clocks a Specialty.
my2y

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
Bond & Mortgage,
At Geo. A. Marsh's,
Opposite Depot.
mar21tf

Money to Loan
ON
BOND AND MORTGAGE.
F. CHAMBERLAIN,
136 West Front St., Plainfield.
my2w3

GEO. SMILLIE, DENTIST,
Front St., opp. Post Office,
Would inform the public that he has associated with him in business
Dr. C. H. CLARK,
Formerly of this city, and that from date the business will be conducted under the name and firm of
SMILLIE & CLARK.
ap25

NOTICE.
The Trustees of School District No. 1, Plainfield, hereby give notice that they have agreed upon a sum equal to five-sixteenths of one per cent of the total taxable valuation of the district, as necessary to be raised for the support of public schools in said district during the ensuing year; and the Assessor and Collector of the City of Plainfield are hereby notified to assess and collect the same as required by law.
C. H. STILLMAN, Pres.
J. KIRKNER, Sec.
Plainfield, N. J., April 21, 1878. my2

MACHINERY
AT
SCHENCK'S MACHINE SHOP,
Race Street, North Plainfield, N. J.
Repairing Lawn Mowers a Specialty.
All kinds of Machinery repaired. my2

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE PROPERTY
Belonging to the estate of Elston Marsh.
A BRICK BUILDING,
Cor. Front and Somerset Sts.
THREE BRICK STORES.
Cor. Front and Grove Sts.
100 FT. BUILDING LOTS,
Front St., opp. M. E. Church.
75 FT. ON GROVE ST.
HOMESTEAD PROPERTY
AND
ONE half interest in a FARM of about 35 acres on Front St., extending through to Netherwood Depot.
For particulars apply to Executors
F. E. MARSH,
O. B. LEONARD.

TO LET.
A desirable Residence, containing 13 rooms, on Front St., next to Dr. South's. Three minutes' walk from Depot. Rent low. Apply to
my2tf C. O. MEEKER, Ex'r.

BRICK HOUSE TO LET.
With 11 rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood, and only four blocks from the depot. Inquire of
W. J. LEONARD, Times Office.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.
Houses of all sizes. Furnished houses to let. Lots for sale and money loaned to build. Address
f22tf EVAN JONES, Park House, Plainfield.

A HORSE FOR SALE.
Bay, sound, strong, gentle, good looking, sixteen hands. Also, a buggy, sulky, harness, etc. Will be sold cheap. Address
ap11tf P. O Box 149, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE.
Four Counter Tables suitable for stores. Also two Singer Manufacturing Machines. Will be sold cheap at No. 19 Cherry St.
mar7tf JOHN H. FRENCH.

A CARD.
W. H. SEBRING announces that he is now prepared to take orders for FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS at reduced prices, using the very best material, with a 3 or 4-ply all linen bosom, *extra quality.* Workmanship, quality and fit guaranteed. No gentleman obliged to accept any unless entirely satisfactory. Orders received at Vanderbeek's Music Store. Gentlemen not finding it convenient to call will be waited upon at their residence or place of business.
21fly W. H. SEBRING, Manufacturer, Plainfield, N. J.

$850
Wanted on a Cottage worth $2,500, insured for $1,500.
ALEX. B. BUTTS,
Attorney at Law, Front St.
Opposite Cherry St.
Plainfield, N. J.

TREES & PLANTS
AT LOW PRICES.
Fruit and Shade Trees, Shrubs, Rhododendrons, &c.
Arbor Vitæ, 7 to 10 ft., $25 per 100.
12 good Concord Grapevines for $1.00.
12 Beautiful Ever Blooming Roses, assorted, for $1.50
Bedding Plants in great variety.
Also, Brown Leghorn Eggs for setting.
L. J. DENTON.
Plainfield, March 7, 1878. 3m

Trees, Evergreens and Plants
AT LOW PRICES.
I have removed my Greenhouse to Front Street, adjoining the First Baptist church. Thankful for past favors, I ask a continuance of the same from all my patrons.
JOHN LINDSAY.
Vegetable Plants also for Sale.
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE KEPT BY MRS. LINDSAY.

Trees! Trees!
FOR SALE LOW!
A large assortment of Trees, Shrubs, Vines, &c. Also, a fine lot of large Evergreens for Winter planting, 15 to 20 feet high.
f14tf EVAN JONES, Plainfield.

Central New Jersey Times.

MISS EDITH HELPS THINGS ALONG.

"My sister'll be down in a minute, and says you're
to wait, if you please,
And says I might stay till she came, if I'd promise
her never to tease,
Nor speak till you spoke to me first. But that's non-
sense, for how would you know
What she told me to say if I didn't? Don't you re-
ally and truly think so?

"And then, you'd feel strange here alone! And you
wouldn't know just where to sit,
For that chair isn't strong on its legs, and we never
use it a bit.
We keep it to match with the sofa. But Jack says
it would be like you
To flop yourself right down upon it, and knock out
the very last screw

"S'pose you try! I wont tell. You're afraid to! Oh,
you're afraid they would think it was mean!
Well, then, there's the album—that's pretty, if you're
sure that your fingers are clean.
For sister says sometimes I daub it, but she only
says that when she's cross.
That's her picture. You know it! It's like her,
but she ain't as good looking, of course!

"This is ME. It's the best of 'em all. Now, tell me,
you'd never have thought
That once I was little as that? It's the only one that
could be bought.
For that was the message to pa from the photograph
man where I sat—
That he wouldn't print off any more till he first got
his money for that.

"What! Maybe you're tired of waiting. Why, of-
ten she's longer than this.
There's all her back hair to do up, and all of her
front curls to friz.
But it's nice to be sitting here talking like grown
people, just you and me.
Do you think you'll be coming here often? Oh, do,
but don't come like Tom Lee.

"Tom Lee? Her last beau. Why, my goodness, he
used to be here day and night,
Till the folks thought that he'd be her husband, and
Jack says that gave him a fright.
You wont run away, then, as he did? for you're not
a rich man, they say.
Pa says you're as poor as a church-mouse. Now are
you? And how poor are they?

"Ain't you glad that you met me? Well, *I* am, for
I know now your hair *isn't* red;
But what there is left of it's mousy, and not what
that naughty Jack said.
But there! I must go. Sister's coming. But I wish
I could wait, just to see
If she ran up to you and she kissed you in the way
that she used to kiss Lee."

—*Bret Harte in the Independent.*

Floating Apiary.

Mr. C. O. Perrine has started up the mississippi River with his floating Apiary. It contains 1,600 colonies, and he intends following the honey bloom up the River, from lower Louisiana to St. Paul, a distance of 2,000 miles, which he expects to reach by the end of July. This he will do by "easy stages," remaining but a day or two at a landing, and move up each time to another landing and a fresh field. He thinks the bees of from 1,000 to 2,000 colonies will take the cream from the country around the landing from 1 to 2 miles distant in 1 or 2 days. Returning, he will halt about two months somewhere above St. Louis, and will reach Louisiana with his bees in October. It will be his object to take the autumnal flowers at each point in their prime, precisely as he takes the spring flowers in his advance up the river. He expects his early swarms on his boats to increase his colonies to 2,000 in April and May. The following is a description of the whole outfit:

The hives stand in four walls, five hives one above the other, nearly the whole length of the boat, about 250 hives in each line.

The walls of colonies on the right side and left side have openings for the bees to come out on the water front; a space of two feet between the hives and the guards answers for a gallery for the bee-men to walk on in front of the hives.

In the middle of the boat there are two other walls of colonies, 250 hives in each, facing an inner court 6 feet in width. The bees from these colonies reach the open air through the sky-light opening in the roof above the court.

Between the first and second rows of hives from the outside there is an aisle three feet in width for the convenience of handling the hive and the honey.

The distance from the barge deck to the roof over the colonies is fifteen feet. The space below the deck is ten feet in width and about seven feet high, and is to be used for sleeping apartments, making and repairing hives, handling and extracting honey and putting it in marketable shape. The dining-room and cooking will be on the steamer that tows the bee fleet.

To run the steamer and manage the barges and bees fifteen to twenty hands will be needed. The cost of the whole establishment, barges, bees steamer and the complete outfit, will not be much short of fifteen thousand dollars.—American Bee Journal.

Beef Eating Plants.

Mr. Francis Darwin has carried out a series of successful experiments to test the question whether carnivorous plants really benefit by the insects which they capture and kill. About 200 plants of *Drosera Rotundifolia* were cultivated in soup plates during most of last summer. Each plate was divided as to its contents by a wooden partition; but was wholly screened by gauze. One half the plants in each plate had a few small bits of roast meat fed to them at intervals, by being placed on the leaves; the weight of the meat being about the fiftieth of a grain. The plants in the other half of each plate were not so favored; otherwise all were treated alike. At the end of the season the fed plants weighd 21.5 per cent more than the others; the flower stems, seeds and capsules of the fed plants were about 2 1-3 times heavier, and the seeds weighed about 3.8 times more than the unfed ones. This appears conclusive proof that the plants under natural conditions are largely benefited by the capture of insects, which are assimilated as plant food through the leaves.—Eclectic.

Taking a Husband Out Shopping.

Can there be, in the whole civilized world, a sight more really and affectingly touching than that of an unfortunate husband entering a store after his better half? Most fearful and heart-rending is that picture! She, full of pride, and radiant with delight at the thoughts of the entrancing silks and rapturous satins within; in no hurry, but perhaps dawdling on the very threshold while making a mental calculation as to the number of yards she can "do with" for the princesse robe, and whether she will have that at $2 or persuade "sweet William," now she has "got him there," to let her have that at $2.50. He, hiding his face, and trying to escape recognition, and looking as much himself as possible, all the while making up his mind in a painfully feeble manner that he "will not run to more than so and so," and inwardly bursting with wrath at "Susan making him make such a confounded show of himself." Then, as they walk up the long emporium, in vain does he try to appear at his ease, and return the steady gaze of the fifty gentlemen behind the counter, all of whom stare hard at him as if he were an object of the greatest curiosity, and imperceptibly wink, as much as to say "What a lark!" And then, as he sits in fidgety agony on a rickety cane chair, trying hard to look as if money was no object to him—as if he rather liked his position than otherwise—oh, then, I say "what an afternoon" he does have! But when, at last, those beautifully soothing words, "Nothing else to-day, thank you," fall on his eager ears, then, as he bounds gaily from his hard-bottomed chair, does he present a truly touching tableau, by the side of which that of "The Liberated Slave" is nowhere.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, May 2, 1878.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union convened at the Court House in the City of Elizabeth on Thursday, May 2, 1878 at 11 o'clock a. m.

Present—Cornelius W. L. Martine Director in the chair, and Freeholders S. Ayers, W. C. Ayers, Briant, Carlton, Doty, Eller, Hubbard, Isenmann, Keron, O'Sullivan, Pierson, Randolph, Roll, Runkle, Smith and Thompson.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on lost Coupons presented their report, in which they recommended that the whole Board take such action in relation to the same as their judgement shall dictate.

Which was received and placed on file.

The Committee to settle with the County Collector presented their report.

Which was received and placed on file.

The County Collector presented his annual report.

Which was received and placed on file.

Freeholder Briant, one of the committee on the bridge over the West Line Railroad, verbally reported that the Railroad Company had repaired the same.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Freeholder Randolph:

Resolved, That the committee on Lost Coupons be continued and the coupons paid if the county shall receive a proper bond to indemnify them against loss if called upon to pay said coupons to other parties.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Director Martine and Freeholders S. Ayers, W. C. Ayers, Briant, Carlton, Doty, Eller, Hubbard, Isenmann, Keron, O'Sullivan, Pierson, Randolph, Roll, Smith and Thompson—16.

Nays—None.

Freeholder Carlton called the attention of the Board to a bridge on Chilton street, near the residence of Mr. Ramsey, as he wished to take down a portion of the wing walls.

On motion the subject was referred to Freeholders Carlton, Doty and Randolph to report what action the Board should take in the matter.

Freeholder Randolph moved that when this Board adjourns it to be to meet on Tuesday, May 7, 1878, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Which was carried.

On motion Freeholder Randolph was appointed a committee to prepare a room for the next Grand Jury.

BILLS ORDERED PAID.

James G Moore, $98; do., 8.75; G Walsh, 10; Edward S Newberry, 163 35; Wilson & Simpson, 58.60 Thomas Jones, 2.50; Eugene Henkel, 48.50; George F Brown, 10.50; Geo. W Doty, 34; C W L Martine 131.75; Wm. H Briant 51.45; John K Roll, 22.65; Thomas S Carlton, 125; Samuel C Smith, 22.50; G. W. F. Randolph, 167.25; Cornelius A Runkle, 9.80; Peter Eller, 28; Philip Breen, 12.18; Wm. B Maxson, 16.80; do., 20.86; C I Brown, 75; Wm. B Maxson, 200; Oliver Pierce, 202.65; J Edwards Marsh, 375; Rachel C. Marsh, 75; Drake & Cook, 25; W L Force & Bro., 25; Edward Newburger, 12.50; Chas. H Schmidt, 32.50; Runyon & Leonard, 25; Frederick W Foote, 12.50; N K Thompson, 30 81; A T Stewart & Co., 62.20; Albert Smith, 197.41; James C Ogden, 18.60; Babcock & Wilcox, 12.50; Elizabethtown Gas Light Company, 23. 40; do., 28.80; Alex. M. Runyon, 15.

Freeholder Carlton moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the Director declared the Board adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, May 7, 1878, at 11 o'clock a. m.

TUESDAY, May 7, 1878.

Pursuant to adjournment the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union convened at the Court House in the city of Elizabeth, on Tuesday, May 7, 1878, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Present—Cornelius W. L. Martine, Director, in the chair, and Freeholders S. Ayers, W. C. Ayers, Briant, Doty, Eller, Hubbard, Isenmann, Keron, O'Sullivan, Pierson, Randolph, Roll, Runkle, Smith and Thompson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Freeholder Hubbard moved that the rules be suspended, and that the Board proceed to take up the bills that they may be ordered paid, to enable the County Collector to make his supplementary report.

Which was carried.

BILLS ORDERED PAID.

Ayers & Lufberry, $346.66; *Ira G. Hulbert*, 49.01; *Wilson & Simpson*, 52. 03; *John R. Hargin*, 1.84; *N. K. Thompson*, 4,182.25; *George C. Ford*, 15; *Elizabeth Daily Monitor*, 41.75; *do.*, 29. 20; *Lewis S. Heyer*, 25; *James S. Vosseller*, 80.48; *Nathan Vars*, 23.50; *Jno. B. Heeles, Sr.*, 7; *F. Otto Waller*, 84; *Patrick Sheridan*, 50; *do.*, 600; *H. C. Williams*, 7.25; *Samuel Ayers*, 40; *W. C. Ayers*, 18.60; *Peter Eller*, 2; *J. Frank Hubbard*, 103.45; *John Isenmann*, 154.75; *C. W. L. Martine*, 11.50; *D. O'Sullivan*, 49.05; *Albert Pierson*, 130; *John K. Roll*, 10; *Wm. J. Thompson*, 142.

The Director informed the Board that he had received several bills from the Board of Pharmacy.

Which was laid over till the meeting of the next Board.

Wm. B. Maxson, County Attorney, presented his opinion in reference to the bills of John R. Haliday and I. R. Dunham for returning ballot boxes to the County Clerk's office, in which he stated he found no law authorizing payment by the Freeholders for returning ballot boxes to the County Clerk when used for county and municipal elections.

Received, placed on file, and bills ordered returned to the makers.

The Committee on Lunacy presented their annual report.

Which was received and placed on file.

The Committee to Discharge Prisoners presented their annual report.

Which was received and placed on file.

The Committee to Audit Accounts presented their annual report.

Which was received and placed on file.

The Committee on Public Buildings presented their annual report.

Which was received and placed on file.

The Committee on Jail Inspection presented their annual report.

Which was received and placed on file.

J. Edwards Marsh, Jail Warden, presented his annual report.

Which was received and placed on file.

Clifford I. Brown, County Physician, presented his annual report.

Which was received and placed on file.

Freeholder Randolph moved that when this Board adjourns it be to meet again this afternoon at two o'clock.

Which was carried.

Freeholder Hubbard moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

Board met, all the members present except Freeholders Carlton and Runkle.

The Committee to settle with County Collector presented their supplementary report.

Which was received and placed on file.

The County Collector presented his supplementary report.

Which was received and placed on file.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Freeholder Randolph:

Whereas, This being the last meeting of the Board of 1877, the Board having now concluded its labors, and five of its members being about to retire from its management, and will no longer meet with us,

And whereas, The remaining members, who will constitute the larger part of the new Board, desire in some tangible way to express their appreciation for and confidence in the retiring members, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to those who will no longer meet with us our sincere regards and well wishes for their future prosperity and happiness. Many of you have occupied your seats in this Board for many years and are known as its oldest members. We have profited by your experience, shared in your counsels, and have always been honored by your confidence. When we have been divided upon questions occupying our attention, good will and respect has ever marked our discussions and social relations with each other. We therefore part with you with regret, and shall ever look back to the proceedings of the Board of 1877, and remember that our saddest task was in saying, as we now do through these resolutions—farewell.

Which was unanimously adopted.

By Freeholder Pierson:

Resolved, That the Collector's itemized report be published in the following papers: Elizabeth Daily Journal, Elizabeth Daily Herald, Elizabeth Daily Monitor, Elizabeth Free Press, Rahway Democrat, Plainfield Central New Jersey Times, Plainfield Constitutionalist, Rahway Advocate and Times, at an expense not to exceed 100 for each paper.

Freeholder Randolph offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That papers authorized to publish proceedings of the Board be authorized to publish the detailed annual statement presented by P. Sheridan, County Collector, at a cost not to exceed $100 for each paper.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Freeholders S. Ayers, W. C. Ayers, Eller, Hubbard, O'Sullivan, Randolph, Smith and Thompson—8.

Nays—Freeholders Briant, Doty, Isenmann, Martine, Pierson and Roll—6.

By Freeholder W. C. Ayers:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to Patrick Sheridan, our County Collector, for attention to the duties of his office, his courtesy to members of the Board, and his exhaustive tabulated report heretofore presented.

Which was unanimously adopted.

By Freeholder W. C. Ayers:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to our Jail Warden and Matron for the faithful discharge of their duties, and their readiness to oblige any member of the Board, when the convenience and interests of the county can be advanced.

Which was unanimously adopted.

By Freeholder Randolph:

Resolved, That the Sheriff be instructed to order dinners for the Grand Jurors for May term, at a cost not to exceed seventy-five cents for twenty-five dinners per diem.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Director Martine, and Freeholders S. Ayers, W. C. Ayers, Briant, Doty, Eller, Hubbard, Isenmann, O'Sullivan, Pierson, Randolph, Roll, Smith and Thompson—14.

Nays—None.

By Freeholder Randolph:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to the clergy, choristers and organists who have conducted religious services in the County Jail each Sabbath for the past year.

Which was unanimously adopted.

By Freeholder Randolph:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to Oliver Pierce, our efficient Clerk, who has so zealously discharged all the duties pertaining to his office, and who has, without reward, voluntarily performed many other services to promote the interests and convenience of the Board and its members.

Which was unanimously adopted.

By Freeholder Hubbard:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to our Director for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, and the regard he has constantly paid to the wishes of his colleagues.

Which was unanimously adopted.

Freeholder W. C. Ayers moved that the Board do now adjourn *sine die*.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the Director declared the Board adjourned.

OLIVER PIERCE, Clerk.

Wanted—By every one who has an intelligent conception of its value—Health. Health depends upon the possession of pure blood; and pure blood is the sure possession of those who use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture, acknowledged as a superior blood purifier.

An Irishman on being told to grease the wagon, returned in an hour afterward, and said, "I've greased every part of the wagon but them sticks the wheels hang on!"

A MAN WALKS FROM NEWARK, N. J., TO NEW YORK. Some weeks since, a man came into the store, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York, inquiring for Mr. CRITTENTON, to whom he was shown. He appeared to be very much excited, and immediately commenced to tell a story of how his wife had suffered from an affection of the lungs, and, in fact, had been given up by the physicians to die. Through some friend she was induced, as a last resort, to try HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, and, using here her husband's language, he said: "Before she had used one bottle she could breathe with more ease; and by the time she had used six bottles she was up and around the house, able to do her own work." The man took the pains to come in person and thank the present proprietor of this popular article for a perfect cure of his wife. HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR is for sale by all druggists at 50 cents and $1. Large size the most economical. Depot, CRITTENTON'S, 7 Sixth avenue, New York City.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS from Rheumatism and Gout who can not believe in modes of cure that are unattended with great expense and elaborate preparation. It takes a long time to convince them that the simplest mode to obtain relief is often the best, and that a few pennies spent for a cake of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, and the trifling labor of procuring warm water, will furnish a medicated bath which will afford a permanent cure. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c. per cake. 1 box (3 cakes) 75c., sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price. C. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor, 7 Sixth avenue, New York City.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

Peach brandy enters into the mucilage composition on postage-stamps, so when you see the next drunken man, don't lay it to whiskey. He may have just mailed a letter.—Turner's Falls Reporter.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of mental over-work, indiscretions or excesses, is always cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy,—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1.00 per single vial, or $5.00 per package of five vials and $2.00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 109 Fulton street, New York.

HATS.

1878. 1878. 1878.

ALL THE STYLES OF HATS AT VERMEULE'S

Front St., opp. Somerset St.

A LARGE STOCK OF TRUNKS, VALISES AND UMBRELLAS AT VERMEULE'S.

GROCERIES.

FINE GROCERIES

CHERRY STREET, NEAR FRONT ST.

EGBERT'S.

A Full and Complete Assortment of the BEST OF GROCERIES Always on hand, which he will sell at LOW PRICES.

Orders are delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

W. H. EGBERT, Coward's Building, Cherry St.

ja25tf

The Best is the Cheapest, AND A. V. Searing's. Is the place to get the BEST Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, And all kinds of GROCERIES, At the LOWEST PRICES.

We make a specialty of FINE BUTTER.

OUR "Tube Rose Flour." Is unequaled. Also, good family Flour at BOTTOM PRICES.

Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar for Pickling.

Give us a call and see for yourselves.

A. V. SEARING, FRONT ST., Stillman's Block, opp. Postoffice

j3t PLAINFIELD.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only you spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING IS FINE, LARGE AND NEW, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

BROKAW BROS.,

28 to 34 4th Ave., Extending Through to 60 & 62 Lafayette Pl., one door from corner of Astor Pl., New York.

SEND FOR FASHION PLATE OF STYLES, TOGETHER WITH MEASUREMENT SYSTEM.

WATSON & CO.

Are now offering all the latest styles of

CLOTHING!

At lower prices than ever known. Special attention is called to their

ELEGANT DRESS SUITS,

Now selling at $12, $15, $18, and $20.

These STYLISH SUITS are cut from all the newest styles of WORSTEDS, TRICOTS, and THIBET CLOTHS, in the new WINDSOR and other POPULAR CUTS, and are finished with the greatest care, so as to make it impossible to tell them when worn from the most EXPENSIVE CUSTOM MADE WORK. Nothing to compare with these Suits can be found outside of our concern. Also to our

Fifty Different Styles of WALKING SUITS,

From CASSIMERES of all shades, YACHT CLOTH, CHEVIOTS, and DARK BLUE FLANNEL, from $9 to $15 for complete Suits, perfect for style and correct fit.

IN YOUTHS' SUITS,

We can show you everything that is new and stylish, from 12 up to 18 years, at $7, $8, $9, $10, $12 and $15 for the different grades of goods.

Our Stock of Boys' Clothing,

(Especially at No. 795), embraces all the latest shapes, and different kinds of goods, both for SCHOOL AND DRESS SUITS; our prices run from $4 for School Suits up through all the grades to $8, for Superfine Tricots, and other Dress Suits.

If you want to wear Clothing cut in the CORRECT STYLE, and finished so as to take away all READY MAKE LOOK, see our garments before you buy.

REMEMBER IT IS THE CUT THAT MAKES THE GARMENT.

And that you always FIND CORRECT at our establishment. OUR PRICES this Season are LOWER THAN EVER KNOWN, and SUPERFINE GOODS are now offered at such LOW RATES as to be within the reach of all.

SEE THEM BEFORE YOU BUY:

GEO. WATSON & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Clothing,

795 & 813 BROAD STREET, NEWARK.

21m3m

DANIEL HALSEY, LATE HALSEY & HUNTER, 817 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

A New and Complete Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, IN ENDLESS VARIETY, At the well-known Clothing House of DANIEL HALSEY.

This Stock is well made, perfect fitting, and extremely Cheap for Cash.

CASSIMERE PANTS,	from $1.50 up.
CHILDREN'S SUITS,	from $2.50 up.
CHILDREN'S KILT SUITS,	Very Cheap.
DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS,	Very Low.

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Solid Walnut Bedsteads	7 00
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11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods,	25
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13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues,	50
17.	Piles, blind or bleeding,	50
18.	Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza,	50
20.	Whooping-cough, violent coughs,	50
21.	Asthma, oppressed Breathing,	50
22.	Ear Discharges, impaired hearing,	50
23.	Scrofula, enlarged glands, Swellings,	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness,	50
25.	Dropsy and scanty Secretions,	50
26.	Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding,	50
27.	Kidney-Disease, Gravel,	50
28.	Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,	1 00
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30.	Urinary Weakness, wetting the bed,	50
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35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions,	50

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CENTRAL NEW JERSEY TIMES.

VOL. X. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1878. NO. 505.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Lawyer
Master in Chancery
and Notary Public
Plainfield N.J.

Front St. opposite Cherry St.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Notary Public, Master and Examiner in Chancery.
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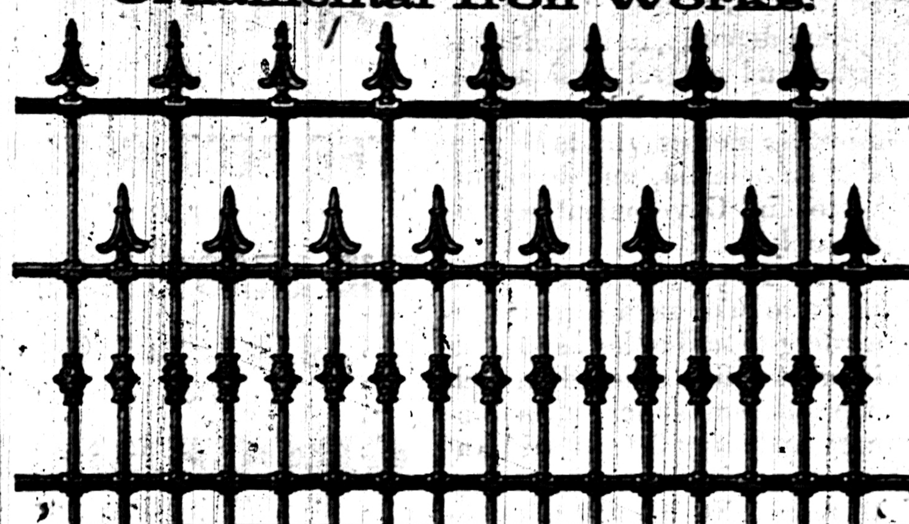

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County Collector's Statement.

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

Your committee to settle with County Collector beg leave to report that they have carefully examined his annual report, which is hereunto annexed, in all its details, having examined each and every account and compared each disbursement with accompanying voucher. They beg leave to report that they find the same correct in every particular, and that a certified check was submitted to the committee for the balance on hand, of seven thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-nine cents.

Respectfully submitted.
PETER ELLER,
GEO. W. F. RANDOLPH, } Committee.
JOHN KERON,
May 1st, 1878.

Annual Report of the County Collector of the Receipts and Disbursements of Union County, for the year ending May 1, 1878.

COUNTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
ELIZABETH, N. J., May 1, 1878.

Gentlemen of the Committee on Collector's Accounts:

My annual report of the receipts and disbursements of the County of Union for the past year I have the honor to herewith submit:

The appropriation made by the present Board was $130,000—less the appropriation of the preceding year $30,000. Notwithstanding this large reduction the Board has met all required obligations.

For the purpose of redeeming outstanding bonds the Board issued new bonds to the amount of $40,000. In this transaction the high credit of the county was established, the Board having realized a premium exceeding *five per cent.* The bonded indebtedness of the county was reduced the past year $18,300.

The uncollected taxes of 1876 amounted to $40,132.94. The taxes now outstanding amount to $34,500.34, showing a reduction of nearly $6,000, and establishing the efficiency of the present city and township collectors.

The temporary loans outstanding, made by the old Board, was $37,500. The loans now outstanding amount to $20,000, showing a reduction of $17,500.

The amount due for taxes, interest on taxes, cash on hand, and claim by sheriff, is $53,834.84, showing a balance to the credit of the county, $33,834.84.

An official statement received from the Comptroller of State, dated April 24th, 1878, shows that the amount of tax required from Union county the coming year is $89,218.49; a reduction compared with the levy of last year, $21,612.51.

As there is now outstanding to the credit of the county, including cash on hand, the sum of $33,834.84, I respectfully submit that the Board will be justified in making a reduction in the appropriations for the ensuing year of at least *twenty thousand dollars*, and, when added to the reduction made by the state, reduce the tax levy of Union county by a sum exceeding *forty thousand dollars.*

Respectfully submitted.
P. SHERIDAN,
County Collector.

To Messrs. Eller, Keron and Randolph,
Committee on Collector's Accounts.

RECEIPTS FROM CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

ELIZABETH.

Date		Amount	Total
1877.			
June 19	For taxes of 1876,	5,000 00	
June 29	"	11,580 01	16,580 01
Oct 22	"	40,000 00	
Oct 29	"	25,000 00	
Nov 29	"	2,165 32	
1878.			
Feb 6	"	6,000 00	
April 1	"	25,546 71	
April 18	"	20,693 21	119,405 24
	Total taxes for 1876 and 1877,		$135,985 25

RAHWAY.

Date		Amount	Total
1878			
Jan 19	For taxes of 1877	2,000	
Feb 7	"	2,000	
Feb 21	"	2,500	
April 24	"	7,597 74	14,097 74
	Total taxes for 1877,		$14,097 74

PLAINFIELD.

Date		Amount	Total
1877			
July 3	For taxes of 1876		5,915 54
Dec 24	" 1877	15,000	
1878			
Jan 5	" "	3,000	
Jan 30	" "	2,000	
April 20	" "	8,520 90	28,520 90
	Total taxes for 1876 and 1877,		$34,436 44

CRANFORD.

Date		Amount	Total
1877			
Dec 22	For taxes of 1877	3,982 30	
1878			
April 16	"	1,128	5,110 30
	Total for taxes of 1877,		$5,110 30

CLARK.

Date		Amount	Total
1877			
July 31	For taxes of 1876	200	
Sept 3	"	280	
Nov 9	"	100	
Dec 22	"	225 20	805 20
Dec 23	" 1877	344 78	
1878			
Jan 3	"	260	
March 11	"	330	
April 10	"	325 22	1,260 00
	Total taxes for 1876 and 1877		$2,065 20

LINDEN.

Date		Amount	Total
1877			
Dec 28	For taxes of 1877	2,306 63	
1878			
Feb 4	"	1,221 28	
Feb 11	"	1,600	
Feb 20	"	1,400	
Feb 25	"	1,300	
April	"	1,800 34	9,628 25
	Total taxes for 1877		$9,628 25

NEW PROVIDENCE.

Date		Amount	Total
1877			
Nov 27	For taxes of 1876	500	
Dec 15	"	500	
Dec 26	"	1,000	
1878			
Jan 6	"	500	
Feb 6	"	96 95	2,596 95
Feb 6, 1877	"	86 67	
March 7	"	383 21	
April 6	"	1,124 93	
April 16	"	300	1,894 81
	Total for taxes of 1876 and 1877		$4,491 76

SPRINGFIELD.

Date		Amount	Total
1877			
Dec 22	For taxes of 1876		402 05
Dec 22	"	685 39	
March 5	"	713 67	
March 29	"	1,018 83	2,417 89
	Total taxes for 1876 and 1877		$2,819 94

SUMMIT.

Date		Amount	Total
1877			
June 7	Taxes on old account	1,440	
July 3	"	230	
Nov 1	"	290	1,960 00
Sept 29	For taxes of 1877	650	
Nov 23	"	350	
Nov 30	"	721 74	
Dec 15	"	1,020	
Dec 21	"	2,900	5,641 74
	Total for taxes on old account and for 1877		$7,601 74

UNION.

Date		Amount	Total
1877			
Dec 22	For taxes of 1877	11,075 27	
1878			
April 10	"	2,045 99	13,121 26
	Total for taxes of 1877		$13,121 26

WESTFIELD.

Date		Amount	Total
1877			
Dec 22	For taxes of 1877	6,000	
Dec 31	"	2,000	
1878			
Jan 22	"	1,000	
Feb 29	"	2,000	
March 4	"	201 88	
March 5	"	244 59	
April 1	"	3,061 17	14,507 64
			$14,507 64

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS FOR TAXES.

	Amount	Total
From Elizabeth	135,985 25	
From Rahway	14,097 74	
From Plainfield	34,436 44	
From Cranford	5,110 30	
From Clark	2,065 20	
From Linden	9,628 25	
From New Providence	4,491 76	
From Springfield	2,819 94	
From Summit	7,601 74	
From Union	13,121 26	
From Westfield	14,507 64	
Total receipts from cities and townships		$243,865 52

FINES AND LICENSES RECEIVED.

Date		Amount	Total
1877			
July 10	Mrs. A A Ward	121 58	
July 10	Henry R Cannon	47	
August 4	"	10	
Oct 15	"	157	
Nov 12	"	31	
Nov 20	"	25	
Dec 20	Wm A Mulford, Justice	10	
1878			
Jan 5	N K Thompson	1,481	
Feb 7	James S Vosseller	49	
April 1	J E Marsh	185 69	2,117 27
	Total fines and licenses		$2,117 27

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Date		Amount
1877		
Aug 4	Cash from Jacob Davis	45 50
Oct 6	Sale of old iron at Cranford	20
Nov 2	Cash from Jacob Davis	45 50
Nov 15	Cash from Freeholder Isenman, (sale old lumber)	36 50
Dec 6	Cash from Sheriff (sale of land New Providence)	409 24
Dec 8	Cash from Freeholder Doty (on Act of Elections)	3
Dec 8	Cash from Phil Kreise on acct of bridge	5
1878		
Feb 8	Cash from Jacob Davis	45 50
Apr 4	Cash from Freeholder Pierson (old bridge stuff)	5 50
	Total from miscellaneous receipts	$615 74

TEMPORARY LOANS OUTSTANDING.

By old Board	$37,500
Now outstanding	20,000
Reduction on temporary loans	17,500

TEMPORARY LOANS.

Date		Amount
1877		
June 19	City National Bank, Plainfield	10,000
June 19	First National Bank, Plainfield	5,000
July 26	City National Bank, Plainfield	7,500
July 26	First National Bank, Plainfield	10,000
Aug 1	National Bank, Rahway	2,500
Aug 1	National State, Elizabeth	2,500
Sep 3	City National Bank, Plainfield	2,500
Sep 5	National State, Elizabeth	2,500
Sep 22	City National Bank, Plainfield	10,000
Sep 22	National State, Elizabeth	6,000
Sep 29	National State, Elizabeth	10,000
1878		
March 18	City National Bank, Plainfield	15,000
March 1	First National Bank, Plainfield	10,000
April 1	National State, Elizabeth	15,000
April 20	City National Bank, Plainfield	15,000
April 29	National State Bank, Elizabeth	5,000
	Total temporary loans	$128,500 00

INTEREST RECEIVED.

Date		Amount	Total
1877			
July 3	From Plainfield	66 08	
Dec 22	From Clark	21 20	
Dec 22	From Springfield	18 07	
Dec 28	From sale of bonds	2,386 40	
1878			
Feb 6	From New Providence	116 38	
March 4	From Westfield	89 53	
March 5	From Springfield	24 00	2,721 66
	Total interest received,		$2,721 66

INTEREST PAID ON LOANS.

Date		Amount
1877		
July 26	To First National Bank, Elizabeth	180 27
July 26	To City National Bank, Plainfield	135 20
Sep 22	To City National Bank, Plainfield	182 19
Sep 22	To First National Bank, Plainfield	91 09
Oct 29	To City National Bank, Plainfield	140 95
Oct 29	To First National Bank, Elizabeth	182 19
Nov 3	To National State Bank Elizabeth	45 60
Dec 5	" " "	47 15
Dec 17	" " "	122 74
Dec 25	" " "	111 62
1878		
Jan 30	To City National Bank, Plainfield	45 66
Jan 30	" " "	186 62
Jan 31	To National Bank, Rahway	74 80
April 20	To First National Bank, Plainfield	65 20
April 20	To City National Bank, Plainfield	97 81
April 28	To National State Bank, Elizabeth	194 73
	Total amount of interest paid,	$1,802 91

TEMPORARY LOANS PAID.

Date		Amount
1877		
June 19	City National Bank, Plainfield	10,000
June 19	First National Bank, Plainfield	10,000
July 26	City National Bank, Plainfield	7,500
July 26	First National Bank, Elizabeth	10,000
Sep 21	City National Bank, Plainfield	10,000
Sep 21	First National Bank, Plainfield	5,000
Oct 29	City National Bank, Plainfield	7,500
Oct 29	First National Bank, Elizabeth	10,000
Nov 3	National State Bank, Elizabeth	2,500
Dec 2	" " "	10,000
Dec 5	City National Bank, Plainfield	2,500
Dec 8	National State Bank, Elizabeth	2,500
Dec 25	City National Bank, Plainfield	10,000
Dec 25	National State Bank, Elizabeth	6,000
1878		
Jan 3	National State Bank, Rahway	2,500
April 20	City National Bank, Plainfield	15,000
April 20	First National Bank, Plainfield	10,000
April 29	National State Bank, Elizabeth	15,000
	Total temporary loans paid	$146,000 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Eli M Barber, court expenses 66
2 James Beatty, court expenses 46
3 Joseph Charlier, court expenses 57 50
4 Joseph Donovan, court expenses 46
5 James Glasby, court expenses 82
6 J H Stone, court expenses 207
7 J H Stone, court expenses 323
8 John Keron, court expenses 8
9 John M C Marsh, court expenses 63
10 Thos McCarty, court expenses 46
11 Robert McCloud, court expenses 50
12 Donald McVicar, court expenses 57 50
13 Peter J Ten Brook, court expenses 66
14 William Walsh, court expenses 48
15 E H Ropes, publication 100
16 " " 81 50
17 " " 25
18 Drake & Cook, publication 22 50
19 " " 31 80
20 " " 100
21 J Madison Drake, publication 131 80
22 F W Foote, publication 100
23 F W Foote, publication 31 80
24 W L Force & Brother, publication 130 84
25 Ed. Newberger, publication 131 80
26 Lewis A Hyer publication 130 80
27 Uzal M Osborn, publication 155
28 Charles H Schmidt, publication 137 55
29 J C Runyon & Co., publication 130 80
30 George W French, bridges Springfield 73 29
31 John Curtis, bridges Linden 26 10
32 V Sayre, bridges Springfield 26
33 Connell Dunn, bridges Summit 67 50
34 David Mulford & Son, public buildings 65 81
35 Eliz. Town Gas Co. public buildings 37 20
36 L Schwartz, court expenses 270
37 L Schwartz, members' fare 49 50
38 George Miller, members' fare 60
39 S S Moore, salary 66 67
40 Alex. M. Runyon, coroner's inquest 15
41 Thos. Terrill, Jr., " 10
42 N W Pease, schools 125
43 B Holmes, schools 20
44 H E Harris, schools 15
45 James C Ogden, miscellaneous 15
46 Henry R Cannon, miscellaneous 180
47 James C Ogden, miscellaneous 112 75
48 Mrs. A A Ward, jail expenses 400
49 Robert McCloud, court expenses 4
50 Thomas McCarty, court expenses 4
51 Donald McVicar, court expenses 3
52 Joseph Charlier, court expenses 5
53 William Walsh, court expenses 4
54 William Walsh, court expenses 6 70
55 George W Farnham, court expenses 180
56 Oliver Pierce, court expenses 237
57 James Beatty, court expenses 4
58 John M C Marsh, court expenses 6 75
59 John M C Marsh, court expenses 5 50
60 Joseph Donovan, court expenses 4
61 E W Runyon, court expenses 810
62 David Mulford, court expenses 185
63 Edward M. Wood, court expenses 101 80
64 J Augustus Fay, Jr., court expenses 750
65 R C Voraes, bridges Rahway 3 50
66 Alonzo Jaques, " 215 88
67 Wm B Denman, " Springfield 32 08
68 Wm B Denman, " 18 68
69 V Sayre, " 20
70 V Sayre, " 15
71 Benj Robbins, " New Providence 110 75
72 Paul Lum, " 40
73 James G Moore, " Cranford 66
74 —— Christopher " Linden 2
75 David Mulford & Son, bridges Linden 25 50
76 Alfred Winans, " 236 62
77 William F. Day " 31 50
78 Wolf & Barton " 49 75
79 George W Baker, " 22 25
80 Theodore F Roll, " 33 06
81 Rhodes & Dormos, " 70 20
82 George W Roll " 22
83 William Ryan, " 14
84 John K. Roll, " 6 60
85 Ludwig Schantz, bridges Elizabeth 58 40
86 John Bergen, " 48
87 David Mulford, " 3 80
88 John T Dunn, " 47
89 Bernard Scott, " 19
90 Drake & Cook, publication 23
91 L Schwartz, members fare 19 50
92 E Wells Sackett & Bro., stationery 19 75
93 H C McIlvane, schools 5
94 David Mulford & Son, public buildings 10 31
95 N K Thompson, public buildings 21 02
96 Henry R Cannon, miscellaneous [indexing] 140
97 B F Webster, public buildings [insuring] 50
98 Wm H Briant, members' pay 67 50
99 Charles H Schmidt, publication 17 50
100 George W Doty, members' pay 46 50
101 C W L Martine, members' pay and expenses 156
102 Peter J TenBrook, court expenses 6
103 C J Brown, salary and traveling expenses, &c. 135 33
104 Thomas Terrill, Jr., coroners 5
105 Eli M Barber, court expenses 5 50
106 Eli M Barber, " 2 78
107 H H Pexzotto, lunacy 12
108 Eugene Vanderpool, lunacy 2704 58
109 D S Ames, miscellaneous 65
110 Henry R Cannon, miscellaneous, [indexing] 160
111 Mary J Ward, jail expenses 803 31
112 Oliver Pierce, salary 100
113 Anthony Stein, public buildings 1 35
114 Hall & Carlton, public buildings 407
115 James C Ogden, public buildings 4 75
116 Bernard Stacy, bridges Clark 12
117 Bernard Stacy, " 10 25
118 John M C Marsh " Cranford 15
119 James G Moore, " 45 50
120 James G Moore, " 38
121 Bernard Scott, " Elizabeth 30 00
122 Edward J McGrath, bridges Elizabeth 130
123 Roll & Cook, bridges Linden 25
124 Rasper Enchs, bridges, New Providence 33 90
125 Rasper Enchs, bridges, New Providence 11 25
126 John Maxwell, bridges New Providence 100
127 Hadden Blue Stone Co., bridges, New Providence 35
128 A D Cook & Bro bridges Plainfield 14 09
129 John W Laing, " 40
130 Wm. C Ayers, " 19 75
131 Hadden Blue Stone Co, bridges Summit 24
132 Connell Dunn, bridges Summit 17 50
133 C A Runkle, members pay 73 15
134 E Muddell, bridges Rahway 4 81
135 James a Byrne & Bro., bridges Elizabeth 171 30
136 Edward McGrath bridges Elizabeth 39 39
137 Wm C Wells, bridges Cranford 1 37
138 Cox & Bundenberger bridges Cranford 478 90
139 J W Mulford & Son, bridges Linden 44 47
140 John Maxwell, bridges New Providence 33 50
141 James McMullen, bridges New Providence 315 12
142 D E Townley, bridges, New Providence 7 25
143 Mary J Ward, salary 40 59
144 Joseph Crane bridges Union 236 51
145 John M Crane, bridges Springfield 27 85
146 John M C Marsh bridges Cranford 15 00
147 John Roebig, bridges Elizabeth 17 50
148 S B Ryder, bridges, Elizabeth 4
149 Gustave Rock, bridges 31 55
150 Chas. Eckhardt, bridges 12 88
151 Charles Hemel " 15
152 Philip Kreis " 49 50
153 James Cary " 19 15
154 Michael Doyle, bridges Cranford 14 25
155 James Reiley bridges New Providence 35 25
156 W E Samson, " 39 50
157 W H Hughes, " Rahway 39 50
158 David W Wright bridges Rahway 66
159 John S Badgley, " Springfield 43 40
160 Thomas S Carlton, members' pay 130
161 Daniel O'Sullivan, " 90
162 John K Roll, " 90
163 Samuel C Smith " 90
164 Wm J Thompson " 68
165 Joseph Charlier, court expenses 6 50
166 Henry R Cannon, miscellaneous [indexing] 200
167 N W Pease, schools 125
168 Joseph Donovan, jail expenses 105
169 Mary J Ward, jail expenses 20 40
170 Walter B Ward, jail expenses 86 31
171 Henry Spear, stationery 106 80
172 Dunn & Case, " 40 69
173 E Wells, Sacket & Bros., stationery 27 50
174 Elizabethtown Gas Co., public buildings 29 70
175 N K Thompson, public buildings 232 77
176 Thomas B Budd, " 661 55
177 Thomas B Budd, " 174 25
178 Thomas F McCormick miscellaneous damages 51 75
179 George W Doty, members' pay 52 20
180 John McCormick, bridges Elizabeth 3 50
181 James Millon, " Cranford 15 75
182 John T Dunn, " Elizabeth 25
183 Andrew Byrne, " 34 25
184 Philip Donohue, " 44 25
185 F P Bullman, " Clark 60
186 P M French, " 105 30
187 Lawrence Austin " 209 38
188 Joseph Clarkson, " 20
189 George W Lawrence " 29
190 Philip John " Cranford 100
191 Philip John " 18
192 Philip John " 17
193 James G Moore, " " 86
194 " " " 160
195 " " " 20
196 David Thickstun, " New Providence 6 90
197 Albert Holden, bridges Plainfield 3 25
198 Warren Marsh, " 6 25
199 Wm B Denman, " Springfield 3 72
200 N C Monton, " 5 00
201 J Edward Marsh, jail expenses 400
202 J Augustus Fay Jr., court expenses 750
203 George W Farnham, court expenses 85
204 David Mulford, court expenses 65
205 Enos W Runyon, court expenses 730
206 N K Thompson, court expenses 2330 10
207 Eugene Vanderpool, lunacy 2712 15
208 Philip Kreis bridges Elizabeth 76 10
209 D Mulford & Son, " 15 60
210 M Corcoran, " 35
211 P J Scanlon, " 35
212 Michael Burns, " 35
213 George Kreig, " 30
214 Peter Mullen, " 10
215 John Dond, " 16
216 Arthur Brady, " 37 50
217 Philip Donohue, " 25
218 Joseph Rabig, " 25
219 E P Edwards, " 18
220 E P Edwards, " 7 50
221 J B Lyon, " 6 63
222 J B Lyon, " 30
223 P Quinn, " Linden 12 50
224 Wm F Day, " 25
225 Peter Fraser, " New Providence 54 38
226 S E Ryckert, " Cranford 26 33
227 Cox & Bendenberger bridges " 750
228 William H High, " Rahway 5 50
229 Peter Fraser, " Plainfield 2 50
230 James B Farley " " 109 54
231 C Dunn, " Summit 109 86
232 N K Thompson, public buildings 154 80
233 W W Wooley, " 108 86
234 Elizabeth Water Co, public buildings 81
235 David Mulford & Son, " 42
236 Wm C Ayers, members' pay 5 25
237 Wm H Briant, " 217 45
238 J W Laing, " fare 59
239 J E Marsh, jail expenses 7
240 E Wells, Sacket & Bro., stationery 300
241 Drake & Cook, printing 32 75
242 do do do 10 50
243 Henry R Cannon, miscellaneous indexing 84 00
244 Wm W Mendell, miscellaneous damages 150
245 George Godfrey, coroner, etc. 4 75
246 S E Ryckert, bridges Cranford 6 92
247 N Sayre, bridges Springfield 750
248 Hugh Morrison, bridges Springfield 22
249 Wm Allen, bridges Springfield 29
250 John H Pheasant bridges Summit 150
251 Haddon Blue Stone Co. bridges Summit 88 33
252 Haddon Blue Stone Co., bridges Summit 54 40
253 Haddon Blue Stone Co., bridges Summit 46 40
254 George King, bridges Elizabeth 68
255 Geo M Angleman, bridges Plainfield 19 50
256 Alex Vermanie, " 25
257 Wm Hand, " 37 26
258 John W Laing, " 27 50
259 D L Rollinson, " 8 50
260 Connell Dunn, " Summit 350
261 J S Irving, " Westfield 137 50
262 J G Moore, " Cranford 24 21
263 Jacob Klein, " 150
264 G C Ford, coroner's act 25
265 J C Brown, salary 15
266 Patrick Sheridan, salary 125
267 Wm Walsh, court expenses 600
268 John Keron, " 52
269 George Miller " 96
270 Edwd M Wood " 303 25
271 John Keron, " 101 40
272 H C Williams, public buildings 18 20
273 N V Compton, " 42 13
274 F E Schmitt, " 50
275 Peter Eller, members' pay 58
276 Thos S Carlton " 60
277 Wm J Thompson, members' pay 62 50
278 C W L Martine, " 50
279 Mrs R C Marsh jail expenses 163 92
280 J Edwards Marsh, jail expenses 47 23
281 C W L Martine, jail expenses 237 67
282 Charles H Schmitt, publication 7 44
283 Edward Newberger, " 10 00
284 Henry R Cannon, miscellaneous (indexing) 5 00
285 Patrick Sheridan, traveling expenses etc. 140
286 Oliver Pierce, salary 50
287 N W Pease, schools 100.00
288 Thos Terrill, jr., coroner's account 143 70
289 Peter Sheridan, public buildings 5 00
290 " " 2 50
291 J E Marsh, jail expenses 14 40
292 Chas H Schmidt, publication 146 90
293 J C Runyon & Co, publication 25 00
294 Chas H Schmidt, publication 5 00
295 Elizabeth Daily Monitor, publication 2 00
296 Drake & Cook, publication 30 00
297 C K Hill, court expenses 25 00
298 James Glasby, court expenses 82 50
299 Donald McVicar, court expenses 114 00
300 Thomas McCarty, court expenses 82 50
301 Joseph Donovan, court expenses 66 00
302 James B Farley, court expenses 50 00
303 Wm H Salt, court expenses 99 00
304 J M C Marsh, court expenses 66 00
305 Ira Hand, court expenses 68 75
306 Robert McCloud, court expenses 66 00
307 James G. Moore, bridges, Cranford 66 00
308 Parret & Williams, bridges Springfield 80 20
309 " " Summit 3 75
310 Ira G Hulbert, bridges, Rahway 47 10
311 Max Ruple, bridges, Clark 18 82
312 Richard Avery, bridges, Clark 4 00
313 Wilson & Simpson, bridges, Plainfield 25 00
314 Jno Ledden, bridges, Union 43 94
315 Township Clark, use room elections 7 00
316 Smith M Frazer, elections, Clark 15 00
317 Wm H Enders, elections, Clark 6 00
318 George W Bullman, election " 6 00
319 David Everitt elections, Crandford 10 80
320 Wm A Lawrence, elections, Crandford 6 00
321 Wm D Bigelow, elections, Cranford 10 50
322 Robert Rankin, elections, " 15 00
323 Thos C MacDirmid, " 15 00
324 Joss C LaBell, elections, Elizabeth 12 68
325 Andrew J Loughren, " 9 00
326 Patrick Donahue, " 9 00
327 John J Smith, " 9 00
328 Wm Robins, " 13 50
329 Henry F Robinson, " 13 50
330 Philip Rose, " 15 20
331 John A Gibbons, " 15 20
332 John C Husband, " 9 00
333 Thomas Noonan, " 9 00
334 Andrew Donovan, " 13 50
335 Samuel L Moore, " 9 00
336 Timothy O'Neill, " 15 20
337 Alexander Cruise, " 15 00
338 Mrs R Hulskamper, " 13 50
339 Wm Hicks, " 13 50
340 " 15 00
341 Wm H Baxton, " 9 00
342 Peter Eller, " 3 20
343 Wm Eckerson, " 12 00
344 Isaac VanHart, " 15 00
345 Jacob Gloor, " 16 50
346 Joseph B Stead, " 16 00
347 Charles Dohnlyre, " 9 00
348 John B Lynch, " 13 50
349 Coel W Smith, " 12 00
350 Jacob Stucky, " 12 00
351 J Q Stearns, " 9 00
352 W Frank Sayre, " 9 00
353 B M Rogers, " 10 00
354 E W C Vandeveer, " 13 50
355 B Ogden & Son, " 9 00
356 Meyer Newman, " 12 00
357 Augustus E Mulford, " 15 00
358 Wm A Stone, " 15 00
359 Mathias T Hoagland, " 9 00
360 Albert S Bryar, " 13 00
361 Wm B Meeker, " 12 00
362 James J Cullenan, " 12 00
363 George A Townley, " 13 50
364 Thomas J. Tillow, " 12 00
365 John B Lutz, " 12 00
366 William M Morse, " 12 00
367 Benjamin O Horton, " 15 00
368 George Stead, " 9 00
369 James C. Richards, " 13 50
370 Thomas W. Sloan, " 13 50
371 Oliver R. Ogden, " 12 00
372 D W Brookfield, " 13 50
373 Charles F Randolph, " 9 00
374 John P Berry, " 13 50
375 John D Miller, " 15 00
376 Job Ogden, " 12 00
377 Walter Murphy, " 12 00
378 John B Ross, elections, Linden 9 90
379 Joseph Janes, " 12 00
380 Wm A Mulford, " 12 06
381 Joseph Janes, " 9 00
382 D Badgley, elections N. Providence 16 00
383 William Crane, " 9 00
384 John Wood, " 4 80
385 P T Wood, " 6 00
386 Augustus Wilson, " 10 80
387 Dayton Bagley, " 10 50
388 D W Day & Son, " 15 00
389 Levi Hatfield, elections Plainfield 15 00
390 J W Laing, " 11 70
391 Wm M Jennings, " 9 00
392 Nelson Runyon, " 15 00
393 J R Dunham, " 9 00
394 S A Alpheus Smith, " 12 00
395 John Linbarger, " 16 20
396 George W F Randolph, " 9 00
397 Wm B Smith, " 9 00
398 S C Ryder, " 19 20
399 Wm J Totin, " 12 00
400 Wm H Williams, " 16 20
401 J C Seamen, " 9 00
402 Charles Wright, elections, Rahway 12 00
403 Ira G Hulbert, " 12 00
404 Wm H Randolph, " 15 00
405 Abraham Turner, " 5 50
406 Wm J Bodwell, " 6 00
407 Francis Halpans, " 9 00
408 Ralph D Drew, " 10 50
409 Christian Klein, " 10 50
410 Christian Klein, " 12 00
411 Wm Drimpleman, " 9 00
412 Wm J Geery, " 9 00
413 Wm S Chamberlain, " 13 80
414 Charles Wirtz, " 12 00
415 Daniel G Egmiston, " 13 50
416 Justus D Trusler, " 14 10
417 George M Brown, " 12 00
418 Eli B Pennoyer, " 16 20
419 Robert C Voorhies, " 10 50
420 John S Turner, " 9 00
421 Wm R Fraser, " 9 00
422 John L Crowell, " 4 50
423 Jas Farrow, elections, Springfield 9 50
424 Rufus Rand, " 15 00
425 Wm G Smith, " 6 00
426 Justus M Marsh, " 10 50
427 Alex A Taylor, elections, Summit 9 00
428 S H Conger, " 6 00
429 Wm Littell, " 7 50
430 Samuel Houston, " 9 00
431 Wm Littell, " 10 20
432 Elias D Meeker, elections, Union 12 00
433 Abram M Woodruff, " 15 00
434 William Earl, " 13 50
435 John Meeker, " 12 00
436 Geo. Squier, elections, Westfield 15 00
437 Erastus M Doliter, " 15 00
438 Charles B Leveridge, " 15 00
439 Charles R Clark, " 9 00
440 Thomas J Nichols, " 13 50
441 Geo. W F Randolph, " 15 50
442 Richard H Nodyne, " 10 50
443 Thomas J Nichol, " 15 00
444 Wm C Stansbury, " 10 50
445 Henry R Cannon, " 15 00
446 James Sheridan, court expenses 15 00
447 Alfred Winans, bridges, Linden 14 70
448 Garret Walsh, bridges, Cranford 16 00
449 Robert Lardin, bridges, Elizabeth 167 50
450 Joseph Moffett, bridges, Westfield 54 50
451 Philip John, bridges, Cranford 39 75
452 J M C Marsh, bridges, Westfield 10 60
453 S L Moore, " 5 95
454 Jno S Badgley, bridges Summit 58 70
455 Connell Dunn, " 68 40
456 Bernard Tracy, bridges Clark 30 50
457 Ayers & Lufbery, " 47 65
458 Richard Avery, " 40 00
459 W B Denman, bridges Springfield 3 50
460 V Sayre, " 52 50
461 A L Cadmus, bridges Plainfield 3 95
462 Wilson & Simpson, " 208 50
463 Ayres & Lufbery, bridges Rahway 51 06
464 D Mulford & Son, bridges Union 11 50
465 P Hall, bridges New Providence 100 00
466 John Hermell, bridges Elizabeth 4 50
467 A Heidricker & Son, " 20 65
468 J Edward Marsh, jail expenses 400 00
469 Samuel Ayers, members pay 74 00
470 Wm H Briant, " 45 50
471 Daniel O'Sullivan, " 70 00
472 Peter Eller, " 34 00
473 Wm B Maxson, salary 200 00
474 Babcock & Wilcox, public buildings 24 40
475 J B Ryder & Son, " 225 30
476 Elizabeth Gas Co., " 104 70
477 E C Bettel, " 15 20
478 Israel Vail, election, Clark 6 00
479 John Holzid, election, Elizabeth 15 00
480 Owen Gibney, " 9 00
481 Isaac C Roll, election, Linden 9 00
482 J Linbarger, election, Plainfield 3 00
483 M M Thorn, " 15 00
484 " 9 00
485 A J Koelter, elections, Springfield 16 00
486 Alex A Taylor, elections, Summit 3 00
487 John Potter, election, Union 12 00
488 S M Foster, elections, Westfield 12 60
489 John M C Marsh, court expenses 12 70
490 " 3 00
491 " 5 90
492 Joseph Charlier, " 2 55
493 Joseph Donovan, " 18 00
494 James B Farley, " 2 00
495 James B Farley, " 2 00
496 Ira Hand, " 2 00
497 John Keron, " 20 00
498 Amos Moffett, " 117 00
499 " 11 00
500 Thomas McCarty, " 2 00
501 Robert McCloud, " 8 00
502 William Salt, " 2 00
503 Wm E Samson, " 111 00
504 Wm Walsh, " 11 00
505 Lewis S Hyre, publication 25 00
506 F W Foote, publication 30 00
507 Edward Newburger, publication 25 00
508 James S Green, court expenses 25 00
509 John W Laing, miscellaneous 8 00
510 H R Cannon miscellaneous (indexing) 29 38
511 S B Ryder, public buildings 280 57
512 James G Moore, bridges Cranford 9 65
513 E B Woodruff, bridges, Union 3 86
514 Morris Allen bridges Union 10 20
515 S Badgley bridges N. Providence 23 52
516 R E Shotwell bridges Linden 20 98
517 Wilson & Simpson bridges Plainfield 39 10
518 George W Doty, members pay 57 00
519 F P Bullman, bridges Clark 30 00
520 Ira G Hulbert, bridges Rahway 8 70
521 Elizabeth Daily Monitor court ex'ps 35 86
522 C K Hill, court expenses 2 50
523 James Glasby court expenses 24 00
524 John Keron court expenses 48 00
525 Oliver Pierce court expenses 189 10
526 J. Augustus Fay, Jr. court expenses 750 00
527 David Mulford " 231 50
528 E W Runyon " 856 50
529 George W Farnham " 271 50
530 Robert McCloud, court expenses 3 00
531 Peter Sheridan, public buildings 3 85
532 N K Thompson public buildings 182 19
533 Washington F. L. Co 50 00
534 Peter Sheridan public buildings 5 90
535 N W Pease schools 125 00
536 Charles H Schmidt printing 8 50
537 E S Dodge & Co. printing 80 25
538 J E Marsh, jail expenses 200 00
539 C W L Martine miscellaneous, paid freight, &c. 11 72
540 J Vosseller miscellaneous (indexing) 138 25
541 " 29 25
542 P P Good miscellaneous (tramps) 5 75
543 Philip Breen " 11 50
544 " 34 00
545 N K Thompson, Court Sheriff 5,710 85
546 Eugene Vanderpool, lunacy 3,146 91
547 Thos Terrill Jr. Coroners, &c. 60 04
548 " 6 42
549 " 6 40
550 Victor Mraving, Coroners &c. 25 00
551 Wm H Enders, elections, Clark 6 70
552 Egan & Ryan, elections, Elizabeth 15 00
553 Edward A Vaghte stationery 7 50
554 Dunn & Case stationery 14 88
555 Henry Spear stationery 15 00
556 " 4 50
557 L T Hand bridges Elizabeth 4 00
558 P J Smith bridges Elizabeth 4 40
559 A D Cook bridges Plainfield 3 00
560 D L Robinson " 7 86
561 Bnj Westervelt bridges Cranford 11 00
562 Ira G Gaskill bridges Rahway 4 00
563 Chauncey B Ripley bridges Westfield 32 25
564 Wm B Chamberlin " 4 50
565 Garret Walsh bridges Union 26 00
566 Eli M Barber court expenses 1 46
567 Wm E Sampson " 78 00
568 Donald McVicar " 70 00
569 John Keron " 54 00
570 Wm Zimmerman " 50 00
571 Wm Jacobs " 50 00
572 Rawrence Trapp " 52 00
573 Amos Moffett " 81 00
574 James M Sickly " 68 75
575 Jos Donovan " 50
576 Jas B Farley " 75
577 Philip Breen " 14
578 Ed M Wood " 101 04
579 Jos Charlier " 67 50
580 James Glasby " 54
581 Eli M Barber " 9 45
582 Louis Schwartz " 162
583 Sulyer " 14 13
584 J A Montgomery " 9 20
585 John M C Marsh " 5 68
586 James S Green " 15
587 John M C Marsh " 63 25
588 Robert McCloud " 3 90
589 C W L Martine members' pay 126 45
590 Samuel C Smith " 70
591 Wm H Briant " 37 90
592 Thomas S Carlton " 71
593 Drake & Cook publication 15 75
594 " 16 80
595 Charles H Schmidt " 16 50
596 W L Force & Bro " 23
597 Usal M Osborn " 25
598 Herring & Co public buildings 115
599 T S Sellew " 125
600 David Mulford & Son " 287 22
601 F Otto Walter misc'neous (indexing) 60
602 Elias Bartle miscellaneous 17
603 J E Marsh jail expenses 91 91
604 " " 709
605 " " 375
606 R C Marsh " 75
607 C J Brown salary 128 55
608 Thos Terrill jr. coroners &c. 46 52
609 Wm Runkle bridges Westfield 56 40
610 J S Irving bridges Westfield 11 08
611 Phil Breen misc'neous (tramp act) 8
612 Geo Eaton " 14 50
613 Sam'l Thompson " 3 50
614 P P Good " 20 50
615 John K Roll members pay 87
616 G W F Randolph " 100
617 Wm J Thompson " 50
618 Garrett Walsh, bridges Cranford 40 84
619 Christopher Quinn bridges Linden 15
620 Cyrus Edwards bridges Rahway 147 45
621 P J Smith bridges Rahway 3
622 Joseph Auner bridge N. Providence 23 69
623 Ira G Hulbert bridges Rahway 68
624 " 11 46
625 John L Spencer bridges Westfield 10 88
626 John J Marsh bridges Westfield 5 50
627 F Otto Walter misc'neous (indexing) 132
628 N W Pease schools 125
629 F W Foote, publication 12 50
630 Eugene Vanderpool, lunacy 3,294 98
631 Dunn & Case, stationery 245
632 " 22 75
633 Elizabeth Gas Light Co., public buildings 115 50
634 Elizabeth Gas Light Co., public buildings 39 39
635 Merchants' Ins Co., public buildings 50 00
636 B C Williams, " 7 32
637 Albert Smith, " 314 50
638 Joseph Donovan, court expenses 1 25
639 Wm E Samson " 6
640 Joseph Charlier " 5
641 Wm H Salt " 1 80
642 James B Farley " 6
643 Amos Moffett " 6
644 William Jacobs " 4
645 John M C Marsh " 5 57
646 William Zimmerman " 4
647 Donald McVicar " 5
648 Joseph Donovan " 4
649 Lawrence Trapp " 4
650 James M Sickley " 5 50
651 J Augustus Fay, Jr. " 750
652 E W Runyon " 860
653 David Mulford " 235
654 George W Farnham " 235
655 Owen Pierson, bridges Westfield 8
656 J L Brush, do do 12
657 J H French, do do 17 50
658 Henry Fairbairn, do do 3 94
659 Wm Runkle, do do 107 13
660 Wm H Dean, do do 47 89
661 Joseph Moffett, do do 52
662 Ayers & Lufbery, do Rahway 141 10
663 P A Mulford, do Roselle 15 56
664 John A Halliday, do Clark 37 50
665 John T Cox, do Cranford 2 25
666 C A Runkle, members' pay 115 62
667 Thos S Carlton, do 100
668 Wm C Ayers, do 127 35
669 Elizabeth Water Co., public build'gs 42 00
670 Thomas B Budd, do 94 53
671 Thomas Terrill, Jr., Coroners, &c. 5 49
672 Jno A Montgomery, court expenses 5 00
673 Peter C Gillespie, do 5 80
674 Charles Wright, do 4 65
675 William Jacobs, do 11 54
676 Edward Newberger, publication 12 50
677 C I Brown, salary 50
678 Wm B Maxson, court expenses 242 61
679 Beatty & Stevenson, stationery 124 27
680 Henry Spear, do 132 38
681 E Wells Sackett & Bro. do 17 20
682 E P Edwards, public buildings 4 24
683 F O Walter, miscel'neous (indexing) 117

Total $65,296 17

RECAPITULATION OF WARRANTS PAID BY ORDER OF BOARD—BRIDGES TO CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

	Amount	Total
Clark	$661 10	
Cranford	2,892 46	
Elizabeth	2,325 92	
Linden	907 46	
Rahway	783 32	
Plainfield	1,162 78	
Springfield	515 84	
Summit	632 33	
Union	304 87	
Westfield	888 52	
New Providence	936 65	$10,861 26
Total for bridges		$10,861 26

WARRANTS FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

	Amount	Total
Lunacy	$11,970 82	
Members' fare	144 00	
Members' pay	2,618 34	
Stationery	334 17	
Elections	1,832 37	
Schools	663 70	
Court expenses	22,317 31	
Coroners and Physicians	343 13	
Jail expenses	4,306 26	
Miscellaneous	1,360 60	
Salaries	1,430 91	
Public grounds and buildings	4,366 32	
Publication	1,921 60	[illegible]
Total warrants paid		$65,296 17

UNPAID TAXES.

	Amount	Total
Plainfield	[illegible]	
Rahway	[illegible]	
Clark	[illegible]	
Linden	[illegible]	
New Providence	[illegible]	
Summit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total taxes outstanding		[illegible]

INTEREST DUE ON UNPAID TAXES.

	Amount	Total
Plainfield	[illegible]	
Rahway	[illegible]	
Clark	[illegible]	
Linden	[illegible]	
New Providence	[illegible]	
Summit	[illegible]	
Elizabeth (including interest due for 1876)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total interest due for taxes		[illegible]
Claim due by Sheriff		[illegible]
Total amount due county		[illegible]

SCHOOL FUNDS.

Returned by State for schools [illegible]
Disbursed as follows:

	Amount	Total
Elizabeth	[illegible]	
Rahway	[illegible]	
Plainfield	[illegible]	
Clark	[illegible]	
Cranford	[illegible]	
Linden	[illegible]	
New Providence	[illegible]	
Springfield	[illegible]	
Summit	[illegible]	
Union	[illegible]	
Westfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.

	Amount
Cash from S S Moore, Collector	[illegible]
Cash from temporary loans	128,500 00
Cash from cities and townships	243,865 52
Cash from fines and license	2,117 27
Cash from interest and premium	2,721 66
Cash from miscellaneous sources	615 74
Total amount received	[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Amount
Warrants paid	[illegible]
Temporary loans	[illegible]
Bond paid	[illegible]
Coupons paid	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
State and School tax	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total amount disbursed	[illegible]

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Union Co.:

Your Committee to settle with the County Collector beg leave to report that they have examined the annexed supplementary report of the County Collector, comparing vouchers with each disbursement, and they find the same correct.

May 7th, 1878. Respectfully submitted,
PETER ELLER,
JOHN KERON, } Com.
GEO. W. F. RANDOLPH.

COUNTY COLLECTOR'S SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Gentlemen of the Committee on Collector's Acc'ts:

Herewith I present my supplementary report of receipts and disbursements of the county of Union, from May 1st, 1878, to May 7th, 1878, (inclusive).

RECEIPTS.

	Amount
Cash on hand May 1st, 1878	[illegible]
W R Laird, on acct. Board of Pharmacy	[illegible]
Temporary loan	[illegible]
N K Thompson, Sheriff, on account of fines and costs	[illegible]
	[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Amount
Coupons	[illegible]
Bridges	[illegible]
Members' pay	[illegible]
Court expenses	[illegible]
Salaries	[illegible]
Jail expenses	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]
Publication	[illegible]
Public buildings	[illegible]
Coroners	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
	[illegible]

684 James G Moore, bridges, Cranford [illegible]
685 do do do [illegible]
686 Garret Welsh, do Linden [illegible]
687 Edward S Newbury do Linden [illegible]
688 Wilson & Simpson do Plainfield [illegible]
689 Thomas Jones, do Elizabeth [illegible]
690 Eugene Henkel, do do [illegible]
691 George T Brown, do Westfield [illegible]
692 George W Doty, members' pay [illegible]
693 C W L Martine, do [illegible]
694 William H Briant, do [illegible]
695 John K Roll, do [illegible]
696 Thomas S Carlton, do [illegible]
697 Samuel C Smith, do [illegible]
698 Geo W F Randolph, do [illegible]
699 C A Runkle, do [illegible]
700 Peter Eller, do [illegible]
701 Philip Breen, court expenses [illegible]
702 Wm B Maxson, do [illegible]
703 do do [illegible]
704 C I Brown, salary [illegible]
705 Wm B Maxson, do [illegible]
706 Oliver Pierce, do [illegible]
707 Rachel C Marsh, jail expenses [illegible]
708 James S Vosseller, miscellaneous [illegible]
709 Nathan Vars, do [illegible]
710 F Otto Walter, do [illegible]
711 John E Hoole & Son, do [illegible]
712 Drake & Cook, publication [illegible]
713 Force Bros, do [illegible]
714 Edward Newburger, do [illegible]
715 Charles H Schmidt, do [illegible]
716 Runyon & Leonard, do [illegible]
717 F W Foote, do [illegible]
718 N K Thompson, public buildings [illegible]
719 A T Stewart & Co do [illegible]
720 Albert Smith, do [illegible]
721 James C Ogden, do [illegible]
722 Babcock & Wilcox, do [illegible]
723 Elizabeth Gas Co, do [illegible]
724 do do do [illegible]
725 Alexander M Runyon, coroners [illegible]
726 J E Marsh, jail expenses [illegible]
727 N K Thompson, Sheriff, court expen's [illegible]
728 John Lennman, members' pay [illegible]
729 John K Roll, do [illegible]
730 J Madison Drake, publication [illegible]
731 H C Williams, public buildings [illegible]
732 Patrick Sheridan, salary [illegible]
733 do miscellaneous [illegible]
734 Ira G Hurlbert, bridges, Rahway [illegible]
735 Ayers & Lufbery, do do [illegible]
736 Daniel O'Sullivan, members' pay [illegible]
737 C W L Martine, do [illegible]
738 Wm C Ayers, do [illegible]
739 J F Hubbard, do [illegible]
740 Albert Pierson, do [illegible]
741 Peter Eller, do [illegible]
742 John M Carrigan, court expenses [illegible]
743 George C Ford, coroners [illegible]
744 Wilson & Simpson, bridges, Plainfield [illegible]
745 Elizabeth Daily Monitor, court ex. [illegible]
746 Lewis S Hyer, publication [illegible]
747 Wm J Thompson, members' pay [illegible]
748 Samuel Ayers, members' pay [illegible]
749 Samuel [illegible]
Coupons paid [illegible]

[illegible]

The liabilities and resources of Union County on May 7th, 1878, are as follows:

LIABILITIES.

	Amount
Bonds	[illegible]
Temporary loans	[illegible]
Total liabilities	[illegible]

RESOURCES.

	Amount
Cash on hand	[illegible]
N. K. Thompson, Sheriff	[illegible]
Public buildings	[illegible]
Outstanding taxes and interest	[illegible]
Total resources	[illegible]

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

	Year	Amount
Bonds due	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maturity unknown		[illegible]
		[illegible]

The discovery has been made that the world does not revolve with the same motion that it did a thousand years ago; but it still swings round fast enough to satisfy the man with a heavy note coming due.

"If you would keep your children in health, give them plenty of fresh air." This is all well enough, but now-a-days children put on so many airs of their own that it is almost impossible to give them a fresh one every day.

A Philadelphia lady wants the newspapers of that city to castigate the men who stare at pretty women on the streets and in the street cars. From which it may be strongly inferred that the Philadelphia lady aforesaid has never been stared at.—Norristown Herald.

The article headed "Who discovered America?" is going the rounds of the press again. We have kept the secret many years and had resolved to carry it to the grave with us, but in order to stop this profitless discussion, we have concluded to "let the cat out of the bag," so to speak. We discovered it; but we promised never to do so again.—Nor. Herald.

Central New Jersey Times.

FOUNDED IN 1867,
As "The Plainfield Union."

J. C. RUNYON and W. J. LEONARD,
Publishers.

PLAINFIELD, MAY 23, 1878.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE'S ADDRESS.

The Republican Congressional Committee has issued the following address:

To the Voters of the United States:

The Democratic House of Representatives has to-day, by a party vote, adopted a resolution which, under the pretense of an investigation, is to lay the foundation for a revolutionary expulsion of the President from his office. This is the culmination of a plot which has been on foot from the day that Hayes and Wheeler were constitutionally declared elected. It made its first public appearance in the resolution of the last Democratic House, adopted at the close of the session, declaring that Tilden and Hendricks were elected. Tilden and Hendricks subsequently made similar public declarations themselves. A few timid members have long held back, and some of them, after being coerced to the final vote, still pretend that they will bolt as soon as their partial and one-sided investigation shall be ended. In other words, they intend, after hearing suborned evidence, to bring in a verdict that Hayes is a usurper, and that he shall not remain in office. These men have no control in the Democratic party. They dared not even follow Alexander H. Stephens—a unit against caucus dictation—to the extent of showing some semblance of fair play. They will be impotent in the future as they have been in the past. Moreover, it is difficult to believe in their sincerity, in view of the public avowal of their party that their purpose is, if possible, to displace the President.

It is a matter of history that the resolution just adopted was framed to express this object. The Speaker of the House was consulted in advance as to whether he would rule that it was a privileged question. The party managers were anxious to conceal their purpose, if possible. In this they were defeated by the Speaker, who would not rule it a question of privilege unless it clearly assailed the title of the President. The resolution being offered, he read a carefully prepared opinion deciding it to be a question of the highest privilege because it involved the validity of Hayes' title. Here are his very words:

"A higher privilege than the one here involved, and broadly and directly presented as to the rightful occupancy of the chief executive chair of the Government, and the connection of high Government officials with the frauds alleged, the Chair is unable to conceive. The Chair finds enumerated among the questions of privilege set down in the Manual the following: Election of President. The Chair therefore rules that the preamble and resolutions embrace questions of privilege of the highest character, and recognizes the right of the gentleman from New York to offer the same."

Upon this the Republicans commenced a struggle against the revolutionary scheme, which, after five days' duration, terminated in the success of the conspirators.

The Republicans offered to favor the fullest investigation into all alleged frauds, by whichever party charged to have been committed; but the Democracy pursued its course shamelessly and relentlessly, and stifled all inquiry into attempts at bribery in Oregon, South Carolina and Louisiana, and violence in several of the states. Neither amendment nor debate was allowed. The inexorable previous question was applied and enforced. This scheme, if enforced—and it is now fully inaugurated—can only have the effect of further paralyzing business of all kinds, preventing the restoration of confidence, which seemed promising, casting a gloom over every household, and bringing our nation into reproach before the civilized world. The peace of the country is the first consideration of patriots. This new effort of the Democracy to inaugurate anarchy and Mexicanize the Government by throwing doubts upon the legitimacy of the title of the President is in keeping with the record of that party, one wing of which rebelled against the Government, while the other wing gave them aid and comfort. We call, therefore, upon all who opposed the rebellion of 1861, without distinction of party, to rally again to the support of law and order and stable government, and to overwhelm with defeat the reckless agitators who, to gain political power, would add to the present distresses of the country by shaking the foundations of the Government they failed in a four years' war to destroy.

By unanimous order of the Committee.

EUGENE HALE, Chairman.

GEORGE C. GORHAM, Secretary.

NEW YORK city regiments have instructions to be in readiness to respond to sudden calls for service. Danger from communists is not all talk, it seems.

BUSINESS will continue to stand still while the politicians at Washington seek to carry out their partisan schemes by stirring up all the animosities of the last Presidential campaign.

THE New York *Mail* suspended last week. This was one of the purest dailies of the country and was a welcome visitor to the homes of those who admit only newspapers of a clean and uplifting tone to the family circle. That the paper was not better sustained is a striking commentary on the indifference of the better class of people to the cause of good morals.

IT is reported that S. J. TILDEN Esq., has got the control of the New York *World*. It certainly looks so, for its tone on the "fraud" cry has entirely changed of late, so that it has recently rivalled the *Sun* in that shriek. It is also gradually throwing off its mask and revealing the scope of the POTTER resolution to be nothing less than the address of the Republicans given above declares—an attack aimed at the unseating of President HAYES.

WE publish the address of the Republican Congressional Committee, which undoubtedly truthfully sets forth the facts of the shameful attempt of Democratic politicians in Congress to undo the work which was settled by a tribunal of their own choice, the Electoral Commission. Their pretended desire to unearth the frauds of the last Presidential election is seen to be a sham by their refusal to accept the amendment to make the investigation thorough, and include other states than Florida and Louisiana. It cannot be that the honest members of the Democratic party will endorse the revolutionary actions of their representatives in Congress.

SHAMEFUL DOINGS IN THE COUNCIL ROOMS.

We intended to present a report of the so-called trial on Tuesday of policeman FRAZEE for insubordination, or so much of it as has taken place as we go to press. We had shorn the proceedings of the features which made the occasion without doubt the most disgraceful one that has ever been witnessed in the Council chamber, but after all have decided to exclude them from our columns.

Mr. MORRIS and his friends in the lobby held high carnival and made it impossible for President SMITH to maintain order. Time and time again the latter was grossly insulted by the obstreperous conduct of Mr. MORRIS who assumed to take the lead in the proceedings and was determined to have his own way. To their honor be it said, the other gentlemen of the Council conducted themselves with entire decorum, barring their silence over the insolent actions of Mr. MORRIS. They should have supported the President in compelling that gentleman to keep order and behave himself. And is it not about time that they unite to save the city from the further disgrace of Mr. MORRIS's attempted leadership in the Council? He is allowed to ride rough shod over them and to carry his points without a protest. We hope the shameful scene of Tuesday night will prove to be the culmination of that leadership, and that hereafter the members who have some reputation to conserve will take the control of the Council.

The "trial" was a perfect farce from beginning to end, it being impossible for reasons mentioned to conduct it with any regard to order or in the least conformity to the rules for taking evidence. The most foreign matters were dragged in and the animus of the affair came out frequently in the contemptuous treatment of the police board, and in the attempted thrusts at this paper and one of its proprietors,—Mr. FRAZEE going so far as to perjure himself in order to gratify this spirit of hostility which the rum element naturally cherish towards a paper that is uncompromising in its assaults upon the saloon power.

The "trial" was not finished, but will be concluded in a Wednesday evening session after we have gone to press.

Whatever the result reached by the Council, whether it is decided that the Mayor and the police board are on trial or that Mr. FRAZEE has been arraigned for some misdemeanor, unwittingly, it is to be hoped that the city will ever be spared the disgrace in the future of the coarse and vulgar antagonism in our city government, which is seen to be at the bottom of the opposition to the action of the police board in suspending an unworthy member of the police force for neglect and refusal to do duty.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS.

SCOTCH PLAINS.

—Mr. De Baud sailed for his native shores last Thursday.

—Among the changes expected in our national government, the removal of our post-office is contemplated. Is *this* revolutionary?

—That "Goat" is dead. Scientists will take notice that nothing short of a ten-year-old Billy can stand physiological experiments.

—Mr. Paff is touching up the hotel property, here and there, and adding to its attractiveness. Good reports reach us of the prosperity of the house.

—The Game Protective Association can now indulge in the luxury of a "deer-hunt," as one of those fleet-footed "critters," a fine buck, escaped from Dr. Coles' park on Monday of this week, and at last accounts had not been re-captured.

—It is stated that there is now only one house in our village untenanted, which is certainly a cheering sign of the times.—There is no doubt but that tenants could be readily found to rent cottages in the vicinity of the old depot (Midway avenue) if some capitalists would only build them. The location is very attractive, and convenient to the Fanwood depot on one side, and the stores and churches in Scotch Plains on the other. Now is the time, gentlemen; labor and materials are cheap and savings banks are uncertain.

—The Baptist church hope soon to be sailing once more on an unvexed sea. The $2,000 subscription, whose payment has been delayed, and with which the church would be able to clear themselves of all present embarrassment, they are allowed until June 1st to arrange. But if they fail here they do not propose to be defeated in their purpose, but will secure the sum elsewhere. After providing so successfully for a $16,000 debt, it would be unfortunate to be tripped up at the last moment by the inability to collect part of the subscription.

THE CATTLE NUISANCE.—There seems to be some good following the efforts of Mr. Griebel to prevent cattle from running at large unattended, though he was defeated in court. For the present, at least, there is a show made to watch the animals. It is generally agreed that the law in this matter ought to be enforced, for there is no greater nuisance to a community than a lot of cattle left to themselves to commit all sorts of depredations and to terrify women and children. Gentlemen who are taking pains to beautify their places and add to the attractions of the village, and consequently to the value of all our property, ought to be protected from the annoyance of having their work destroyed by roaming cows and horses. This is all the more a nuisance to those who are not at home to look after matters, the gentlemen who go to New York every day, sometimes contemptuously styled "roosters," a class of citizens who have made the suburbs what they are, and without whose enterprise and wealth we should have little to boast of in the way of improvements.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

This department is open to all who have anything that is proper to say on topics of current interest. The editor, however, does not necessarily endorse the opinions which the correspondent is permitted to express.

Grove Street on a Dark Night.

Editor Times: For a long time this prominent thoroughfare on a dark night reminded one of the blackness of darkness which once befell the land of Egypt—a darkness that might be *felt*. To many it caused a chill of nervousness when they were obliged to pass through it. We are glad to see there has been quite an improvement lately, and this lovely street is beginning to loom up of an evening. Some of our enterprising people have made a move in the right direction. Those who have their street lamps trimmed and brightly burning are Messrs. Chaffee, Moore, Turrell and Place. These men are truly benefactors to the public. We understand that Mr. Mathews, who is now improving his elegant property, is going to place a street lamp on his corner. This will again add to the cheerfulness of the street. There is one place where the *city* should follow the example of these gentlemen. We refer to the bridge dividing the two townships. This place is really dangerous. One could very easily, of a dark night, tumble into the brook from the embankment. We believe it was the intention of the city, which was never carried out, to have four lamps on this bridge when it was erected, and the four iron corners are unfinished in consequence. However, the public would be thankful for *one*. Will not the authorities give us a lamp in this much-needed quarter?

CITIZEN.

Our Cross-Walks.

Editor Times: The oldest inhabitant can probably remember when stone walks were first laid across our streets; but I think he would be puzzled to recall the time when they were cleaned. The object of a cross-walk is to take the citizen over dry-shod; but as street affairs are now conducted one is either smothered in dust or bemired in mud. The street commissioner spends hundreds of dollars on the roadway for the benefit of people who ride in carriages, but he has never spent a dollar for the masses who go on foot. It is a shame and a disgrace. Lot-owners have laid nice, clean walks abreast their lands, but if a lady attempts to walk from one block to another she must walk through mud or dust or water; for in some places the cross-walk is so sunk as to form a miniature canal across the street.

The only way to make clean crossings a sure thing is, for the Common Council to pass an ordinance requiring the persons who occupy corner lots to keep their crossings clean to the middle of the street, and our City Fathers are hereby very respectfully invited and requested to give their earnest attention to this subject.

A. WALKER.

Travelling in Europe.

Editor Central New Jersey Times: In Mr. Smalley's instructions to persons proposing to travel in Europe, which you give in last week's paper, he says, "have it distinctly understood you are to give but one day's notice on leaving." The reason for that is, the law requires a week's notice; and unless you make a special agreement, you will be obliged to pay for a week from the day notice is given, though you occupy your apartments only a day or two. The correct way is to put the agreement in writing and make the service include "Boots."

In a European hotel "Boots" is a remarkable institution. If you ask the clerk what hour a steamer sails, he will refer you (I should have said, she, as the clerks are usually females,) to "Boots." In many hotels "Boots" is be-gold-laced and buttoned in a style very stunning; and when your carriage draws up at the hotel door you are impressed with the idea that you are being received by a major-general. The affairs of the hotel are administered in a way that makes "Boots" a very necessary person to the guests; and when one's bill is paid, he will find that it stated in the margin that the services of the person in uniform are not included in the bill. If you travel you must pay for style.

Taking "lodgings" in London, as Mr. Smalley advises, is not only economical but convenient. At a hotel or boarding house one is limited as to the hours of meals; in apartments you order your meals as if in your own house at home. If you lunch or dine twenty miles away, you do not have to pay for a lunch or dinner in London which you do not eat. As that city is a very large one, let me advise the tourist to seek apartments in the vicinity of Cavendish Square or Manchester Square at the West End. These squares are near Oxford street. If one has plenty of time, less expensive lodgings may be found in St. John's Wood.

If I were proposing a trip to Europe some time, the fact of the great Exposition in Paris would deter me from going this year. One can not be comfortable in a crowd, though that crowd be in the charming city of Paris. On all the great routes of travel, the hotels as well as the railway carriages will be crowded; and to the discomfort will be added a large percentage to your bill. Should you go to the Exposition you will see nothing that, as a whole, will compare with our Philadelphia Exposition; and you will bring away the impression that you have seen an immensely exaggerated French dry goods store. That is nearly all the impression that the Exposition of 1867 has left on my memory. And let me add that, taking together the grounds, the buildings and the objects exhibited, there has not been in this century, and probably will not be, a show equal to our Centennial of 1876. The Crystal Palace at Sydenham is an immense structure, but it is a single building. At Vienna the buildings were showy, but did not equal in style those at Philadelphia, and the grounds were flat and unpicturesque. To sum it up in a sentence, the Americans beat all creation in getting up a show.

S.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting.

Tuesday Evening, May 21, 1878.

All the members present except Mr. Knowland. Dr. Carman, the new member, took his seat. The minutes were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Brown the regular rules of order were suspended.

On motion of Mr. Morris the council decided to proceed with the trial of Gershom Frazee on the charges of the mayor.

On motion of Mr. Morris his honor, the mayor, was requested to present his charges against Mr. Frazee.

The mayor responded that his charges were before the council in his communication.

The clerk read the charge as being that of neglect and refusal to do his duty.

Mr. Morris objected to the charge as being irregular, not stating the time or the place where such neglect and refusal occurred. He further objected because he held that the police board has no right to suspend a police officer. To support his position he quoted from the tenure-of-office and police ordinances.

Mr. Brown proposed, inasmuch as any officer against whom charges are preferred has a right to be heard before the council, that Mr. Frazee be heard. It was so agreed.

On further motion Mr. Frazee and his counsel, Mr. Bolton, were invited within the railing.

We prepared a full report of the proceedings of the "trial," but it was so indecently conducted by the defense, who had everything their own way, and with such an utter disregard of fair play and even truth, that we have concluded not to soil our columns, much less insult the class of readers whom we serve by re-producing any part of the testimony. We can only say that the city was never before so thoroughly outraged in its council chamber as on last Tuesday evening by the defense in the case and their friends.

The citizens who did not witness the disorder and indecencies of the occasion can form no conception of the insult the city was subjected to. President Smith was powerless, in the face of the mob spirit exhibited by Mr. Morris and his friends in the lobby, to keep order, and none of the other members of the council seemed prepared to come to his assistance, though, we believe, that most of them had no sympathy with the dominant spirit.

The "trial" will be continued this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock.

Original Humor.

—A lay figure—a china egg.

—Some ladies think a good figure is the figure 8. Of corset is.

—A is a singular article, and yet some people think it is proper to say a men.

—People sometimes drink lager bier because it is strengthening. In fact, it is Teutonic.

—Twisted hemp is more dangerous than it looks. Many and many a man has died from the bight of a rope.

—The farmers plant corn with hoes in the ground; some angryculturists plant corn with hose in their boots.

—A Georgia paper tells of a hawk that a-spired to carry off a weathercock. Of course, it was a vane attempt.

—Old boots, it is said, will give grape vines a lift. Indeed, boots have always been celebrated for their elevating properties.

—We are not sure that clams ever fall in love, but we know that muscles form very strong attachments; and they do it by tendon to their own affairs.

—It is a mistake to suppose that any proximity of Mercury could cool the sun's ardor. We should rather look for increased redness and inflammation, for every country boy knows that "mercury" is awful pizen.

Pigeon Shooting.

Considerable interest having been expressed to know the details of the impromptu shoot at wild pigeons at this place on the 10th inst., between Judge Gildersleeve and Rich'd R. Haines, both of New York, we give the scores, as follows:

1st match, 10 birds each, at 21 yards rise, one barrel.

Haines, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 9
Gildersleeve, 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 ... 5

2d match, 10 birds each, at 25 yards rise, two barrels.

Gildersleeve, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ... 10
Haines, 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 6

3d match, 10 birds each, 25 yards rise, two barrels.

Haines, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
Gildersleeve, 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 ... 9

4th match, 5 birds each, 3 yards rise, two barrels.

Gildersleeve, 1 1 1 1 1 5
Haines, 0 0 1 1 0 2

The birds were very lively; they left the trap the instant it was sprung and flew with great rapidity.

Standing the Test.

Farmers have often been induced, by plausible agents, to purchase farm implements which have proved unsatisfactory or worthless; but the hundreds of thousands who have bought the Buckeye Mowers and Reapers, built by Adriance, Platt & Co., Poughkeepsie, and 165 Greenwich street, New York, have invariably found their highest expectations more than realized.

This firm have for *twenty-one years* enjoyed the reputation of turning out from their factories machines which in material and workmanship, as well as in the simplicity and perfection of their mechanical principles, were of the highest excellence.

It is a fact, which should have great weight with purchasers, that the system of construction peculiar to the Buckeye Machine is the only one that has remained unchanged in principle, while among the many changes made in competing machines, the only ones that have met with any degree of success are those which were copied from the Buckeye.

A new *Single Wheel Reaper*, called the "ADRIANCE," has been lately added to the productions of this firm, and when we say that it is a worthy companion to the Buckeye Mower, we have paid it the highest possible compliment. Manufacturers who have done so much to benefit and to win the confidence of the farmer, are the ones it is to his interest to patronize.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

DUN, BARLOW & Co. have issued their report of failures for the first quarter of 1878. They say of the present season: "We regret that it is not more encouraging in its aspect; but it should be remembered that we have passed through an exceptional winter, probably the worst that has been experienced, in its effect upon the general retail trade of the country, in twenty years. The results anticipated from the abundant crops have not been realized, and stocks purchased to supply wants have been absolutely unsalable, and moreover have had of necessity to be sacrificed. The shrinkage of resources during the past six months has undoubtedly, in the aggregate, been enormous, and has contributed to swell the figures of the failures for the past quarter. It may also be borne in mind that the constant extension of the operations of the Mercantile Agency, by the opening of new offices, etc., has a tendency to bring into its classification a smaller class of traders whose wants are purely local, thereby increasing the number reported, and that this also contributes naturally to swell the number of failures."

They give the following comparative figures. For the quarter ending March 31, 1877, there were reported 2,869 failures, with liabilities amounting to $54,538,070. For quarter ending March 31, 1878, the number of failures is put at 3,355, with $82,078,826 liabilities. They give also the following interesting classification:

States and Territories.	Qr. ending March 31, 1878. Fail-ur's	Qr. ending March 31, 1878. Amt. of liabilities.	Qr. ending March 31, 1877. Fail-ur's	Qr. ending March 31, 1877. Amt. of liabilities.
Eastern States...	539	$11,016,274	418	$[illegible]5,77[illegible],108
Middle States ...	950	32,274,606	918	23,30[illegible],354
Southern States..	483	11,690,029	384	6,[illegible],391
Western States...	1218	25,014,021	969	1[illegible],5[illegible]5,398
Pacific States and Territories.....	165	2,074,136	180	2,2[illegible]9,319
Total..........	3355	$82,078,826	2869	$54,538,070

Kimball, the church debt raiser was persuaded to attack the debt of a New York daily newspaper a few days ago, and he was thrown seven to eight. He sustained a sprained back and a fracture of the left clavicle. He says he is not a Samson.

"Hogarth would sketch any face that struck him on his finger nail." From which it may be inferred that he was never "struck" by the face of a lightning rod agent. He would have wanted a finger nail the size of a barn door to get in all the cheek."

The common council of Brooklyn recently spent $398.50 of the city's funds to bury one of their members, and "Puck" thinks this was a frightful extravagance. The tax-payers of some misgoverned cities would willingly pay $500 per member to have the entire common council laid away in the silent tomb.

For all diseases of the blood we do not know of any better remedy than Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VEGETINE
For Dropsy.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Oct. 19, 1877.
DR. H. R. STEVENS—
It is a pleasure to give my testimony to your valuable medicine. I was sick for a long time with *Dropsy*, under the doctor's care. He said it was Water between the Heart and Liver. I received no benefit until I commenced taking Vegetine; in fact, I was growing worse. I have tried many remedies; they did not help me. Vegetine is the medicine for *Dropsy*. I began to feel better after taking a few bottles. I have taken thirty bottles in all. I am perfectly well, never felt better. No one can feel more thankful than I do.
I am, dear sir, gratefully yours,
A. D. WHEELER.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE
For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.
ISLESBORO, ME., Dec. 28, 1877.
MR. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—I had a *cough* for eighteen years, when I commenced taking the Vegetine. I was very low; my system was debilitated by disease. I had the *Kidney Complaint* and was very nervous—cough bad, lungs sore. When I had taken one bottle I found it was helping me; it has helped my cough, and it strengthens me. I am now able to do my work. Never have found anything like the Vegetine. I know it is everything it is recommended to be.
MRS. A. J. PENDETON.

VEGETINE is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowels; quiets the nervous system; acts directly upon the secretions; and arouses the whole system to action.

VEGETINE
For Sick Headache.
EVANSVILLE, IND., Jan. 1, 1878.
MR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—I have used your Vegetine for *Sick Headache*, and been greatly benefitted thereby. I have every reason to believe it to be a good medicine.
Yours very respectfully,
MRS. JAMES CONNER,
411 Third St.

HEADACHE—There are various causes for headache, as derangement of the circulating system, of the digestive organs, of the nervous system, &c. Vegetine can be said to be a sure remedy for the many kinds of headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint, Nervousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Biliousness, &c. Try the Vegetine. You will never regret it.

VEGETINE.
Doctor's Report.
DR. CHAS. M. DUDDENHAUSEN, Apothecary.
Evansville, Ind.
The doctor writes: I have a large number of good customers who take Vegetine. They all speak well of it. I know it is a good *medicine* for the complaints for which it is recommended.
Dec. 27, 1877.
VEGETINE is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them nature's sweet sleep.

VEGETINE.
Doctor's Report.
H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.—
Dear Sir—We have been selling your valuable Vegetine for three years, and we find that it gives perfect satisfaction. We believe it to be the best blood purifier now sold. Very respectfully,
DR. J. E. BROWN & CO., *Druggists*,
Uniontown, Ky.
Vegetine has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE.
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.
Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

"Our Flag is still There."

ANOTHER TUMBLE
IN PRICES
AT
WHITE'S.
This week.

Table Linens, Towels & Napkins
At unheard of low prices.

11-4 Marseilles Counterpanes
Extra heavy, only $3, worth $5.

New stock of
DRESS GOODS,
Cheap!

1000 YDS. ORGANDIE LAWN,
Only 12½ cents.

Another bale of those extra
TOWELINGS,
6 cents.

Gents' Ladies' and Children's
Summer Underwear,
25 cents.

SUN UMBRELLAS,
Way down 50c. and upwards.

Special attention called to our stock of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
All new and at New York Prices.

Corsets, 35c. Corsets, 30c.
Corsets, 45c. Corsets, 75c.
Corsets, 95c.

Notions and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention, all at White's popular Prices.

CALL AND SEE!
Remember the Number,
15 East Front st,
The Sign of the Flag,
Jas. E. White.

In Bankruptcy: District of New Jersey, ss.
At Newark, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1878. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of [illegible] of Plainfield, in the county of Union and state of New Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
[illegible]
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.
[illegible]
my3w3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Dime Savings Institution
OF PLAINFIELD.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given to all concerned that the Chancellor of New Jersey, by his order dated May 1, 1878, has authorized this institution to receive special deposits, to be under his order and control, and to be kept separate and distinct from all other monies, and to be payable on demand, and to be invested in Government securities only.

This Institution is therefore ready to take such deposits according to said order; and such interest will be allowed on such deposits, semi-annually, on January and July 1st, as said Institution shall be able to pay thereon. No interest to be allowed on any such money withdrawn before January 1, 1879.

May 7, 1878.
E. W. RUNYON, Pres.
E. R. POPE, Sec.
my9m

CHAS. S. GUION,
DEALER IN
COAL AND WOOD
HAY, OATS AND FEED.
Office and Yard, Fourth Street, near Cherry Street.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
ap19v

SOMETHING NEW
IN
CHILDREN'S PICTURES
F. C. LANGHORNE,
Front St., Opp. Cherry.
Has just received from New York some new designs in Backgrounds, and is prepared to make pictures at the following low rates:
Imperials, - - - $5.00 per Doz.
Cartes de Visite, 2.50 per Doz.
Special Care Taken in Copying.
ALSO
Old Daguerreotypes Cleaned.
my9w4

Fleischman's
GENUINE
VIENNA BREAD!
BAKED BY
J. GEBHARD.
Fresh every day at 8 cents a loaf.
Also, every variety of
Bread, Breakfast Rolls, French Rolls, Tea Biscuits, etc.,
And all kinds of
CAKE.
J. GEBHARD,
West Front Street, opposite Demarest's Grocery.
ap25tf

NEW BAKERY!
J. WALKER
Begs most respectfully to inform the public of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened the store
Next Door to the Post Office,
FRONT ST.,
AS A
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,
Where may be always found a large stock of
FRESH BREAD, CAKE, PIES, &C.
Hot Rolls and Tea Biscuit
Every morning and evening.
ENGLISH BREAD & FRENCH BREAD,
Orders punctually and carefully attended to.
Plainfield, Nov. 20, 1877. n22tf

EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES
AT
BENJ. G. MEGIE'S
20 North Ave., Plainfield.
my2y

ALWAYS SELECT THE BEST.
WADSWORTH, MARTINEZ & LONGMAN

PURE PAINTS
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Is endorsed by every PRACTICAL PAINTER. COVERING CAPACITY & DURABILITY EXCEED ANY KNOWN PAINT. Buildings Painted with our Prepared Paints, if not satisfactory, will be Repainted at our Expense.
FOR SALE BY
A. SWALM,
PLAINFIELD, N. J. ap18m3

Dissolution of Copartnership.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Thomas Jennings and Wm. B. Jennings is this day dissolved. All bills due the old firm will be collected by Thomas Jennings. The business will be conducted as usual by Thomas Jennings.
THOMAS JENNINGS.
Plainfield, N. J., May 8, 1878.—my9w6

Dissolution of Copartnership.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Scribner & Thompson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm's name will be used in settlement of their business. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to settle promptly. The business will be conducted as usual by I. Scribner.
I. SCRIBNER,
J. M. THOMPSON.
Plainfield, N. J., April 22, 1878.—ap25t7

AGENTS WANTED
In every Village and Town in this County to introduce the best Washing Machine in existence, and known as
"The Robbins Little Washer."
Liberal inducements made to energetic and gentlemanly canvassers. Apply to
EDGAR G. BURNHAM,
166 E. Second St., Plainfield, N. J.
ap18m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEMAREST,
THE POPULAR
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCER,
GIVES
THE BEST GOODS
FOR
THE LEAST MONEY.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
GROCERIES
To Suit the Times!
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
34c. per Gallon.
JAVA COFFEE,
32c. per Pound.
MARACAIBO COFFEE,
28c. per Pound.
RIO COFFEE,
25c. per Pound.
Good Oolong Tea, 35c a pound.
Sugar-cured Hams, 10c. pound.
" Shoulders, 6c. pound.
Dried Apples, 7c. pound.
Dried Peaches 4 lbs. for 25c.
Whittaker Hams.
Sliced Corned Beef, 20c. pound.
ORANGE CO. BUTTER
of the choicest quality received fresh every Tuesday and Friday.
Sugars and Teas
Retailed at New York wholesale prices.
Clover and Timothy Seed,
Formosa Oolong Tea,
AT 60C.
Can't be beat! Try it!
Licensed to sell
ALES, WINES AND LIQUORS,
For Family and Medicinal Use.
P. M. DEMAREST,
Front St., nearly opposite Post Office.
PLAINFIELD N. J.

JUST RECEIVED!
A large Assortment of
SPRING and SUMMER
CLOTHS & CASSIMERES
Suitable for
MEN'S, YOUTH'S
&
BOYS'
CLOTHING
At prices never before so low.
All Wool Suits for Men, to Order, $15 to $25.
All Wool Suits for Men, Ready Made, $10.
All Wool Suits for Boys, Ready Made, $4 to $6.
All Wool Cassimere, per yard, 85 cents.
Union Cassimere, per yard, 18 to 50 cents.
Also a full line of Gents' and Boys'
FURNISHING GOODS.
JOHN H. FRENCH
NO. 19 CHERRY ST.

JOHN JELLIFF & CO
794 & 796 Broad St.,
NEWARK, N. J.
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE
Medieval & Queen Anne Styles,
And all the latest novelties at very low prices for CASH ONLY.
Parlor, Dining Room, and Chamber Furniture of every description.
Mantel and Pier Glasses.
UPHOLSTERY!
Cornices and Lambrequins,
Shades and Curtains,
Mattresses and Bedding.
Country Cottages furnished at short Notice.
Bedroom Sets from $20 upwards. Parlor Sets very cheap. [illegible] made to order from SPECIAL DESIGNS. mar14

U[illegible] [illegible] than at [illegible]; we will [illegible] made by the industrious. [illegible] wanted [illegible] the time. [illegible] Address TRUE & [illegible] Co., Augusta, Maine. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

Central Railroad
OF NEW JERSEY.
All Rail Line to Long Branch.
Passenger Station in New York, Foot of Liberty St.
Arrangement, commencing Nov. 26, 1877.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3:23, 5:53, 6:33, 6:58, 7:28, 7:58, 8:26, 8:50, 9:58, 11:34, A. M.; 1:25, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:21, 9:55, 10:25, 11:11, P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., at 6:30, 8:00, 8:15, 10:15, 11:30, A. M.; 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:15, 8:25, 9:30, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at 12:50, 7:10, 8:32, 9:20, 11:00, A. M.; 12:03, 1:37, 2:03, 4:08, 4:37, 5:07, 5:35, 5:48, 6:07, 6:58, 7:10, 8:00, 9:10, 10:15, P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5:53, 6:33, 7:58, 8:26, 8:50, 9:58, 11:34, A. M.; 1:25, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:21, P. M.

Leave Newark at 6:15, 8:00, 8:33, 10:30, 11:35, A. M.; 1:05, 1:35, 3:37, 4:10, 4:35, 5:36, 6:10, 6:15, P. M.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 7:38, 8:49, 9:47, 11:28, A. M.; 2:04, 5:05, 5:37, 6:03, 6:35, 7:07, 8:30, 9:38, P. M.

Leave Somerville at 6:30, 7:00, 8:06, 8:24, 9:30, 11:44 A. M.; 2:25, 3:25, 5:25, 9:33, 9:40, P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 7:38, 9:47, A. M.; 2:04, 5:05, 6:35, 9:38, P. M.

Leave Easton at 7:00, 9:40, A. M.; 1:00, 4:00, 6:15, P. M. In addition a train leaves Phillipsburg at 6:45, P. M., DAILY.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for New York at 3:23, 11:34, A. M.; 7:23, 10:25, P. M. For Dunellen and Bound Brook at 1:25, 10:41, A. M.; 6:35, P. M. For Somerville and Easton at 6:35, P. M.

Leave New York for Plainfield at 9:30, A. M.; 5:30, and 12:00, P. M.

Leave Easton for Plainfield at 9.40, A. M., and from Phillipsburg at 6:45, P. M.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

Train leaving Plainfield at 7:38, A. M., connects at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Elmira, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 9:47, A. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Scranton etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 2:04, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Tunkhannock, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 5.05, P. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere Mauch Chunk, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 6:35, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Elmira, etc.

LONG BRANCH DIVISION.

Trains leaving Plainfield at 7.58, 11:34, A. M.; 3:51, P. M., connect for Long Branch Division.

Leave Elizabethport for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt and Squan at 8:47, A. M.; 12:15, 4:29, 5:47, P. M.

Trains leaving Elizabethport at 8:47, A. M.; 12:15, 4:29, 5:44, P. M., connect at Matawan Junction for Freehold.

New York and Philadelphia—New Line.
Short Route to Trenton and Philadelphia.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia at 1:25, 7:38, 8:49, 10:20, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:18, 6:05, P. M.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton at 1:25, (except Monday) 7:38, 8:49, 10:20, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:18, 5:05, 6:05, P. M.

Passengers by the 6:05, P. M., train change cars at Bound Brook.

RETURNING.

Leave Station, Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 12:05, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30, A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, P. M.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Sts., at 1:20, (except Monday) 6:35, 8:05, 10:20, A. M.; 12:15, 2:15, 4:10, 6:15, P. M.

Passengers by 7:30, A. M., train from Philadelphia change cars at Bound Brook.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton and Philadelphia at 1:25, 10:41, A. M.; 6:35, P. M.

Leave Station Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 12:05, 9:30, A. M.; 5:30, P. M.

Leave Trenton at 1:20, 10:20, A. M.; 6:10, P. M.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

American Newspaper Directory
—1878.—
TENTH ANNUAL VOLUME NOW READY.
388 pages. Price 50 cents. Free by mail. Contains the names and circulations of all newspapers, and a Gazetteer of the towns in which they are published. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos, cost $1,600, only $425. Superb Grand Square Pianos, cost $1100, only $255. Elegant Upright Pianos, cost $800, only $155. New Style Upright Pianos, $112.50. Organs $35. Organs 12 stops, $72.50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost $390, only $115. Elegant $375 Mirror Top Organ, only $105. Tremendous sacrifice to close out present stock. New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs, SENT FREE. Please address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. ORGAN

I CURE FITS!!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I am a regular physician and have made the disease of
FITS EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS
a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure from me. Send to me for a Treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give express and post-office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

40 MIXED CARDS, with name 10c. Agents' outfit 10c. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

25 Fancy Cards, Snowflake, Damask, Assorted, 25 styles with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

KILL
The Potato Bug
WITH
F. W. DEVOE & CO'S PARIS GREEN
For circulars how to use address cor. Fulton and William Sts., New York. Manufacturers of White Lead, Colors, Varnishes, Oils and Paints READY FOR USE.

30 Mixed Cards, Snowflake, Damask, &c., no 2 alike, with name, 10 cents. J. MINKLER & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

WANTED GOOD MEN to represent the American Newspaper Union List of Co-operative Newspapers and canvass for advertisements in the vicinity of their own homes. To proper persons will allow a liberal commission, and advance a regular weekly payment on account. Address, with references, BEALS & FOSTER, General Agents American Newspaper Union, No. 10 Spruce street, New York.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To William L. Pomeroy and John F. Plummer:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Charles Hyde is complainant and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the twenty-seventh day of May next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage made by Florence Schetter and wife to Charles Hyde on lands in the City of Plainfield, dated December 1, 1875; and you, William L. Pomeroy and John F. Plummer, are made defendants because you hold incumbrances on said lands.

Dated March 26, 1878.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
Sol'r of Complainant,
Plainfield, N. J.
ap1w6

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Anna M. Holmes:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein James M. Hand is complainant, and John B. Holmes and Anna M., his wife, and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the twenty-seventh day of May next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by John B. Holmes and wife to James M. Hand, on lands in the township of Warren—now North Plainfield—in the county of Somerset, dated May 6, 1872; and you are made a defendant because you are the wife of said John B. Holmes, the defendant, and may claim an inchoate right of dower in said premises.

Dated March 26th, 1878.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
Sol'r of the Complainant,
Plainfield, N. J.
ap1w6

UNION COUNTY, SURROGATE'S OFFICE.
February 20th, 1878.

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Robert Freeman, Alanson J. Fox and Joseph B. Coward, Executors of Elizabeth A. Freeman, deceased.

On application of the above-named executors it is ordered that said executors give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order, within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Union, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the Central New Jersey Times for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said executors.

mar7m3

JAS. J. GERBER, Surrogate.

FOR SALE.

Tall trees of all kinds of wood that grow in this part of the country, from 20 to 90 ft. 6 in. at top, and straight, for piles, telegraph, flagstaffs, etc.; plank of all sorts for house trimmings, carriage or bridge builders; sawed and split posts, all sizes and lengths, of locust, oak, chestnut, etc.; sled runners, stone-boat plank; locust timber, from 4 to 28 inches in diameter, 78 ft. long; 10,000 posts and rails; cord wood, any quantity, at home or delivered, from $1.50 to $8 per cord; ornamental trees, grand, from 4 to 12 ft. high, at half price; vinegar by the gallon or barrel, from pure cider, from 3 to 40 years old, for cash or approved paper.

N. B. One 4-seat carriage for sale or exchange for a small one.

ROBT. C. VAIL.
Walnut Hill, half way from Plainfield to Rahway.
[illegible]

Central New Jersey Times.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

PLAINFIELD POST-OFFICE.

MAIL ARRIVES.

NORTH & EAST—7:38, A. M.
SOUTH—7:28, A. M., 5:05, P. M.
EAST—2:44, 5:05, 6:35, P. M.
WEST—8:30, A. M., 5:50, P. M.

MAIL CLOSES.

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH—8:15, A. M.
EAST—11, A. M., 2, P. M.
EAST & SOUTH—5:00 P. M.
WEST—7, A. M., 4:30, P. M.

Mail for WARRENVILLE, N. J., closes at 2, P. M., Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Post-Office opens at 7, A. M., closes at 7:30, P. M.—Saturdays at 8, P. M.

Orrin E. Runyon will act as Collector for this office for the present. A prompt response to his calls will be highly appreciated by

RUNYON & LEONARD, Proprietors.

—We shall commence in June to publish the hotel arrivals.

—Deposits are gradually finding their way back to the Dime Savings Bank.

—Flower beds about the city are being robbed of their plants. Look out for thieves.

—Beware of drunken drivers. One of this class made trouble on Front street last Friday.

—It is said that the Grand Jury of our county found fifty bills of indictment. This completed their business.

—The Industrial School closed its exercises last Saturday. Its yearly report will appear next week.

—The Board of Education had a short session on Monday evening as no important business came before it.

—Divine service in the Church of the Holy Cross on Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock.

—Straw goods in a boundless variety will be found at Vermeule's. His announcement will be made next week.

—H. P. Reynolds was summoned to Concord, Mass. last Saturday by the sudden illness of his mother who is not expected to recover.

—Mr. Clark Evans is expecting to spend two years in Germany in perfecting his musical education. He will sail on the 27th of June.

—A good story is told on our first page by the County Collector. Every woman should read it carefully if she would be posted on the affairs of the county.

—Dr. Frank Wells is building a dwelling house on Central avenue, adjoining the parsonage of the Seventh Day Baptist church.

—Mr. James Brand has recently sold his French roof dwelling on the corner of Central avenue and Third street to a Mr. Schofield.

—Miss Mary L. Runyon, the elocutionist, and daughter of Judge Runyon, has been engaged to sing as alto in the Crescent avenue church quartette choir.

—The Crescents, of this city, played the Staten Island boys last Saturday, on the grounds of the latter, and came home with a score of 13 to 6 in favor of the Staten Island club.

—Look out for your door mats these days just before night time, and take them in for protection and further use. Some people, by neglecting this precaution, are without any such necessary convenience.

—The Plainfield Amateur Orchestra are expected to perform at the Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival of the Congregational Sunday School, Friday evening, with their full number.

—We are pleased to announce that Principal Gross has been able to appear at the Public School again, if only long enough to pay his respects to the pupils. We wish him a speedy and complete recovery.

—An alarm of fire was given last Friday evening calling out the fire department. After proceeding a short distance down Park avenue they returned home satisfied that the alarm was false.

—The currant worm is already making great havoc in the gardens about here. The struggle for existence on the part of all kinds of vegetation is going on pretty lively just now.

—Mrs. Pagels-Collier is now dividing her time on Sunday between the First Presbyterian church choir and that of the Congregational church. She sings for the former church in the morning and for the latter in the evening.

—The strawberry festival announced to occur at No. 18 West Front street the latter part of this week, is to be all that a festival of the kind ought to be. "Other attractions" are suggested in the advertisement, and they mean something good, we are safe in saying.

—Rev. J. H. Myers, D. D., formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian church in this city, represented the St. John's (Fla.) Presbytery in the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church which held its meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, last week.

—Last week the attendance of the North Plainfield Public School was 324. The examination for the month of May will be held next week. Immediately after this the pupils will begin to review their year's work preparatory to passing the final examination the last of June.

—One of the sensations of the season in our city is the proposed organization of a new amateur base-ball club to be known as "The Lively Turtles" and to be composed of heavy weights. Their first appearance before the public is being arranged for Decoration day.

—Disreputable people are always hoping to make themselves appear respectable by trying to drag down decent people to their level. The conduct of the rum element in our city at the present time is an illustration in point.

—Boynton Beach, at Woodbridge, N. J., is growing in popularity. Last season there were 20,000 visitors. No intoxicating drinks are sold on or near the grounds and perfect order is always maintained. As it is only 11 miles from here it will be found a very desirable resort for for family or school pic-nic parties.

—The projected stores on Front street are not to be built at present. The cellar walls will be put up and the first floor beams laid, and then the work will be suspended. But even this is better than to have the old church remain on the spot.

—It is with pleasure we announce in our advertising columns a lecture to be delivered in this city by Robert Voorhees, Esq. Mr. Voorhees is one of the most entertaining speakers of the day, and those who have once listened to his glowing words will not miss the opportunity to hear him again.

—What will be done by the Council about Rafferty's illegal license? We have taken the pains to investigate the facts, and have shown the Council wherein the license conflicts with the ordinance. The Mayor has been convinced of its illegal nature and refused to sign the license. If a city government has no respect for law how long will the people respect it?

—The little fellows who entered Mr. Chamberlain's empty house on the corner of fifth and new streets, as reported at the time in our columns, have been indicted by the Grand Jury. It seems rather severe treatment, perhaps, but their punishment is nevertheless needed as a warning to a class of bad boys, who will be a troublesome element in our city if not speedily intimidated.

—On and after June 1st clergymen will be required to return marriage certificates to the proper authorities within thirty days after the ceremony, under a penalty of $50 for every omission. Physicians are also compelled to make a return of all births within thirty days, under a similar penalty. Certificates of death must also be furnished by physicians, coroners and undertakers.

—The eyes of the surrounding world are upon our city, and the examples that we set are carefully scrutinized. Our late pew rent suit has caught the attention of the Somerset *Gazette*, which concludes an editorial on the subject with the following paragraph:

The jury came to the sage conclusion that *no value* had been given for the note, and hence gave a verdict *for the defendant!* We live, indeed, in strange times. Not the least late strange thing in this state is the precedent established by this jury at Plainfield.

—The effort to get Councilmen Pettibone and Simpson indicted by the Grand Jury for violating the law preventing city officers from furnishing supplies to the city, or being a party to a contract in which the city is interested, was unsuccessful. No bill was found, and the injury attempted upon the reputation of the gentlemen named was not inflicted. Now we are ready for the next job to be put up on other respectable citizens. The men who are doing this kind of thing are very properly working in the dark. It is quite in keeping with their acts that they do not care to be known.

—Dr. Abraham Coles, of Newark, or, as we might say, of Scotch Plains, where he has a beautiful country seat, read a very interesting essay before the Woman's Temperance Union, of this place, some time ago. Through Dr. Vincent's kindness it has been published in pamphlet form, and is now ready for distribution. The subject of the essay is "Wine in the Word; or An Inquiry concerning the Wine Christ made." The discussion will be found decidedly fresh and entertaining, even by those who may differ from the author, who contends vigorously against the view that the wine Christ made was fermented and intoxicating. Apart from the special object of the paper, it is an excellent temperance document; and coming from the pen of so eminent a physician as Dr. Coles, it must have a wide influence.

Topics for Prize Essays.

The following subjects for the Brown prize in English composition were announced last week: Signal Service, Tapestry, Objects of Art, A Peep into the Mail Bag, Shopping, Echoes, Scenes from my Window, Gates, Character of Portia, Heroes of the Crusades. Books of reference may be consulted for facts; full credit must be given for any quotation; no assistance in material or correction is allowed, as the composition is to be the result of the pupil's unaided work. The essays are to be handed in by June 3.

Mrs. Jarley in Town.

An exhibition of Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works takes place this (Wednesday) evening at Laing's Hall. No doubt it will be a very enjoyable affair. It is gotten up by a number of our best citizens, who always do such things well. After the performance an opportunity will be offered those present to partake of refreshments in the dining-room adjoining. A good time is anticipated. Our paper is out in time this (Wednesday) afternoon to apprise many of this pleasant entertainment.

Sunday Meetings of the Holly Tree Inn.

The last Sunday afternoon meeting for the season at the Holly Tree Inn will be held next Sunday, May 26. The meetings have been sustained for eight months with undiminished interest; nearly all our pastors have taken part in them, and the attendance has always been good, often crowded. They are suspended now that they may not interfere with the outdoor services to be held during the summer under the direction of the Y. M. C. A. This last meeting will be one of peculiar interest. It will be a praise meeting, a thanksgiving service, and the many kind friends of the Holly Tree Inn are invited to be present at 4½ o'clock.

Reduced Excursion Fares June First.

Some time since we called the attention of the Railroad company to the desirability of reducing the excursion fares to New York. The matter has been urged until the Company has decided upon slight changes, some of which are as follows:

From Plainfield	to New York	$1.10
"	" Elizabeth	.35
"	" Newark	.80
"	" Bergen Point	.75
"	" Roselle	.45
"	" Bound Brook	.25
"	" Somerville	.55
"	" Flemington	1.25
"	" White House	.95
"	" Annandale	1.25
"	" German Valley	1.85
"	" Junction	1.54
"	" Easton	2.30

Charity.

A magical seance, and slight of hand performance will be given on the evening of the 29th at Assembly Hall for the benefit of the Children's Home, and as the object is most worthy and the charity most deserving, it is hoped that our citizens will liberally respond. The gentleman who has so kindly volunteered for the occasion is a New York amateur who has on many previous occasions given his service for charity and received most flattering applause from large and distinguished audiences and we can safely predict a performance of no mean pretentions. And as the interest felt in its success by the lady managers is very great, and the little institution is so needy and so useful in our city, a large audience will be looked for. Tickets can be had at the residences of the lady managers and at the drug stores in the city. They have been placed at the reasonable price of fifty cents.

—Mark Twain left the country in order to find a quiet place where he could write undisturbed. A wag says that he need not have left the country to find such a place, for he could find it by going into any store that does not advertise.

A NEW TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Formal Organization of the Union County Temperance Alliance—Systematic Work Proposed—The County to be Educated in Temperance Principles.

An important Temperance convention was held in Plainfield last Thursday. Barring some infelicities in arranging for the conference, the meetings were a success, and the Convention will mark a new era in the Temperance work of this County.

The State Alliance is doing a good work, but it is now proposed to have auxiliary Alliances in every county in the state which shall so sub divide their work that in every town and hamlet there shall be persistent and continuous efforts made to inform every man, woman and child on the subject of Temperance. If the plan is judiciously carried out, and such men and women are secured to carry on this work of education as the people confide in and respect, its success is assured. But it too often happens that persons step into prominence in the Temperance work who, by some peculiarity or other which injures their influence, are entirely unfitted for the place they seek to fill, and become a dead weight to the cause.

The Convention was of sufficient importance to demand and extended notice.

The Alliance assembled in the M. E. church at 10 A. M., with Rev. C. E. Little of Elizabeth, President.

After devotional exercises, the chairman stated the object of the meeting and introduced Rev. Mr. Day, who made an address of welcome to the delegates.

Rev. N. VanZant of Elizabeth, gave a history of the movement to organize the Union County Alliance, stating that its object was to co-operate with the State Temperance Alliance, being auxiliary to it.

Visiting friends were introduced and participated in the exercises.

Reports of the work done and the condition of the liquor traffic in different parts of the county were then made. It appears that there are 106 licensed places in Elizabeth—70 licenses granted in three months—29 granted last Wednesday.—These figures were taken from the clerk's office. A police officer thought there were none of this number who did not sell liquor on the Sabbath; 200 men seen going in and coming out of one saloon on a certain Sunday, and the keeper took oath at the court that he did *not* sell on the Sabbath, and was cleared. According to statement of the mayor $2,000 was spent daily for liquor in Elizabeth. Reports from other parts of the county showed in a more or less degree the same state of affairs.

Plainfield reported a sad condition of affairs. The Council, it was said, licenses everything that comes along—no matter about paupers and drunkards. There have been $3,700 paid for licenses. One year we are temperance and the next year we go in for license. There are 12 saloons and 3 hotels licensed, and about 40 unlicensed places. Both parties largely controlled by the rum power, and this makes us, who have believed that the Republican party was pure and upright, feel bad to see it under the dominion of rum in Plainfield.

There are 249 hotels in the county, as reported, and some parts yet to hear from and in addition there are many groceries where liquor is sold. An examination of the assessor's books showed few groceries and considerable rum sold.

Various committees were appointed and the Convention adjourned until 2 P. M. The delegates were entertained at the Holly Tree Inn in a bountiful manner.

AFTERNOON.

After the devotional exercises the chairman of the committee on organization reported the officers selected.

Rev. Thos. Heywood spoke of the importance of an organization of temperance workers in Union county. He had noticed nowhere such a disregard of law and decency as he had observed in Union county. He had thought the atmosphere of Plainfield was better and purer, but he had come to the conclusion, after hearing the reports, that all were tarred with the same brush.

Rev. Dr. Aikman of Madison, President of the State Temperance Alliance, then addressed the meeting. He had lived [illegible] years in Elizabeth, and took that place for illustration. The city debt was [illegible] millions. The money paid for liquor $2,000 per day, would in 7 years pay the debt. Carrying out the illustration on that basis of population there would be spent in New Jersey in one year $28,000,000, and in the United States $700,000,000. The loss of time and labor added to this enormous sum would swell it immensely. To stop this tremendous waste of time and money the public sentiment must be educated in temperance principles. We despise a man who issues counterfeit money, but rum-selling is a greater crime in the sight of God, and should be in the sight of men. In Maine temperance principles succeed because the public sentiment is educated up to the point that liquor selling is as much a crime, and is condemned as much as counterfeiting or keeping houses of prostitution. In our legislature a year or two ago, when the petition of the temperance men of the State was presented to it, the representative of Union county, Mr. Egan, contemptuously moved that it be laid on the table, and it was so done. We should instruct him, and other legislators like him, to be well-mannered if not well-principled. Christian sentiment is a power which, if planted on any moral question, must be respected. In New Jersey there are 200,000 church members and 15,000 ministers, counting only protestants—a mighty power for good. He stated the purpose to organize county alliances, and gave an outline of the means by which the temperance work may be made more effective, and the talent utilized. By the plan proposed the work may be carried on with very little expense. He was not in favor of a third party, but did not propose to do away with political action. He would give politicians to understand that the safest way for them was to espouse temperance principles. He referred to the law recently passed giving to cities of a certain population an excise board for license drunkard-making, and the motion of a senator that a new state prison be built. (An illustration of cause and effect.)

A vote of thanks was tendered the speaker for his address.

Other remarks followed from the Rev. Messrs. Heywood and Little.

Rev. S. Parsons, of Staten Island, followed in an account of the work there.—He had got out of the Book of Resolutions into the Book of Acts. He thought the rum-sellers occupied the same position in society that the Philistines sustained to the Israelites. It was only by vigilant watching and effort that their inroads were prevented. He showed what persistent, determined action in the matter before excise boards and the courts would do to create public sentiment, by bringing out before the people the facts ascertained thereby. He gave his experience in the matter, which spoke well for his perseverance, and which was crowned with such degree of success that it should encourage similar effort in all temperance workers. He advised all to go to work and success could not but follow.

Mr. Woodruff, of Elizabeth, followed Mr. Parsons, who in turn was followed by Rev. Dr. Maxson.

Strong resolutions were then adopted: Alliance then adjourned to meet at 7:45 P. M.

EVENING.

After devotional exercises, the chairman, Rev. Mr. Little, introduced Rev. W. H. Gill, of Westfield, who made an interesting address, the subject of which was "Temperance Sentiment."

Coming, as he did, said he, from a locality (Pittsburgh, Pa.) where temperance work has been carried on most earnestly and successfully, he felt that he could bear words of greeting from Alleghany county to Union county. The temperance work is the pioneer of the Gospel work, and one could not be separated from the other. The enterprise was one which contributed to the thinning of jails, prisons and reformatory institutions, and to the filling up of educational institutions and advancing the industries of the land. It has raised the fallen to positions of respectability and trust—it has given new life to the dead. He spoke of the variety of sentiments on the temperance question, but there was one sentiment in which all could agree, viz.: That intemperance was an evil, an evil only, and that continually. If one thought moral suasion was right, be fully persuaded that it was right; if legal suasion was right, be fully persuaded as to that; but don't say that because others do not think just as you do that they are not advocates of temperance. The war must be continuous. The battle will last until the Millennium. The manufacture and use of intoxicants would continue to exist. So long as the dram-shops are on every hand tempting the young and unwary—so long as the country receives the blood-money obtained from licensing these places, so long will intemperance prevail. Fruit can not be gathered immediately after sowing the seed, so we must not be discouraged if we do not immediately see the results of our efforts. The sentiment in regard to reclaiming the fallen should be one of love, encouragement, sympathy, charity, prayer and help. In the English Parliament it was once proposed to appoint a commission to inquire into the causes of drunkenness. A member arose and said it was a most senseless committee, for it was easy to see that drunkenness was caused by drinking intoxicants, and if persons would stop drinking there would be no drunkenness. We needed the sentiment of Paul who said, "if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." As Christ gave himself for us, so we should deny ourselves, if need be, for the good of our fellow-creatures. In England a large building was in flames. It was supposed that all who were in it had escaped, when lo! five men were heard on the highest point of the house shouting for help. The longest ladder on the ground was brought—it was too short. A fireman seized another, and mounting to the top of the first, held it there, but still it did not reach the imperilled men. Raising it he placed it upon his shoulders, and it reached them. "Come down over me!" he shouted; and thus they were saved.—We must do something if we would save any one. We must add our length to the ladder—our influence and example to carry on the good cause. His address was listened to with intense interest.

Mr. Little thought it would be well to let the audience rest awhile between the addresses, and did not know of a better way to rest than to take up a collection, which was done, after which "Rescue the Perishing" was sung.

Rev. Wm. Rollinson, of Rahway, was then introduced. His address was a Scriptural view of total abstinence—the way in which God regards the liquor business.

It is a pleasant sight to see a company of men, said he, in uniform, with drums beating and flags flying, start away for the seat of war. But let one go over the field after a battle has been fought and witness the ruin, misery, wretchedness and death wrought, and he would say that war was a dreadful thing. So with the beginning of the drunkard's course: It was enjoyable—the gilded saloon, the laughter, the enticing draught, at the beginning: but when we consider the terrible end of that beginning we could see only evil. He could not find in the Bible anything that prohibited a moderate use of intoxicating beverages. If called upon to defend total abstinence, in so many words, from the Scriptures, he could not do it. He did not say, and never had said, that the simple act of drinking intoxicating drinks was a sin, *considered solely without reference to its results.* When a practice was beneficial in its results it was right to commend it; when the results of any practice was injurious and productive of evil then it was sinful, and should be condemned. The Jewish priests were commanded, on penalty of death, not to use wine when in the service of the altar. For those who desired to consecrate themselves more fully to the service of God, the order of Nazarites was instituted, and they were not to use wine. The Rechabites was the first total abstinence society of which we have any record, and as their conduct received the special commendation and blessing of God, it was not difficult to perceive how He regarded total abstinence. And though it was not specifically enjoined in the Word of God, yet it was a principle upon which He had set His seal of approbation. An alderman of the city of Rahway justified the use of liquor by the passage "wine which cheereth God and man," in the parable of the trees seeking a king to rule over them.—He thought men must be hard-pressed for an argument to use the *imaginary language of a grapevine* to support it. He referred to other passages of Scripture and showed the fallacy of any argument based upon them in support of the use of intoxicants.

Owing to the lateness of the hour Mr. Rollinson's address was very much abridged. At its conclusion the meeting adjourned with singing the doxology, and benediction by Dr. Smith.

The Y. M. C. A.

Gave an unusually pleasant entertainment on Tuesday evening. The rooms were crowded and every available space where a human being could be packed was occupied. The occasion of the crowd was the expectation of hearing Dr. James Farley of Brooklyn read. Glowing accounts of his pleasant gifts had reached Plainfield through some of his friends. The audience were not disappointed. At the close of the entertainment the number of these enthusiastic friends had been increased by just so many as there were people in the hall. The Dr. has a good presence, a manly and striking face, and a rich, sweet, powerful and well-trained voice. His first selection was a poem called "Brush-wood," by T. Buchanan Read, which displayed to advantage the modulations and sympathetic quality of his voice and its sonorous strength in heroic passages. The rest of his selections were all dialect pieces. "The Bar-Tender's Story," from Love among the Gamins, by Mr. D. L. Proudfit, was effectively rendered and greeted with an enthusiastic *encore*. The next was a poem in the Yorkshire dialect called "Correct Card," a racing idyl which was given with all the dash and spirit and pathos of a steeple chase with a catastrophy at the end. In conclusion he read a very amusing little poem written for him by Scribner's charming delineator of the plantation darkey, Mr. Irwin Russell. The Doctor's rendering of the negro dialect was inimitable, and the verses being full of the good natured drollery and superstition of the typical "Uncle Nick," completed the Doctor's triumph and left every one of his hearers impressed with the imperative necessity of hearing him again whenever occasion offers.

Plainfield's amateur orchestra assisted, under the direction of Mr. Clark Evans, and made some charming music. Two professional gentlemen from Brooklyn, whose names we cannot give, as there were no printed programs, also served to make the entertainment more delightfully complete, one playing the flute, the other the piano, and both with skill, to the evident delectation of the audience as evidenced by hearty applause.

Athletic Notes.

—E. C. La Montagne is the champion 100-yard dash man of the N. Y. A. C.

—Dan O'Leary, the pedestrian, returned to his home in Chicago from England last week.

—The N. Y. A. C. hold their ninth annual spring meeting at Mott Haven next Thursday afternoon, May 30.

—Harriman and Guyon are matched for a 36-hour walk at Chicago, to come off on the 9th and 10th of next August.

—Junker, a London amateur, won a 180-yard handicap from the scratch, in 18 1-5s, in the recent London Athletic Club sports.

—The athletes of the P. A. C. are in training. They are waiting for the completion of their park before making any prominent records.

—There will be an athletic tournament on June 1st, at Washington Park, N. Y., for the benefit of Jack Goulding. Mr. G. has done considerable for N. Y. amateurs, and they intend to do something for him now to show their appreciation of his services.

—Charles A. Harriman, of Haverhill, Mass., won the 36-hour walk for professionals at the American Institute last week. He covered 160 miles in 34h., 26m., 14s. The 24-hour walk, for amateurs, was won by Geo. B. Gillie, of the S. A. A. C. He walked 108 5-9 miles in 32h., 4m.

—The ball nine of the P. A. C. played a game with a picked nine last Saturday afternoon on the Eighth street grounds. Several of the members appeared in their new suits, which are very pretty. The playing of Barker and Freeman, first and second basemen of the picked nine, occasioned considerable attention. The Athletic nine are getting into good practice, and some fine playing may be witnessed this season. They were victorious in the above game by a score of 13 to 2.

—COLLIER, the Plainfield jeweller, No. 3 Cherry st., makes a specialty of the repairing of French clocks. The following persons have had that class of work done, and have kindly consented to allow their names to be used as references:

Mr. J. Hervey Ackerman,	Seventh street.
Mr. T. C. Aldrich,	Second "
" A. C. Baldwin,	Park House.
" J. P. Badger,	Fifth street.
" G. B. Brown,	Union avenue.
Rev. John C. Bliss,	Front street.
Mrs Canfield,	Grove "
Mr. J. N. Davis,	Union "
" A. B. Dunlap,	Netherwood.
" John H. Evans,	Plainfield avenue.
" E. A. Faber,	Rockview "
Dr. C. A. Hart,	Crescent "
Mr. Samuel Hudson,	Somerset street.
" T. S. Hunn,	No. 7 3d Place.
" E. P. Hanson,	Ninth street.
" Wm. P. Humbert,	Central avenue.
Mrs. Janes,	First Place.
Mr. W. L. Jones,	Cherry street.
" Herbert Ketcham,	Fifth street.
" Geo. Lewis,	Somerset "
" Washington Lithgow,	No. 8 Second Place.
" C. L. Lockwood,	Cherry street.
" Geo. Lissignolo,	Front "
" L. Myers,	" "
" James Merritt,	Kensington avenue.
" H. O. Newhall,	Seventh street.
" S. A. Potter,	Washington Park.
" A. D. Shepard,	Front street.
" I. D. Stevens,	" "
" D. A. Sayer,	Liberty "
Mrs. T. B. Stillman,	Central avenue.
Mr. C. F. Ross,	Fifth street.
" Wm. Taylor,	No. 16 E. Sixth "
" C. E. Townsend,	Washington Park.
" D. O. Wotherspoon,	Front street.
Mrs. A. C. Ward,	Fanwood.
Mr. John W. Handren,	Dunellen.

my23w4

Local Miscellany.

To The Public.

There have been complaints made to me by my customers on account of irregularities on the part of one of my employees John Donald who serves my patrons with milk on one route. It has been discovered that the milk sold has been watered. On account of this discovery I have discharged the said driver on that milk route and will see from henceforth that my customers will be served with pure milk.

JOHN E. DOWLEY. my23w4

Have you seen Whitney's organdies, new spring styles?

PIANO TUNING.—D. P. De La Rue will visit Plainfield as often as his services are required for the purpose of tuning and repairing Pianos. Orders may be left at the TIMES office.

Go to Whitney's and buy figured piques for 10c. per yard.

DENTON, the Nurseryman and Florist, gives to each purchaser of five dollars worth of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, 18 fine Verbenas, or 3 hardy Shrubs, or 6 good Grapevines.

Mrs. S. C. Conklin has a fine lot of Millinery Goods in all the new styles. Also, Flowers Silks and Ribbons, all at New York prices. ap25tf

At Whitney's may be found a fine line of colored trimming silks.

Look at those 90c. Wamsutta muslin shirts all finished, at Laing's, Cherry st. my9tf

A new stock of hats lower than ever at Laing's. my9tf

A new lot of dress linens at marvelous low prices at Whitney's.

100,000, 100,000, 100,000—We have given the Nitrous Oxide Gas (our own invention) to over 100,000 patients, for the painless extraction of teeth, without a single accident. Children can take it as well as adults. Headquarters, Colton Dental Association, 19 Cooper Institute, N. Y.

Whitney offers excellent, all-wool cassimeres for 75c. and $1.

The time has come when you can get a fine linen bosom and Wamsutta muslin shirt for 90c. at Laing's, Cherry st. my9tf

Splendid cottonades for 25c. at Whitney's—a bargain.

No wood used in bale Hay, at L. B. Boice's Somerset street.

Entire new stock of Furnishing Goods, ties, suspenders, &c., at Laing's, Cherry street. my9tf

A complete assortment of gents' fancy hosiery at Whitney's.

DRAKE, the Tailor, may be found on Cherry St. near Front St., where he is prepared with increased facilities to serve his old patrons. Expenses light and prices correspondingly low. s28

Bale Hay, free from dust and dirt, baled by hand power, without wood, at L. B. Boice's Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

Look at Whitney's parasols before you purchase elsewhere.

Men's white dress shirts, also night shirts to order, at E. M. Laing's, No. 5 Cherry street. my9tf

Ladies' hemstitched handkerchiefs, all linen, for 12½c. at Whitney's.

The best Timothy Hay in Plainfield is now being baled by L. B. Boice, Somerset street. The dust and dirt is thoroughly taken out and the hay pressed by hand power.

Two car loads of A No. 1 tip top heavy Western oats just received by L. B. Boice, Somerset street, North Plainfield.

It is an unquestionable fact that Whitney keeps the finest and cheapest line of children's hosiery in the city.

Artists materials at Swains, Front St.

Just received, one ton of Lump Salt for Horses, at L. B. Boice's, Somerset street. Three cents a pound.

Picture Frames, Looking Glasses, Cornices, Brackets, Passeportouts, etc. large assortment at Swain's, 43 West Front St.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN POST OFFICE May 22, 1878.

[illegible]

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. W. VAIL, P. M.

DIED.

LANE.—In this city, May 21, 1878, of pneumonia, Sarah E. Lane, (colored), aged 16 years.

DAVID LEESON, UNDERTAKER, Holds himself ready to wait on the public any hour of the day or night. Has the most modern improvements in Corpse-preservers and Hearses. An elegant new Child's Hearse used in connection with the burial of children. Coaches furnished if desired. Charges made satisfactory to all parties. Residence and office Front St., 2 doors north of Pope & Whitney's Dry Goods Store, Plainfield, N. J. f17

ALEX. M. RUNYON, UNDERTAKER. Somerset St., cor. Front. Residence 75 Front Street, opposite Peck's, PLAINFIELD, N. J. Hearse, attendance, &c., all hours, day or night. Prices low in all cases. 15iy

THE PLAINFIELD ACADEMY, Boys Prepared for Business and for College. A promising class will begin the study of the Classics the coming school year with a view of preparing for College. A limited number of boys can be prepared, the coming vacation, to enter the school advantageously the coming school year. For particulars address JAMES LYON, Principal. Plainfield Ave., near Front St. 15myly

SCHOOL OF ART. MISS ELLA V. THORN Has opened an Art School in the parlors of Flagg's Building, located on North Av., giving instruction in CRAYON DRAWING AND PORTRAITURE. The school will be open every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Criticisms from 9 to 10:30 a. m., and from 4 to 5:30 p. m. Method of teaching similar to that of the Academy of Design and Cooper Institute. Terms $10 for 10 weeks. For further information inquire of Ella V. Thorn, cor. Madison Ave and 5th St. my2m

LECTURE BY ROBERT VOORHEES, Esq., ON "The Dignity of Labor," IN THE Congregational Church, ON Thursday Evening, May 30th. Admission 25 Cts. Reserved Seats 50 Cts. To be had at the Drug Store of W. H. VOORHEES.

AUCTION. T. J. Gillies, Auct'r, will sell on THURSDAY, MAY 23, At 2 o'clock, P. M., AT LAING'S HALL, FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C. 1 Parlor Suit in rep, 1 Sofa in haircloth, 1 Turkish Lounge in rep, 1 Cottage Bedroom Suit, Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Washstands, Lounges, Clocks, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Shades, Refrigerator, Crockery, Glassware, Tubs, Benches, Stoves, &c. TERMS CASH.

A CARD. W. H. SEBRING announces that he is now prepared to take orders for FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS at reduced prices, using the very best material, with a 3 or 4-ply all linen bosom, *extra quality*. Workmanship, quality and fit guaranteed. No gentleman obliged to accept any unless entirely satisfactory. Orders received at Vanderbeek's Music Store. Gentlemen not finding it convenient to call will be waited upon at their residence or place of business. W. H. SEBRING, Manufacturer, Plainfield, N. J. 21fly

LOT $600. On Jackson Ave., near Somerset St. 50 feet front by 160 feet deep. Terms easy. ALEX. B. BUTTS, Attorney at Law, Front St., Opposite Cherry St., Plainfield, N. J.

The Congregational SUNDAY SCHOOL WILL HOLD AN ICE CREAM AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL, WITH OTHER ATTRACTIONS, In the building formerly occupied by Oliver Runyon, No. 18 West Front St., On the evenings of the 23d and 24th inst., And the AFTERNOON of the 24th. ADMISSION - - - - - 10c. my16w2

TO LET. A desirable Residence, containing 11 rooms, on Front St., next to Dr. South's. Three minutes' walk from Depot. Rent low. Apply to C. O. MEEKER, Ex'r. my2tf

BRICK HOUSE TO LET. With 11 rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood, and only four blocks from the depot. Inquire of W. J. LEONARD, Times Office.

FOR SALE AND TO LET. Houses of all sizes. Furnished houses to let. Lots for sale and money loaned to build. Address EVAN JONES, Park House, Plainfield. 22tf

A HORSE FOR SALE. Bay, sound, strong, gentle, good looking, sixteen hands. Also, a buggy, sulky, harness, etc. Will be sold cheap. Address P. O. Box 149, Plainfield, N. J. ap11tf

FOR SALE. Four Counter Tables suitable for stores. Also two Singer Manufacturing Machines. Will be sold cheap at No. 19 Cherry St. JOHN H. FRENCH. mar7tf

PECK'S CORNER.

THE Largest and Finest Stock OF Hosiery & Gloves, THAT CAN BE FOUND. COME TO PECK'S.

THE LARGEST STOCK AND THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY For Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles, A happy combination, that pleases all people, COLLIER'S, 3 CHERRY ST., 2D DOOR FROM FRONT. All branches of the repairing business executed with promptness in creditable style. Repairing on French Clocks a Specialty. my9y

BUTTER! BUTTER!
EXTRA CHOICE CREAMERY BUTTER, 25 cts.
BEST STATE, VERY CHOICE, 23 "
FINE HUNTERDON COUNTY, 20 "
COOKING, 18 "
AT MOORE'S, 13 Cherry Street. apl1-y

BOYNTON BEACH PLEASURE GROUNDS. WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Greatly enlarged and improved, will reopen for the season of 1878 on TUESDAY, JUNE 11th. First-class facilities for BATHING AND BOATING. Fine Pavilion, 125x30 feet, well floored and with water-tight roof, Restaurant, Swings, etc., making it the most available place within reach of Plainfield for Excursions and Picnic Parties. Sabbath Schools, Associations and Family parties should examine our grounds and make early engagements to secure a choice day. No intoxicating drinks sold on or near the grounds. No Sunday parties taken. HOW TO GET THERE.—Drive from Plainfield by Oak Tree to Uniontown, Woodbridge and the Beach, 11 miles; or take cars on Central Railroad and Long Branch division to Woodbridge. All local trains on Long Branch division stop at Woodbridge station, six minutes' walk from the Beach. Stages to all trains from and after June 11. my22m3

TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquents on taxes due on the township assessment of North Plainfield that, by order of the committee, all such taxes will be received by the collector until June 1, 1878. All remaining unpaid will be collected with costs.

L. B. BOICE, Collector.
North Plainfield, N. J., May 22, 1878—my23w2

AN ORDINANCE

To protect the Streets and Sidewalks, and other Protection.

The Inhabitants of the City of Plainfield, by their Common Council, do enact as follows:

Section 1. No person or persons, without being authorized by the Street Commissioner or Committee on Streets, shall take up, remove or carry away any turf, stones, sand, clay or earth from or out of any street, or avenue, or sidewalk, whether such street or avenue shall have been improved and accepted, or otherwise; or public ground in this city, under a penalty of not less than five dollars or more than twenty dollars for each and every offense.

Sec. 2. No person or persons shall throw, deposit, or cause to be deposited, in any street or avenue, or the sidewalks thereof, any turf, stones, clay, sand, earth, ashes, or dangerous or offensive substances, except in cases of ice or snow on sidewalks, whether such streets or avenues have been improved and accepted, or public ground in this city, without being authorized by the Street Commissioner or Committee on Streets, under a penalty of not less than five dollars or more than twenty dollars for each and every offense.

Sec. 3. That all surveying shall be done by contract, and shall be given to the lowest bidder, subject to the discretion of the Committee on Streets, or the Common Council, when so ordered.

Sec. 4. That sections 26th, 27th and 28th of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance relating to the Morals, Peace and Good Order of the City of Plainfield" approved April 23, 1874; also, an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the office of City Surveyor," approved May 6, 1874, be and the same are hereby repealed. And all ordinances and parts of ordinances, resolutions and parts of resolutions, inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Adopted May 14, 1878.
Approved May 21, 1878.

JOB MALE, Mayor.
Attest: WM. B. SMITH, City Clerk.

District Court of the United States

For the District of New Jersey. In Bankruptcy

In the matter of Israel D. TenEyck, bankrupt.

District of New Jersey, ss:

The undersigned will sell at public auction at his office No. 2 East Front St., Plainfield, New Jersey, on Friday, the fourteenth day of June, A. D., 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following-described real estate, belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, to wit: Beginning at a stake in the northerly line of Second avenue and corner of a lot this day conveyed to Chetwood Bird, and one hundred and four feet northeasterly from Job C. Crane's line, as laid out on a map of Roselle; thence, running a northwesterly course along the line of Chetwood Bird's lot, two hundred feet, to a stake and corner in line of lot conveyed to Carrie E. Valentine; thence running along that line, a northeasterly course, parallel with Second avenue, fifty-two and five-tenths feet, to a stake and corner; thence running a southeasterly course, two hundred feet, to a stake in the northerly line of Second avenue; thence, running a southwesterly course, fifty-two and five-tenths feet, to the place of beginning. Together with the land in front of said lot on the middle of Second avenue, to be used as a public street forever. Also, four lots in the city of Chicago, Cook county and state of Illinois, being and lying in Lee's subdivision of the city of Chicago, Cook county, in the state of Illinois, and numbered Seven, Eight, Forty-one, Forty-two, in Block 5, on a certain plot or survey thereof, entitled, "Lee's Subdivision of the West ½ of the Southeast ¼ of Section 20, Township 38, R. 14," made by Alexander Walcott, County Surveyor, Chicago, Illinois, March 3, 1874, and filed in the office of the recorder of deeds for Cook county, Illinois, on the 7th day of May, 1874, by the number 166,375, and recorded in Book 7 of Plots, page 75, and which said lots are designated on said plot as number 7, 8, 41, 42.

S. L. STEWART, Assignee.
Dated May 22, A. D. 1878—my23w3

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Antoine De Baud is complainant, and Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife, are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the sixteenth day of July next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife, to Antoine De Baud, on lands in the city of Plainfield, dated September 4, A. D., 1871; and you, Goodmann Jensen, are made defendant because you own said land, or some part thereof; and you, Anna A. Jensen, are made defendant because you are the wife of the defendant Goodmann Jensen, and may claim an inchoate right of dower or other lien or interest in said lands and premises.

SHEPPARD L. STEWART,
Sol't of Compl't, No. 2, E. Front St.,
Plainfield, N. J.
Dated May 15, A. D., 1878—my23w6

Notice of Assignment.

Notice is hereby given that David W. Rogers and Chas. A. Rogers, partners trading under the name and firm of D. W. Rogers and Brother, of the city of Plainfield, in the county of Union and state of New Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their partnership estate, for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.

THOMAS A. ROGERS, Assignee.
Dated May 18, 1878.

FOR SALE. VALUABLE PROPERTY Belonging to the estate of Elston Marsh. A BRICK BUILDING, Cor. Front and Somerset Sts. THREE BRICK STORES, Cor. Front and Grove Sts. 100 FT. BUILDING LOTS, Front St., opp. M. E. Church. 75 FT. ON GROVE ST. HOMESTEAD PROPERTY AND ONE half interest in a FARM of about 35 acres on Front St., extending through to Netherwood Depot. For particulars apply to Executors. F. E. MARSH, O. B. LEONARD.

(Established 20 years in New York.) BENJ. G. MEGIE, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, 26 North Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. near Depot. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly repaired and warranted. Hair Work made to order in the latest style. Repairing of French Clocks a Specialty. my2y

MONEY TO LOAN ON Bond & Mortgage, At Geo. A. Marsh's, Opposite Depot. mar21tf

Money to Loan ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. F. CHAMBERLAIN, 136 West Front St., Plainfield. my9w3

NOTICE.

The Trustees of School District No. 1, Plainfield, hereby give notice that they have agreed upon a sum equal to five-sixteenths of one per cent of the total taxable valuation of the district, as necessary to be raised for the support of public schools in said district during the ensuing year; and the Assessor and Collector of the City of Plainfield are hereby notified to assess and collect the same as required by law.

C. H. STILLMAN, Pres.
J. KIRKNER, Sec.
Plainfield, N. J., April 27, 1878. my2tf

MACHINERY AT SCHENCK'S MACHINE SHOP, Race Street, North Plainfield, N. J. Repairing Lawn Mowers a Specialty. All kinds of Machinery repaired. my1m2

TREES & PLANTS AT LOW PRICES. Fruit and Shade Trees, Shrubs, Rhododendrons, &c. Arbor Vitæ, 7 to 10 ft., $25 per 100. 12 good Concord Grapevines for $1.00. 12 Beautiful Ever Blooming Roses, assorted, for $1.00. Bedding Plants in great variety. Also, Brown Leghorn Eggs for setting. L. J. DENTON. Plainfield, March 7, 1878.

Trees, Evergreens and Plants AT LOW PRICES. I have removed my Greenhouse to Front Street, adjoining the First Baptist church. Thankful for past favors, I ask a continuance of the same from all my patrons. JOHN LINDSAY. Vegetable Plants also for Sale. INTELLIGENCE OFFICE KEPT BY MRS. LINDSAY. ap4m3

Trees! Trees! FOR SALE LOW! A large assortment of Trees, Shrubs, Vines, &c. Also, a fine lot of large Evergreens for Winter planting, 15 to 40 feet high. EVAN JONES, Plainfield. j11tf

A SEMPSTRESS Who does plain sewing, and understands the use of several different sewing machines, offers her services for 75 Cents a day. Can give reference to ladies by whom she has been employed. Will call upon any one who will send their address to C. W., P. O. Box [illegible].

Central New Jersey Times.

OUR MINISTER'S SERMON.

The minister said, last night, says he:
"Don't be afraid of givin';
If your life ain't worth nothin' to other folks,
Why, what's the use of livin'?"
And that's what I say to my wife, says I,
There's Brown, the mis'rable sinner,
He'd sooner a beggar would starve than give
A cent towards buying a dinner.

I tell you our minister's prime, he is,
But I couldn't quite determine,
When I heard him a-givin' it right and left,
Just who was hit by his sermon.
Of course, there couldn't be no mistake
When he talked of long-winded prayin',
For Peters and Johnson, they sat and scowled
At every word he was sayin'.

And the minister he went on to say:
"There's various kinds of cheatin',
And religion's as good for every day
As it is to bring to meetin'.
I don't think much of the man that gives
The loud amens at my preachin',
And spends his time the followin' week
In cheatin' and overreachin'."

I guess that dose was bitter enough
For a man like Jones to swaller;
But I noticed he didn't open his mouth,
Not once, after that, to holler;
Hurrah, says I, for the minister—
Of course, I said it quiet—
Give us some more of this open talk,
It's very refreshing diet.

The minister hit 'em every time,
And when he spoke of fashion,
And riggin's out in bows and things,
As woman's rulin' passion,
And comin' to church to see the styles,
I couldn't help a-winkin',
And a-nudgin' my wife, and says I, "That's you"
And I guess it sot her a-thinkin'.

Says I to myself, that sermon's pat,
But man is a queer creation,
And I'm much afraid that most of the folks
Wont take the application.
Now, if he had said one word about
My personal mode of sinnin',
I'd have gone to work to right myself,
And not sit there a-grinnin'.

Just then the minister says, says he,
"And now I come to the fellers
Who've lost this shower by usin' their friends
As a sort o' moral umbrellers.
Go home," says he, "and find your faults,
Instead of huntin' your brother's;
Go home," says he, "and wear the coats
You tried to fit for others."

My wife she nudged, and Brown he winked,
And there was lots o' smilin',
And lots o' lookin' at our pew—
It sot my blood a-bilin'.
Says I to myself, our minister
Is gettin' a little bitter,
I'll tell him when the meetin's out
I ain't that kind of a critter.

—*New Haven Register.*

Some Observations on Good Breeding.

Gentlemen in a street car should always put one leg upon the other, sticking the foot in the way of the passengers, and making them travel around or over it, and rub their clothes against it. It shows that regard for the rights and comfort of others which is the principle of true politeness, and the sign of home breeding.

Gentlemen at the theater, while the orchestra is playing, should talk loud, forcing their rasping voices (these gentlemen always have rasping voices) so as to overcome the music. This makes all in the vicinity comfortable, particularly those that have musical sensations. And in general what this style of gentlemen say is far more interesting to those thereabouts than any music.

Gentlemen who take young ladies to a theater, or opera, or concert, should entertain them with talk while the performance is going on. Having paid a dollar or two, they have a right to get their money's worth. To suppose that any play or music can be as interesting as their talk is preposterous. Love-making can not stop for the rights of the audience; for the earth must be peopled. And to the young woman these are business opportunities which she must not neglect. Business before pleasure is her motto.

Gentlemen should always spit.—That which distinguishes man from all other beasts is that he spits. Spitting is always in order. At the theater, concert, opera or lecture, the sound of its squirting and the spat of its fall on the floor give wholesome sensation to all around. A person of a scientific turn of mind, who timed a spitting gentleman behind him at the theater, found that the squirt and the dash on the floor occurred twice a minute. And he was only a moderately-accomplished spitting gentleman.

The spitting gentleman should always spit toward others, either the one who sits next, or across the aisles, or on the opposite side of the car. It is fair to say that the spitting gentleman rarely neglects this polite attention, which prefers others to himself in his ejections. The elementary rule of politeness is to have the same consideration for the feelings of others as for your own. The spitting gentlemen carry out this by making every place as nasty as their own mouths.

Gentlemen who smoke should always endeavor to send a puff of tobacco-smoke into the faces of any whom they may pass on the street, or who may be walking behind them; it produces pleasant and enjoyable sensations in the recipients of such courteous attentions, particularly if these attentions are offensive to them, and stamps the giver as a gentleman of the first class. If the smoking gentleman is in a room where there are others who do not smoke, or to whom the fumes of tobacco are annoying and nauseous, you should, by all means, keep the room filled with an odorous cloud of smoke from your pipe or cigar, which consideration for the feelings of the non-smokers will be duly appreciated by them, as it denotes the highest style of good breeding.

Coining-Press.

The coining-press is a massive engine of mirror-like steel and brass.—It is fed with the blanks through a vertical brass tube in the same way that the milling-machine is fed, and a very charming young lady satisfies its appetite, which demands eighty blanks a minute. Its power is that of a toggle-joint, and it moves with the soniferous power of a baby-giant's cradle. As the blanks reach the bottom of the tube they are seized singly by a pair of steel feeders similar in motion to human fingers and thumbs, and "carried forward and lodged in the collar between the upper and lower dies. At the same moment the lever is descending, and, by the time the *planchet* is in position, imparts to the piece a pressure which, within the narrow limits of its motion, is almost incalculable. The immediate relaxation of the joint causes the upper die to be lifted, when the feeders, coming up with a second *planchet*, push away the one already coined. The *planchet*, before being struck, is slightly less in diameter than the steel ring or collar into which it drops; but the pressure upon the dies causes the piece to expand into the collar, and takes from it the reeding or fluting of its edge." The tinkle of the falling coins and the measured swing of the machine are musical, and would interweave with other instruments in a miser's symphony. Do they awaken far-reaching thoughts in the girl who fills the tube, and sees the insensate press casting off the coins at the rate of more than fourteen millions a year? Every time she hears the tinkle in the box near her feet an inestimably powerful agent is entering the world, and from the machine to which she is so carefully ministering come the multifarious evil and good of all civilization.—From Appleton's Journal for June.

Profits of Fruit Growing.

The first question to ask, by anyone intending to raise fruit for profit is, whether the intended locality is one naturally well adapted to the business. To attempt it on unsuitable land and under adverse influences, is worse than money thrown away. To show what may be done in a favorable locality, we give in substance a few of the statements made at a late meeting of the South Haven, Mich., Pomological society, in a region possessing many advantages, conspicuous among which is the protecting influences of Lake Michigan. N. Phillips furnished statements from some of the leading fruit-growers of that place, according to which the orchards gave a net profit of $243 per acre. Some of the peach orchards yielded double the amount. L. H. Bailey would rather raise apples and peaches than wheat at $1.60 per bushel, or corn at $1 per bushel. He applied all the manure he could procure to his trees. Mr. Hoag said the fifty apple trees which he put out at an early day paid him 200 per cent. A. S. Nycmae had 20 acres of peach orchard—the whole expense of cultivating which was $1,500 per annum. He picked 20.000 baskets of peaches the past year. Apples were profitable, but small fruits more so. His profits from farming were small compared with fruit raising. A. Healy sold $2,500 worth of peaches last year from 14 acres, and deducting $300 paid hired help, had $2,200 left. Others had been more unsuccessful, and received small profits, which was accounted for by some of the members by a want of manuring or good cultivation, or by planting all the land to trees, and leaving none for farming or manure making.—Exchange.

A strolling gymnast gave an exhibition on the tight rope in Danbury the other afternoon. Among the observers were two undertakers, and although not in hearing distance of each other, yet both, strangely enough, continued to repeat over and over again—"Oh, I hope he wont fall; I hope he wont fall." When he got through they dispersed with the crowd, but so great had been their concern for him that their faces still appeared troubled.—Danbury News.

A Sabbath school teacher was questioning her charge, lads of six years of age, about their ideas of Christ's most wonderful miracles. When it came to the turn of one little fellow, he said, he thought the man carrying off the sidewalk performed the greatest miracle. "The man who carried off the sidewalk?" exclaimed the astonished teacher, "what do you mean my little man?" "Why the man who died, and was told to take up his board and walk—and—didn't he do it mum?"—Whitehall Times.

America's freedom will not be fully established until the man with a red woolen shirt and a white paper collar can pass up the street without being sneered at.—Fulton Times.

When the royal baby of Brazil cries, his nurse remarks, in pure Castilian: "Now you Luiz Maria Phillipe de Alcantara Gastao Miguel Raphael Gabriel Gonzaga, you just keep quiet."

Five of the sweetest words in the English language begin with H, which is only a breath: Heart, Hope, Home, Happiness, and Heaven.

Babies ought to be well taken care of, their system does not allow the slightest neglect. If your Baby suffers from Colic or Bowel Disorders, procure a bottle of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, a simple but always reliable remedy. Only 25 cents.

401 Penn St., CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 1st, 1878.
DR. D. KENNEDY, Rondout, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR:—Please send me by express half dozen bottles of your "Favorite Remedy." I can not procure any in this vicinity, and do not like to be without it. For years I was a sufferer from a severe form of Liver Complaint, followed by Bilious Dysentery—residing then at Poughkeepsie, and receiving no benefit from the medicine ordered by my family physician, I was induced to try your medicine—the effect was truly wonderful, in a short time I felt myself a new being, and I do not hesitate to say that I truly believe your medicine has *saved my life*. I have recommended it to many of my friends, all of whom it has benefited, and who are loud in its praise as a family medicine, for children requiring at times a gentle cathartic, for adults suffering from indigestion or Bilious attacks, and as a preventive against disease; I consider it invaluable. It is a wonder to me that while so many worthless preparations meet with ready sale, an article of such real merit as this, has not sooner found its way into our city. I am, dear sir, Yours very truly,
MRS. R. A. DENTON.

One of the differences between the moon and the honeymoon is this: One attracts the tides and the other attracts the tied.

WHY SUBMIT TO THE DISCOMFORT and humiliation entailed by a local disease of the skin, when GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP will rid you with certainty and despatch? It is a remedy which never fails to relieve cutaneous diseases, and, as a means of banishing defects of the complexion, it is equally reliable. The benefits arising from the use of Sulphur Baths, in cases of skin disease, and of rheumatism, and Gout, are well known; but the cost is too heavy to be incurred by many persons who would otherwise take advantage of them. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP answers the same purpose, and is both inexpensive and convenient. No one need stir abroad in search of a sulphur bath who has this admirable means of providing one in-doors. It is incomparably the best deodorizer and disinfectant of clothing and bed linen in use, and prevents diseases of an obnoxious nature caused by contact. Sores, ulcers, bruises, scalds, cuts and sprains are promptly remedied by it; and its cleanly, healing and soothing properties constitute it a far more desirable remedy for scorbutic ailments than ointments of any description, since such greasy compounds soil the clothing, often aggravate, and very rarely indeed do any permanent good. Sold by Druggists.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

It is good to have a bad man die; one is so reminded what a good fellow is one's self.—Buffalo Ex.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage: the result of mental over-work, indiscretions or excesses, is always cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy,—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1.00 per single vial, or $5.00 per package of five vials and $2.00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 109 Fulton street, New York.

BUSINESS CARDS.

B. F. WEBSTER,
Insurance Agency

REPRESENTING IN CASH ASSETS OVER
$100,000,000.

HOME of New York	$6,100,000
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE	28,420,000
ÆTNA of Hartford	7,000,000
CONTINENTAL OF NEW YORK	3,000,000
ROYAL, of England	18,750,000
GERMAN AMERICAN, NEW YORK	2,220,000
FRANKLIN of Phila.	3,350,000
AMERICAN OF NEW'RK, N. J.	1,370,000
PHŒNIX of Hartford	2,400,000
MERCHANTS OF NEW'RK, N. J.	1,000,000
FIREMEN'S "	977,000
IMPORTERS & TRADERS OF N. Y.	380,000
FARMERS', York Pa.	987,000
MANUFACTURERS', Newark, N. J.	310,000
PEOPLES' of Trenton	622,000
NEWARK MUTUAL, Newark, N. J.	642,000

WASHINGTON FIRE, PLAINFIELD.
MU'L BENEFIT LIFE INSUR'CE CO.
ASSETS $32,250,000 DOLLS.
TRAVELERS' ACCIDENT INS. CO.
$4,000,000.
N. J. PLATE GLASS I. CO.
B. F. WEBSTER, Plainfield, N. J.
Office Cor. Front and Somerset streets, Second Story.

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FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
CASH CAPITAL, $100,000.

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J. C. SUTPHEN, Vice President.
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer.
JOS. M. MATHER, Secretary.

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Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with the Interests of the Insured.

Mrs. PEACOP,
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER.
No. 20. West Second Street,
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Prices made satisfactory in all cases. 12m

JOHNSTON FARM
MILK DAIRY
By J. E. DOWLEY,
NORTH PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
Hotels, Saloons and Families supplied on reasonable terms. Alderney, Ayrshire and Durham cows
P. O. BOX 1050 - - PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Any inattention or misconduct on the part of employees, or any dissatisfaction whatever, should be promptly reported to me personally or by letter.
Respectfully,
mar7y J. E. DOWLEY.

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COAL and WOOD
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LOWEST RATES.
ALSO DEALER IN
THE BEST
FLOUR and FEED.
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VOL. X. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1878. NO. 506.

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FIVE.

"But a week is so long!" he said,
With a toss of his curly head.
"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven!
Seven whole days! Why, in six, you know
(You said it yourself—you told me so),
The great God up in Heaven
Made all the earth and the seas and skies,
The trees and the birds and the butterflies!
How can I wait for my seeds to grow?"

"But a month is so long!" he said,
With a droop of his boyish head.
"Hear me count—one, two, three, four—
Four whole weeks, and three days more;
Thirty-one days, and each will creep
As the shadows crawl over yonder steep;
Thirty-one nights, and I shall lie
Watching the stars climb up the sky!
How can I wait till a month is o'er?"

"But a year is so long!" he said,
Uplifting his bright young head.
"All the seasons must come and go
Over the hills with footsteps slow,
Autumn and Winter, Summer and Spring;
Oh, for a bridge of gold to fling
Over the chasm deep and wide,
That I might cross to the other side,
Where she is waiting—my love, my bride!"

"Ten years may be long," he said,
Slowly raising his stately head.
"But there's much to win, there's much to lose;
A man must labor, a man must choose,
And he must be strong to wait!
The years may be long, but who would wear
The crown of honor must do and dare!
No time has he to toy with fate
Who would climb to manhood's high estate!"

"Ah! life is not long!" he said,
Bowing his grand, white head.
"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven!
Seven times ten are seventy,
Seventy years! As swift their flight
As swallows cleaving the morning light,
Or golden beams at even.
Life is short as a Summer night—
How long, O God, is Eternity!"

—*Selected.*

Plainfield as a Sanitarium.

Plainfield is one of the most extraordinary interior towns in the state. What is its *raison d'etre* it is difficult to tell. It is not a watering place proper; it has no mineral springs, no mountain views, no silvery stream, no waterfall or cascade, nothing, in short, to recommend it to the passing traveller as different in any respect from the multitudinous towns of like character and consistency which are to be found scattered in the broad expanse of our universal country. There are few cities or towns to be found anywhere which have not more reason for their existence than this. Go through the entire circuit of New England and you will find no place of the size which is not a manufacturing or commercial centre. Great mills dot the landscape, the sound of the hammer or the hum of the wheel may be heard, and we will find an earnest, busy, industrious population, all intent on one end, that each one individually and all collectively shall pile up as much as possible of the root of all evil. Sometimes, again, a place is made by a concentration of wealth, when men unite to improve some of Nature's favorite landscapes, and endeavor, each one by himself, to realize some of those ideals which are supposed to be within the possibilities of wealth to crystallize in this natural world. But Plainfield, as I have said, owes its rise, growth and greatness to nothing of the kind. I do not mean to say that it has none of those surroundings which may be called beautiful or attractive. Its own *locale* is best described by its name; it is literally a plain field; it is so completely a dead level that, without investigation, I am puzzled to know how it obtains its drainage.

But around it are many of the pleasantest hills in New Jersey, offering walks and drives of almost endless variety, and at nearly every turn in the road views which are always beautiful and sometimes touch upon the sublime. Washington Rock everybody has heard about, but that is only one objective point on these hills which afford a prospect of many of the most beautiful and fertile districts of New Jersey. In the compass of a walk, for any healthy man or woman, we can overlook the glorious valley of the Passaic, a river which runs through scenery which in England would start a thousand tourists a year in its exploration and the pens of all the poets in its jubilation. Crossing the hills in the opposite direction we find another river running through a country of a somewhat different character and far more agriculturally developed, there are few counties in the state on which nature's smiles have fallen with more glorious fruition than that of Middlesex, and the drive from Bound Brook to New Brunswick, far crookeder than that of the historic and emblematic ram's horn, is still through a land whose streams almost literally run with milk and honey. Every good thing that the North produces in the way of fruit, vegetable or grain may be found here in such luxurious profusion that the words poverty and hard times would be considered as great misnomers.

But to come back to Plainfield. While it is impossible to say what gave it that impulse which has led to its rapid and uninterrupted growth, it is pleasant to know that, taking it as it is, it is one of the most delightful interior cities of the state, and that it has charms of its own, as well as peculiarties, rarely to be found elsewhere. One of the latter is in its singularly nomadic population. If we say in round numbers that it has ten thousand population, we may also quite as positively affirm that it has only five thousand during the day and ten thousand at night. Hardly anything but the exodus of the Jews from Egypt can compare with the flight from here each morning to New York. It is probably, for its size, the greatest lodging place in the universe. Nearly every man seems to have his business in the metropolis, the exceptions being the resident physicians—I have heard of no lawyers—the real estate agents, who form a community by themselves near the depot, and the store and hotel keepers. The business part of Plainfield is confined to one street, which is well paved and well built, and here during the day there is some life and activity. But outside of this Plainfield, except that it is not in decay or ruin, gives one a very good idea of Goldsmith's Deserted Village. In summer the blinds of the windows are closed, and a stranger may travel miles through its broad streets and avenues and hardly meet a human being. In the cool of the evening, however, all is changed; the fathers and brothers arrive in great crowds from the city; the carriages swarm around the station, and dart hither and thither through the streets; the ladies come out in all the glory of fresh smiles and attire to meet their husbands, present or prospective, and Plainfield puts on an aspect of life and cheerfulness very different from its sober, quiet aspect through the day; and there are few cities anywhere where the extremes of life so gradually and so gracefully merge into each other. There are few evidences of great wealth, and quite as few of extreme poverty, while almost every house in the place gives evidence of the possession of the comforts of life and of the esthetic cultivation of the people, finding expression in architectural beauties and in all the combined glories of Nature.

These charms of Plainfield can hardly be overrated. All the streets are wide and straight, with a profusion of the best shade trees; they have excellent sidewalks which, when not regularly paved, have a good covering of planks. The dwelling houses all stand separate and independent, and every occupant seems to be a worshipper of Flora, and to give his or her whole attention to the cultivation of evergreens, vines and flowering plants. It will, perhaps, be noted that there is a lack of those substantial features in building which characterize older and more pretentious cities. Except in the business part there are very few erections of brick or stone; but while there is throughout the town an overwhelming preponderance of pine and paint, that class of buildings presents a pleasing diversity of architectural ornamentation, and at the same time are gradually being toned by climbing vines—roses, honeysuckle and clematis.

Shakspeare says, "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will," and it would really seem as if Plainfield is going to be an example of it. Without expecting it, or providing for it, it is rapidly becoming a popular and frequented sanitarium; and it must delight those who have come here mainly for their own convenience and pleasure to find that they have hit upon one of the most healthful regions of the state. This is due to several causes. One is that Plainfield is sufficiently elevated to take it out out of the malarious regions bordering upon the bay. Next comes the protection afforded by the surrounding mountains, which modify the winds coming from the east, north and west, and the softness of the atmosphere is noticed immediately by all new comers. We find here also a porous, sandy soil, which drinking in the falling rain, prevents accumulation of stagnant surface water. The drinking water also is excellent and abundant; and this must be the paradise of the driven well business, for water can be obtained anywhere by driving a small iron pipe a few feet from the surface.

It would seem to be strange, yet it is nevertheless true, that we have in our own state a place to which invalids are sent by their physicians, who formerly advised them to go to Colorado, California, Cuba or Florida, and I have heard of remarkable improvements in patients afflicted with asthmatic, bronchial and lung troubles. For myself, while I believe largely in the virtues of the climate and other things referred to, I think something is due to the serenely peaceful character of the city. There is nothing here to add to the fever in the blood or to the overstrain on the nervous system. The dove of peace seems to extend his wings from one range of hills to another, and the patient settles down into that quiet restfulness and that utter abnegation of the world so essential to recovery.

Of course, this is leading to a new phase in the destiny of Plainfield, which in time will add largely to its wealth and importance. Hotels are accumulating, boarding houses are in demand, and local sanitariums are springing up. There are already a number of excellent hotels, and at Netherwood, but a mile distant, there is one erecting which in size and elegance will probably surpass any in New Jersey. It is beautifully situated on high ground, commanding fine views, and is to be conducted, as I am informed, after the manner of the best hotels in New York. Boarding houses also are numerous, are well kept, and prices are reasonable.—Correspondent of Newark Advertiser.

The Printer and his Types.

The following beautiful extract is from the pen of Benjamin F. Taylor, the printer poet:

"Perhaps there is no department of enterprise whose details are less understood, by intelligent people, than the 'art preservative,' the achievement of the types.

"Every day, their life long, people are accustomed to read the newspapers and find fault with its statements, its arrangements, its looks; to plume themseves upon the discovery of some roguish, acrobatic type that gets into a frolic and stands upon its head; or of some waste letter or two in it; but of the process by which the newspaper is made, or the myriads of mills and the thousands of pieces necessary to its composition, they generally know little and think less.

"They imagine they discourse of the wonder indeed, when they speak of the fair, white carpet, woven for thought to walk on the rags that fluttered on the back of the beggar yesterday.

"But there is something more wonderful still. When we look at the hundred and fifty-two little boxes, somewhat shaded by inky fingers, that compose the printer's 'case,' noiseless, except the click of the types, as one by one they take their places in the growing line—we think we have found the marvel of art.

"We think how many fancies in fragments there are in the boxes;—how many atoms of poetry and eloquence the printer can make here and there, if he only had a little chart to work by; how many facts in a small 'handful;' how much truth in chaos.

"Now he picks up the scattered elements, until he holds in his hand a stanza of 'Grey's Elegy,' or a monody upon Grimes' 'All Buttoned up Before.' Now he sets 'Puppy Missing,' and now 'Paradise Lost;' he arrays a bride in 'small caps' and a sonnet in nonpareil; he announces the languishing 'live,' in one sentence —transposes the word and deplores the days that are few and 'evil' in the next.

"A poor jest ticks its way slowly into the printer's hand, like the clock just running down, and its strain of eloquence marches into line letter by letter. We fancy we can tell the difference by the ear, but perhaps not.

"The types that told a wedding yesterday announce a burial to-morrow—perhaps the same letters.

"They are the elements to make a world of. Those types are a world with something in it as beautiful as spring, as rich as summer and as imperishable as autumn, flowers frost can not wilt—fruit that shall ripen for all time."

Tattlers.

Every community is cursed by the presence of a class of people who make it their business to attend to everybody's business but their own. Such people are the meanest specimens of depraved humanity which an All-wise Providence permits to exist on this earth. It is well known that almost every person is sometimes disposed to speak evil of others, and tattling is a sin from which very few can claim to be entirely exempt. Tattlers are confined to no particular class of society. They belong to all classes and operate in all. We find them among the rich and the poor—"upper ten" and "lower million"—in the church and out of it. They are people who have no higher ambition than to be well informed in regard to other people's private business, to retail scandal to their neighbors, and exult in fiendish triumph over the wounded feelings and bruised hearts of their innocent victims.—Beauless old maids and childless matrons make the most accomplished scandalmongers in the world. They seem to take to tattling from the prompting of a natural instinct, and they prosecute it with an energy that would do eternal honor to the great leader—the prince of darkness himself. Our contempt for such graceless creatures knows no bounds, and we can find no words in which to express their infamy.

Brain Stimulant.

The best possible thing for a man to do when he feels too weak to carry anything through is to go to sleep as long as he can. This is the only recuperation of brain-power, the only actual recuperation of brain-force, because during sleep the brain is in a state of rest—in a condition to receive and appropriate particles of nutriment from the blood, which takes the place of those which have been consumed by previous labor; since the very act of thinking burns up solid particles, as every turn of the wheel or screw of the steamer is the result of consumption by fire of the fuel in the furnace. The supply of consumed brain-substance can only be had from the nutritive particles in the blood, obtained from the food eaten previously, and the brain is so constituted that it can best receive and appropriate to itself those nutritive particles during the state of rest, of quiet, and stillness of sleep. Mere stimulants supply nothing in themselves; they goad the brain and force it to greater consumption of its substance, until it is so exhausted that there is not power enough left to receive a supply.

The Boss Sister.

They were disputing as to who had the richest father, and the smaller one finally flew that track and called out:

"Well, I've got the best big sister, anyhow!"

"I guess not," replied the other.

"Yes, I have!"

"I guess not. I've got the bossest big sister in Detroit. She'll stay home any day to let me wear her shoes to the circus!"

"My sister will do more'n that," put in the little one. "She'll take the string out of her corset for me to spin my top with, and if I lose it she will stay at home from a party and never give me a word of sass! Is your sister any bosser than that?"

The big boy had to take a back seat.—Free Press.

A Theological Question.—The infant class of a Sunday-school on Church street were being drilled by the good teacher on the early life of our Savior.

"Johnny, can you tell me where Christ was born?" she asked.

"Easton, ma'am," replied the youth.

"Why, no, Johnny," said the amazed young lady, "Christ was born in Bethlehem."

"Well, I knew it was somewhere on the Lehigh Valley Road," said Johnny.—Elmira Advertiser.

Man is intended to draw in fresh air every time he breathes. Almost all people, when in their houses, and the working people in their shops, breathe the same air over and over again. To show the necessity of allowing fresh air to enter rooms, and the bad air to escape, it may be stated that every person, during each minute of his life, destroys a quantity of air twice as large as himself.

A Texas man killed a lawyer in a duel, and is now in jail, writing a poem on the tragedy. We don't see why Providence always lets the wrong man get killed in these duels. But then, maybe the other man would have lectured. Providence knows best, after all.—Hawkeye.

People who attempt to cut boarding-house pie crust with a fork, should remember that time thrown away can never be recalled.—Oil City Derrick.

WIT AND WISDOM.

The retired list. People abed.—Keokuk Constitution.

Policemen's pay—$2 25 and not found.—Cou.-Journ.

Fish peddlers all belong to bawl clubs.—N. Y. Mail.

Boats that ought never to sink—Cork steam packets.—Fun.

A hangman's warrant is the most objectionable of noose-papers.

In the midst of debt we are, in life—most of us.—Keokuk Consti.

A fine coat may cover a fool, but never conceal one.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Home-made bread is good; also hoe made vegetables.—London Adv.

Never try to whistle a diamond back when it is out of ear-ring.—N. Y. Mail.

Work discreetly, for the world has, perhaps, lost as much by useless labor as by useless rest.

"Clutching at straws," is another thing which is quite overdone in this country.—Chicago Journal.

The cockroach is a loafer, and don't seem to live so much on what he eats as what he gets into.

It takes less time to get over one's own misfortune than to be reconciled to a neighbor's good fortune.

It was the telephone the poet had in his mind when he spoke of wafting a sigh from Indus to the Pole.

"Mary," said a lover to his intended, "give us a kiss will you?" "No I shan't," said Mary, "help yourself."

The Hawkeye says the phonograph is merely a development of the "tin ear" that every body used to talk about.

An old saying with a modern improvement—"There's many a sip 'twixt the cup and the lip."—Chicago Post.

Widows about fifty cannot marry in Portugal. The law is designed as a protection for aged and innocent bachelors.

The Cincinnati Breakfast Table says that Ingersoll confesses that one thing is created to be eternally lost—an umbrella.

Apothecaries have taken the chest-protectors out of their show windows and the passers now feel cooler.—Boston Globe.

There is an equator that runs just under the nose; all that live under it are animals, and all that live above it are men.—Beecher.

An Illinois grave-digger, who buried a man name Button, sent his widow the following bill: "To making one button hole, $2.50."

The Jersey City Journal decides Oleomargaret wouldn't be an appropriate name for a girl, because she might not turn out to be suet by and by.

In England the people are complaining that bread is rising. In America the complaints are most heard when it doesn't rise.—Chicago Journal.

"He was generous to a fault."—Exchange. That is just what is the matter with most of us. We trust our faults too kindly.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

"Is that what you call a noo hat?" said a Jersey girl to her Boston friend. "Aw, no," he replied, "we would call it a nee-u *chapeau*." Hurrah for culchaw!—Ex.

When Wawkeen Miller first began writing poetry he made Goethe rhyme with "teeth." But he has been reading up since then, and now makes it rhyme with "quotha."

A courtly negro recently sent a reply to an invitation, in which he regretted that circumstances repugnant to the acquiescence would prevent his acceptance to the invite.

Several years ago a young man in New Orleans put a sum of money in a savings bank, and forgot all about it until recently, when after reckoning up the interest, it was found that—the bank had failed.

The culprit was brought before the magistrate and asked his name. It was given as Lachtenschlager. "Did you shoot the dog in self defence?" "No. I shot him in de lek, and he yumped ofer de fence."

You can teach a boy that if he plays the three and four domino on a three, leaving the six exposed to the other end, it counts ten, in about ten minutes; but it will take him all day at school to learn that four units and six units make ten units.

A frank but ambitious Kentuckian thus advertises in the local paper of his town: "Being in a close place, and desiring to pay my debts, and believing that the office of Assessor would assist me in doing so, I have concluded to become a candidate."

The following notice speaks for itself: "Office hours for listening to commercial travelers, 7 to 11; solicitors of church subscriptions, 11 to 1; book agents, 1 to 3; stationery peddlers and insurance men all day. We attend to our own business at night."

When old Crackitt read that Longfellow got twenty dollars a line for "Hanging of the Crane," he laid down the paper and queried: "How many lines does it take to hang a crane, anyhow? And why didn't they use a twenty-cent rope."—Nor. Her.

You can't plant cats too early, nor is it possible to get too many in a hill. You may not raise anything else that season where the cat is planted; but in the meantime the cat would not have raised anything either, and that is where the enormous profit comes in.—Albany Argus.

A New Jersey mosquito was captured in this vicinity, which, on being opened, was found to contain a brass button with an eagle on it. In the button was found a wad of paper, which proved to be an order from "Little Mack," calling for reinforcements.—Port Chester Journal.

Central New Jersey Times.

FOUNDED IN 1857,
As "The Plainfield Union."

J. C. RUNYON and W. J. LEONARD, Publishers.

PLAINFIELD, MAY 30, 1878.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF's mission to Russia promises a peaceful solution of the Eastern question, "they say."

HON. A. H. STEPHENS' rebuke of Mr. POTTER's course in trying to stir up strife over the presidential question shows what honorable Democrats think of those revolutionary measures.

POTTER's investigating committee does not get to work. The Republican members are ready, but it is supposed that Mr. TILDEN has not yet completed his instructions to Mr. POTTER.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY sees that the drift of the present movement of Democratic partisans in Congress is to unseat President HAYES. He therefore addresses a manly letter to the South, calling upon its citizens to elect to the next Congress a different class of representatives.

UNEQUAL TAXATION.

We wish to direct the attention of our readers to the amounts paid by the several cities and townships, as presented in the Collector's report. The whole amount of taxes received is $243,865.52, of which Elizabeth, which embraces less than half the county, paid $135,985.25, Plainfield, with two banks, a dozen churches, and a population nearly one-third as large as Elizabeth, including a great deal of wealth, paid but $34,436.44. Does any fair-minded man believe for a moment that this is a fair proportion? We have been told that a certain piece of property in that city, which is down on the assessor's books for $1,000, rents for $40 a month, or $480 a year. *Ab uno disce omnes.* It may be unfair from one to judge all, but we insist that this one fact gives us a clue to the secret of the inhabitants of that city paying so small a rate of taxation—their property is undervalued. What is true of Plainfield is true also, to a certain extent, of other places.—*Elizabeth Journal.*

We were impressed with the striking difference between the amounts raised by tax in Elizabeth and Plainfield when looking over the Collector's report, and at once thought that such a discrepancy must be due to an unequal and unfair distribution of the burden in the County. We certainly do not care to see our own city have its taxes increased at present, for it is no small matter for most of our taxpayers to meet the present demand of the Collector; but as a matter of justice there should be an equitable division of the County taxes, which we can not think is now the case, as the above figures indicate. The illustration which the *Journal* takes by hearsay from the Assessor's books we can not believe is well founded. We know that in many instances property renting for the figure named is assessed at about $2,500, and not $1,000, and we would suggest to the *Journal* not to generalize too hastily upon that rather uncertain datum. Candor, however, compels us to admit that, even if it is a discrimination against our own city, there should be one standard of valuation throughout the entire County, as nearly as possible, and not a variable standard, by which one township may assess on a two-thirds valuation, another on one-half, and another on one-third, and even less, valuation. How shall this result be reached?

ORDINANCE MAKING AND UNMAKING.

We are well aware that our occasional criticisms of the acts of the Council are considered offensive and unfair by some of the members of that body. But if we are unfair let the proofs be adduced and we shall willingly stand corrected and admit our fault. We suppose that we can not avoid being offensive under any circumstances, though men in public places ought to expect to have their actions criticised and not take umbrage at the strictures, when they are honestly made. And we again disclaim any intention to be otherwise than perfectly honest, though we may often be severe, in what we have to say.

One of the features that has distinguished the present Council from the very outset is the presence in it of certain persons who entered upon their duties pre-determined to oppose the legislation made by the previous Council. And, as it happened, that Council was especially fortunate in being under the guidance of very clear-headed and intelligent men who moulded its legislation with painstaking care.—They gave thoughtful study to questions affecting the best interests of the city, and the result of their labors was reached toward the close of their term—as soon as could be expected by men who would avoid being superficial. A large proportion of the best of our citizens recognized what they had done and were desirous to return the Council, or several members of it, for another year, that it might have a chance to get its legislation in running order. But this purpose was defeated and a mixed result followed the election.

As we said, it seemed to be the purpose of the new Council, or those who were ambitious to shape its legislation, to reject what had been done by their predecessors. We are told that this purpose was made known in the caucuses of the new members before they took their seats; at all events it showed itself at the second meeting of the Council. At this meeting, held January 15th, Mr. Brown presented a sweeping ordinance to abolish the Poor Ordinance, the Police Ordinance, and the Tenure-of-office Ordinance, all of which had been just passed by the former Council, thus giving no opportunity whatever to test their practical value. This ordinance, fortunately, was lost, by a vote of 5 to 4.

It was immediately necessary to enforce the new Poor Ordinance, and it has been in operation for four months and has worked admirably, proving the wisdom of it beyond a question. Mr. Brown has since succeeded in having a substitute passed by the Council which has not received the signature of the Mayor. It bears no comparison in its scope and directness to the excellent ordinance it is intended to supplant. An effort is also making, we are informed, to repeal the new Police Ordinance of whose results we speak elsewhere. The police department has but just got into working order under this ordinance, and there is every reason for believing that it will be very effective. But we suppose it will be repealed since it was part of the doings of the Council of 1877.

We would submit to the honorable gentlemen of the Council if this is a proper way to conduct the affairs of our city. Ought a law, like the Poor Ordinance, for example, under which the city's charities have been dispensed so successfully and with such a wise regard for the social problem involved, be so summarily, and without good and sufficient reasons, repealed—even, indeed, without consultation with the Alms Committee, under whose supervision the ordinance had been enforced? We call repeated attention to these things that it may be seen what an unfortunate precedent is being established by such capricious legislation, which will leave one Council to come in and undo the laws which another has made, and keep the whole city machinery in perpetual confusion, and that for no sound reason.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting.

Tuesday Evening, May 28, 1878.

All the members present except Knowland and R. Simpson. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Brown presented petition of J. B. Coward regarding claim of Washington Insurance Co., for $1093.64. Referred.

By the same, claim of Wm. B. Ayers for board of Mrs. Townley, $94. Ref'd.

By the same, claim of Berry & Thorn for repairing lamps, $5.05. Referred.

By the same, claim of Dr. Utter for services at station house, $3. Referred.

Mr. Pettibone presented remonstrance from Mrs. Joseph Nelson and others against flagging walk on Front street, between New and Liberty streets. Referred.

Mr. Pettibone presented claim of D. J. Boice for coal for station House, $5.55. Referred.

The same, the claim of Boice & Thickstun for coal for poor, $107.87. Referred.

Mr. Brown offered communication of City Judge, showing that the amount of money received in his court for the year thus far was $75, and expenses $22.90.

The clerk read a communication from the mayor returning the Poor Ordinance without his signature, on the ground that the overseer of the poor was doing well under the present ordinance and that it was not well to change laws without giving them a fair trial.

By motion of Mr. Morris the veto of the mayor was tabled for the present.

Mr. Pettibone, from alms committee, reported correct the bill of Boice & Thickstun, $2.58, and the Plainfield Gas Light Co. for $216.

The same, from committee on laws and ordinances, reported, on the matter of investigating the charge that the city judge and police officers had appropriated the costs received by the city court, that they found the charge unfounded, and entirely exonerated the city judge and the police officers. The committee also recommended the city judge make quarterly reports.

Mr. Pettibone, from police committee, reported as requested for March, showing that 7 men and 4 women were arrested, and that there were 77 tramps. Filed.

Mr. Brown, from committee on streets, reported correct bill of David Thickstun for $31.09. Referred.

Mr. J. Simpson from Auditing committee, reported correct the above claims of Plainfield Gas Light Co. $216, and Boice and Thickstun $2.58.

On motion of Mr. Cameron warrants were ordered drawn for the amounts.

The same reported correct the bill of Mr. Thickstun for $31.09.

On motion of Mr. Morris a warrant was ordered drawn for the sum.

Mr. Brown, presented a supplement to the license ordinance. Read by its title and ordered to its second reading.

Mr Brown offered a resolution that the finance committee ascertain the amount of all the moneys expended in behalf of the poor since the first of January. Adopted.

Mr. Baker offered a resolution that the treasurer pay to S. O. Horton $140 on the New street sewer account. Adopted.

The same offered a resolution that the sum of $60 be paid to S. O. Horton on account of his judgment. Adopted.

Mr. Morris offered the following preamble and resolution respecting the charges against Frazee:

WHEREAS, Charges have been presented to this Council by his Honor, the Mayor, against police officer Gershom Frazee for neglect of duty and refusal to perform the same, and,

WHEREAS, It being apparent from the evidence produced before this body by his Honor, the Mayor, that Mr. Frazee was nominated by request of citizens for the special purpose of detecting the unlawful selling of spirituous and fermented liquors, and,

WHEREAS, It further appearing from the testimony that Frazee did attend to said special duty, by verbal orders deliverd to him by his Honor, the Mayor, and by the Board of Police, and,

WHEREAS, It appearing by the evidence before this Council, that the Mayor and a majority of the Board of Police in the course of their actions, violated the ordinance regulating the course of proceedings against offending officers, therefore,

Resolved, That the charges of his Honor, the Mayor, against police officer Gershom Frazee have not been sustained, and that the case be dismissed for want of evidence. And be it further

Resolved, That the Mayor and Board of Police be and they are hereby instructed to forthwith assign police officer Gershom Frazee, to regular and active duty, in accordance with the powers conferred upon them by the ordinance "creating and defining the duties of a Board of Police, and Police force."

It was adopted by the following vote:

Aye—Baker, Brown, Cameron, Marshall, Morris, Carman, J. Simpson.

Nay—Pettibone, Smith. Absent Knowland and R. Simpson.

Mr. J. Simpson called the bill of ex-policeman Thompson from the table for $41.67. Referred. to be reported on before adjournment.

Mr. Pettibone presented a communication signed by President S. A. Smith, A. Pettibone and R. Simpson, which he said had been in possession since before the meeting of May 14th offering their resignation as members of the Council, and requesting that immediate action be taken thereon.

Mr. Smith resigned the chair to Mr. Baker and on motion of Mr. Morris the resignations were accepted.

At this point Messrs Smith and Pettibone withdrew.

Mr. Cameron, from Salary Committee, reported correct the above bill of policeman Thompson. Referred.

Mr. J. Simpson, from Auditing committee, reported Thompson's bill correct.

On motion of Mr. Brown a warrant was ordered drawn for the amount.

On motion of Mr. Morris the Council adjourned.

CONCERNING POLICE MATTERS.

SOME OF THE REASONS FOR THE LATE UNPLEASANTNESS.

THE TRUE MEANING OF THE DISPUTED SECTION OF THE POLICE ORDINANCE.

The so-called police trial is ended. The people of the city have by this time pretty much made up their minds respecting the unseemly conduct which characterized the defence. They have seen a police officer brought before the Council on the serious charge of insubordination preferred by the Mayor of the city; they have seen the Council (for Mr. Morris represented the Council) sitting not as an impartial judge in the case as it was in duty bound to do, but from the very first step identifying itself with the alleged offender, and seeking to prove the officer's innocence and to throw contempt upon the complainants and the complaint; they have seen the Council (for they have to share in the acts of Mr. Morris) outrage the rights of the citizens by ignoring the presence of the city's attorney who was there to prosecute the case in a legal manner against the alleged unfaithful officer; they have seen all the indecencies in connection with the affair and do not need to have them recalled.

Now what is the explanation of the position taken by Mr. Morris and some other members of the Council, as indicated by the evidence produced on the "trial?"

Evidently two things are to be noticed. In the first place Frazee was crowded upon the Mayor's attention by certain councilmen. "He will be a good man," they said "to ferret out places, that are selling rum without a license." "Well," said the Mayor, "that is a thing that ought to be done"—not of course meaning, as anyone knows, that we must have a policeman for that special purpose, but simply that as an important part of police duty it would be desirable to have a man who, it was thought, could do that part of his work well. So the Mayor with the best of motives, nominated Frazee as one of the police force. It did not enter into the Mayor's head that he was making a detective by this nomination who was to act outside of the regular force and independent of it. He had no right to make such an officer if he had so desired. Neither do we believe that Frazee or his councilmanic friends thought this was the case when he was appointed.

That was altogether an afterthought when it became apparent that Frazee was not to be the leading man of the force. Before the police board had completed the organization of the force, Frazee of his own motion proposed to assume the duties of the head man of the force. But soon the board made its plans which gave the leadership of the force to officer Dodd. The Mayor testifies that he met Frazee in the street and informed him of this fact. This was a sad hour for the aspiring officer, and from that time he was not known to conduct himself as a policeman should, in fact he was not thereafter on duty as the members of the force are to understand those terms. But such an irregularity could not be allowed, and the board of police were compelled to consider his case, and put him under discipline by demanding his equipments—all of which was done several days before the druggist job was put up. The Mayor however, whose duty it was to notify Frazee of the action of the board, delayed the notice until, as it happened, the morning of the day that the druggists were arrested. The minutes of the board show that the act of discipline was performed at the time we say, but of course unscrupulous persons have no regard for that fact, and in the hope of making a point for themselves try to show that Frazee's trouble all came from his "faithfulness" in laying hold of the druggists. Here then is one explanation of the venom exhibited towards the board of police by certain councilmen. Their pet policeman had been disturbed in the sweet enjoyment of doing as he pleased, and was put under the ban of suspension. They did not propose to submit to such treatment. Hence their violent defence of Frazee.

But again there enters into the case besides this personal feeling we have mentioned, a prejudice against the police ordinance under which the board act. It is claimed that it confers no such power upon the police board as the power to suspend a policeman. The act of the board in suspending Frazee was therefore considered by his friends in the Council an infringement upon the rights and prerogatives of the Council. The controverted Fourth section of the ordinance under which the board acted reads as follows:

The board of police shall possess full authority and control over the station house and other buildings at any time used for police purposes, and over the entire police force, and shall establish and cause to be enforced such rules and regulations for the care, protection and government thereof as such board shall from time to time deem necessary or desirable, in order to secure the greatest usefulness and efficiency thereof, and the best protection of persons and property and the supremacy of law and order throughout the city, subject, however to the ultimate control by resolution of the Common Council, all of whose orders in the premises the said board of police shall respect and obey and cause to be enforced.

Under the power conferred by this section the board suspended Frazee. They did not dismiss him from the service. They simply put him under discipline until the board preferred its charges to the Council, and his case should there be decided.

It would seem to be impossible to find two differing opinions respecting the power of disciplining a police officer conferred upon the board by this section. It says the board "*shall possess full authority and control over the entire police force and shall establish and cause to be enforced such rules and regulations thereof*" as they deem necessary, with the wise limitation at the close, "subject however to the ultimate control by resolution of Common Council." That is to say the board of police is not an absolutely independent power but its proceedings are "subject" to the supervision of the Council effected by resolution.

The provision of this section is wise and far-reaching and evidently gives a disciplinary power to the board. If it does not, then language has no meaning. It compasses an object not before reached under our police system by making it possible to keep a close oversight and discipline over the affairs of the force. There was an illustration of this the other day. Frazee was whispering around in his usual confidential manner that Dodd had raised a false alarm of fire on a certain evening. One of the board heard of the charge and proposed to have it settled at once, ridiculous as it was. The board met. Frazee was summoned to make his statement. Officer Dodd then was called in to appear and give an account of himself for the evening. He made a straightforward narrative of incidents to which officer Laing was also a party. Officer Laing was then sent for, and without knowing what was going on was asked to give an account of what happened on the evening in question. His story tallied in every particular with Dodd's and conclusively proved Frazee's story to be entirely false. Thus in a speedy and quiet way the board disposed of a serious matter.

The entire ordinance of which this section is a part is one that was carefully thought out and is very comprehensive. It is also as plain as a pikestaff to anyone who is not predisposed to misconstrue it or who is used to intelligent criticism. It is however now in order, we suppose, to supersede it, for we understand that the purpose was manifested by certain members of the present Council soon after their election, to wipe out all the legislation of the Council of 1877 who, every person capable of judging knows, gave more earnest and honest study to the ordinances they passed than is usual.

These two things then, the personal feeling involved, and the opposition or prejudice to the police ordinance under which the board of police act, account for the singular exhibitions we have seen by the Council in dealing with the Frazee business.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

This department is open to all who have anything that is proper to say on topics of current interest. The editor, however, does not necessarily endorse the opinions which the correspondent is permitted to express.

New School Building.

Editor Times: We read the communication of Progress, in a recent issue of your paper, in relation to a new school building for North Plainfield, and we endorse it from beginning to end. The present building is situated on Mud Lane—we believe that is the name of the street. It is a very appropriate one, however, for there is no end to mud in that locality after a rain. Its location might be aptly termed the swamp. We know of a great many who do not patronize the school, not caring to endanger the health of their children by having them confined in a wet and marshy place six hours during the day. Oh, for a little more enterprise on behalf of our people in North Plainfield. In consequence of this a month or two ago the Mission Chapel was secured. Here, notwithstanding there is more room for the pupils, it is crowded, and the children are in a very uncomfortable condition. We hope the people will not rest until a new building is a reality.

ACTION.

The Latest Novelties in Mowers and Reapers.

We are all apt to run after the latest novelty, and in these days of progress it is well to try and keep up with the times; but it should be borne in mind that only a small proportion of so-called novelties, when put to the test, prove to have any value, and in the purchase of a mowing or reaping machine the farmer can not afford to make experiments.

Twenty-one years ago the novelties of two driving wheels, a double-jointed folding cutter bar in front of the driver—a wonderfully simple and perfect system of gearing and bracing; a leading wheel and a lifting lever—were first introduced in the Buckeye Machine. These novelties obviated all the difficulties that had heretofore prevented the universal use of mowing machines, and made them a necessary farm implement.

The Buckeye Machines have outlived scores of novelties which have tried to compete with them, and the *hundreds of thousands of farmers* who have tested them bear witness that they are *to-day* the *simplest*, the *lightest in draft*, the *safest*, the *least costly to keep in repair*, the *strongest*, *most durable*, and *do the best work*. There are no mysteries about the Buckeye Machines, but all is simple, solid and mechanically correct. *Adriance, Platt & Co., of Poughkeepsie, and 165 Greenwich street, New York*, who enjoy so high a reputation as the builders of the Buckeye, have introduced a later novelty in the *Adriance Single Wheel Reaper*, which is in all respects a worthy companion to the Buckeye Mower.

FILLING OFFICES.

One of the most difficult duties any Administration has to perform is to fill the one hundred thousand offices at its disposal with suitable persons. But this, after all, is not the most difficult part of the duty. To select those who shall be *acceptable* to every one interested is the trouble. And because this is generally impossible, we have those oppositions and animosities developed among the Administration party which are a disgrace to those who indulge these feelings. Every Administration makes enemies in this way with those who ought to be above such childish actions.

Some of the little peculiarities that show themselves in this branch of the Administration's work appear in the following report of an interview with Secretary Evarts. He says: "The President is a good-natured man. The delegations come to him and wait on him; he listens to them all; there may be perhaps a half-a-dozen of them. They recommend Jones as an excellent man for a certain office, or each may have a different name to suggest. Jones' name is sent to the Senate, and then we find out what a terrible mistake we have made by the opposition that is brought to bear. There was never a more unfit man. And it is the same almost with every Republican appointment that has been made in the South. As soon as the name is sent to the Senate, the Senators are button-holed by his opponents, and the result is the trouble in confirming. President Hayes believes in obeying the laws. He is an upright man. There are none of us aspirants for the Presidency, and we are only discharging our duties as public officers."

Ladies who have pale complexions, blotches and pimples on the face, rough skin, or freckles, should use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

HAD IT, THAT TIME.—There was a little fellow who knew Mother Goose better than he knew his Bible. One Sunday he was asked in his class:

"Who were thrown into the fiery furnace?"

That was too much for him. The question was passed; the answer came promptly:

"Shadrack, Meshach, and Abednego."

This was a mortification to the little fellow; and when the next question came, "Who put them in?" he answered, with a jump:

"Little Johnny Green!"

—Sunday-School Times.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VEGETINE.
For Dropsy.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Oct. 19, 1877.

DR. H. R. STEVENS—

It is a pleasure to give my testimony to your valuable medicine. I was sick for a long time with *Dropsy*, under the doctor's care. He said it was *Water between the Heart and Liver*. I received no benefit until I commenced taking Vegetine; in fact, I was growing worse. I have tried many remedies; they did not help me. Vegetine is the medicine for *Dropsy*. I began to feel better after taking a few bottles. I have taken thirty bottles in all. I'm perfectly well, never felt better. No one can feel more thankful than I do.

I am, dear sir, gratefully yours,
A. D. WHEELER.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE
For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.

ISLESBORO, ME., Dec 28, 1877.

MR. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I had a cough for eighteen years, when I commenced taking the Vegetine. I was very low; my system was debilitated by disease. I had the *Kidney Complaint* and was very *nervous—cough bad, lungs sore*. When I had taken one bottle I found it was helping me; it has helped my cough, and it strengthens me. I am now able to do my work. Never have found anything like the Vegetine. I know it is everything it is recommended to be.

MRS. A. J. PENDETON.

VEGETINE is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowels; quiets the nervous system; acts directly upon the secretions; and arouses the whole system to action.

VEGETINE.
For Sick Headache.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Jan. 1, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I have used your Vegetine for *Sick Headache*, and been greatly benefitted thereby. I have every reason to believe it to be a good medicine.

Yours very respectfully,
MRS. JAMES CONNER,
411 Third St.

HEADACHE—There are various causes for headache, as derangement of the circulating system, of the digestive organs, of the nervous system, &c. Vegetine can be said to be a sure remedy for the many kinds of headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint, Nervousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Biliousness, &c. Try the Vegetine. You will never regret it.

VEGETINE.
Doctor's Report.

DR. CHAS. M. DUDDENHAUSEN, Apothecary, Evansville, Ind.

The doctor writes: I have a large number of good customers who take Vegetine. They all speak well of it. I know it is a good *medicine* for the complaints for which it is recommended.

Dec. 27, 1877.

VEGETINE is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them nature's sweet sleep.

VEGETINE.
Doctor's Report.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.—

Dear Sir—We have been selling your valuable Vegetine for three years, and we find that it gives perfect satisfaction. We believe it to be the best blood purifier now sold. Very respectfully,

DR. J. E. BROWN & CO., *Druggists*, Uniontown, Ky.

Vegetine has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE.
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.
Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

Fleischman's
GENUINE
VIENNA BREAD!
BAKED BY
J. GEBHARD.
Fresh every day at 8 cents a loaf.
Also, every variety of
Bread, Breakfast Rolls, French Rolls, Tea Biscuits, etc.,
And all kinds of
CAKE.
J. GEBHARD,
West Front Street, opposite Demarest's Grocery.
ap25tf

NEW BAKERY!
J. WALKER
Begs most respectfully to inform the public of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened the store
Next Door to the Post Office,
FRONT ST.,
AS A
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,
Where may be always found a large stock of
FRESH BREAD, CAKE, PIES, &C.
Hot Rolls and Tea Biscuit
Every morning and evening.
ENGLISH BREAD & FRENCH BREAD,
Orders punctually and carefully attended to.
Plainfield, Nov. 20, 1877. n22tf

1878. 1878. 1878.
ALL THE
STYLES
OF
HATS
AT
VERMEULE'S.
Front St., opp. Somerset St.
A LARGE STOCK OF
TRUNKS, VALISES
AND
UMBRELLAS
AT
VERMEULE'S.

FOR SALE.
Tall trees of all kinds of wood that grow in this part of the country, from 30 to 80 ft., 6 in. at top, and straight, for piles, telegraph, flagstaffs, etc.; plank of all sorts for house trimmings, carriage or bridge builders; sawed and split posts, all sizes and lengths, of locust, oak, chestnut, etc.; sled runners; stone-boat plank; locust timber, from 4 to 22 inches in diameter, 19 ft. long; 10,000 posts and rails; cord wood, any quantity, at home or delivered, from $2.50 to $8 per cord; ornamental trees, green, from 4 to 12 ft. high, at half price; vinegar by the gallon, or barrel, from pure elder, from 2 to 40 years old, for cash or approved paper.
N. B. One 5-seat carriage for sale or exchange for a small one.
ROBT. C. VAIL,
Walnut Hill, half way from Plainfield to Rahway.
a29tf

FOR SALE AND TO LET.
Houses of all sizes. Furnished houses to let. Lots for sale and money loaned to build. Address EVAN JONES, Park House, Plainfield.
f22tf

FOR SALE.
Four Counter Tables suitable for stores. Also two Singer Manufacturing Machines. Will be sold cheap at No. 19 Cherry St.
JOHN H. FRENCH.
mar7tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Our Flag is still There."

ANOTHER TUMBLE
IN PRICES
AT
WHITE'S.
This week.

Table Linens, Towels & Napkins
At unheard of low prices.

11-4 Marseilles Counterpanes
Extra heavy, only $3,
worth $5.

New stock of
DRESS GOODS,
Cheap!

1000 YDS. ORGANDIE LAWN,
Only 12½ cents.

Another bale of those extra
TOWELINGS,
6 cents.

Gents' Ladies' and Children's
Summer Underwear,
25 cents.

SUN UMBRELLAS,
Way down, 50c. and upwards.

Special attention called to our stock of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
All new and at New York Prices.

Corsets, 35c. Corsets, 30c.
Corsets, 45c. Corsets, 75c.
Corsets, 95c.

Notions and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention, all at White's popular Prices.

CALL AND SEE!
Remember the Number,
15 East Front st.
The Sign of the Flag,
Jas. E. White.

SOMETHING NEW
IN
CHILDREN'S PICTURES
F. C. LANGHORNE,
Front St., Opp. Cherry.
Has just received from New York some new designs in Backgrounds, and is prepared to make pictures at the following low rates:
Imperials, - - $5.00 per Doz.
Cartes de Visite, 2.50 per Doz.
Special Care Taken in Copying.
ALSO
Old Daguerreotypes Cleaned.
my9w1

EYE GLASS
SELF ADJUSTING.
EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES
AT
BENJ. G. MEGGIE'S
26 North Ave., Plainfield.
my9

PURE PAINTS
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Is endorsed by every PRACTICAL PAINTER.
COVERING CAPACITY & DURABILITY
EXCEED ANY KNOWN PAINT. Buildings Painted with our Prepared Paints, if not satisfactory, will be Repainted at our Expense.
FOR SALE BY
A. SWALM,
PLAINFIELD, N. J. ap18m3

Notice of Assignment.

Notice is hereby given that David W. Rogers and Chas. A. Rogers, partners trading under the name and firm of D. W. Rogers and Brother, of the city of Plainfield, in the county of Union and state of New Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their partnership estate, for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.

THOMAS A. ROGERS, Assignee.

Dated May 18th 1878.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Thomas Jennings and Wm. R. Jennings is this day dissolved. All bills due the old firm will be collected by Thomas Jennings. The business will be conducted as usual by Thomas Jennings.

THOMAS JENNINGS.

Plainfield, N. J., May 8, 1878.-my9w6

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Scribner & Thompson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm's name will be used in settlement of their business. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to settle promptly. The business will be conducted as usual by I. Scribner.

I. SCRIBNER.
J. M. THOMPSON.

Plainfield, N. J., April 22, 1878.-ap25tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEMAREST,
THE POPULAR
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCER,
GIVES
THE BEST GOODS
FOR
THE LEAST MONEY.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
GROCERIES
To Suit the Times!

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, 34c. per Gallon.
JAVA COFFEE, 32c. per Pound.
MARACAIBO COFFEE, 28c. per Pound.
RIO COFFEE, 25c. per Pound.
Good Oolong Tea, 35c a pound.
Sugar-cured Hams, 10c. pound.
Shoulders, 6c. pound.
Dried Apples, 7c. pound.
Dried Peaches 4 lbs. for 25c.
Whittaker Hams.
Sliced Corned Beef, 20c. pound.
ORANGE CO. BUTTER
of the choicest quality received fresh every Tuesday and Friday.
Sugars and Teas
Retailed at New York wholesale prices.
Clover and Timothy Seed,
Formosa Oolong Tea,
AT 60C.
Can't be beat! Try it!
Licensed to sell
ALES, WINES AND LIQUORS,
For Family and Medicinal Use.
P. M. DEMAREST,
Front St., nearly opposite Post Office.
PLAINFIELD N. J.

JUST RECEIVED!
A large Assortment of
SPRING and SUMMER
CLOTHS & CASSIMERES
Suitable for
MEN'S, YOUTH'S & BOYS'
CLOTHING
At prices never before so low.
All Wool Suits for Men, to Order, $15 to $25.
All Wool Suits for Men, Ready Made, $10.
All Wool Suits for Boys, Ready Made, $4 to $6.
All Wool Cassimere, per yard, 65 cents.
Union Cassimere, per yard, 18 to 50 cents.
Also a full line of Gents' and Boys'
FURNISHING GOODS.
JOHN H FRENCH
NO. 19 CHERRY ST.

JOHN JELLIFF & CO
794 & 796 Broad St.,
NEWARK, N. J.
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE
Medieval & Queen Anne Styles,
And all the latest novelties at very low prices for the times.
Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture of every description.
Mantel and Pier Glasses.
UPHOLSTERY!
Cornices and Lambrequins,
Shades and Curtains,
Mattresses and Bedding.
Country Cottages furnished at short Notice.
Bedroom Sets from $20 upwards. Parlor Sets very cheap. Furniture of every description made to order from SPECIAL DESIGNS.

RAILROADS.

Central Railroad
OF NEW JERSEY.
All Rail Line to Long Branch.
Passenger Station in New York, Foot of Liberty St.
Arrangement, commencing Nov. 26, 1877.

Plainfield and New York.
Leave Plainfield at 3:23, 5:53, 6:23, 6:58, 7:28, 7:58, 8:28, 8:50, 9:28, 11:34, A. M.; 1:25, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:21, 9:53, 10:25, 11:11, P. M.
Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., at 6:30, 8:00, 8:45, 10:15, 11:30, A. M.; 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:25, 9:30, 12:00, P. M.
Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at 12:50, 7:16, 8:32, 9:30, 11:03, A. M.; 12:02, 1:37, 2:03, 4:06, 4:27, 5:02, 5:35, 5:50, 6:37, 6:58, 7:10, 8:00, 9:10, 10:15, P. M.

Plainfield and Newark.
Leave Plainfield at 5:53, 6:33, 7:28, 8:28, 8:50, 9:28, 11:34, A. M.; 1:25, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:21, P. M.
Leave Newark at 6:15, 8:00, 8:55, 10:30, 11:25, A. M.; 1:05, 1:35, 3:37, 4:10, 4:35, 5:40, 6:10, 7:15, P. M.
Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.
Leave Plainfield at 7:58, 8:49, 9:47, 11:28, A. M.; 2:31, 5:05, 5:37, 6:05, 6:35, 7:07, 8:30, 9:28, P. M.
Leave Somerville at 6:30, 7:10, 8:00, 8:24, 9:20, 11:11 A. M.; 2:00, 3:25, 5:25, 9:33, 9:40, P. M.

Plainfield and Easton.
Leave Plainfield at 7:58, 9:47, A. M.; 2:04, 5:05, 6:35, P. M.
Leave Easton at 7:00, 9:40, A. M.; 1:00, 4:00, 6:15, P. M. In addition a train leaves Phillipsburg at 6:45, P. M. DAILY.

Sunday Trains.
Leave Plainfield for New York at 3:23, 11:34, A. M.; 7:28, 10:25, P. M. For Dunellen and Bound Brook at 1:25, 10:41, A. M.; 6:35, P. M. For Somerville and Easton at 5:35, P. M.
Leave New York for Plainfield at 9:30, A. M., 5:30, and 12:00, P. M.
Leave Easton for Plainfield at 9:40, A. M., and from Phillipsburg at 6:45, P. M.

Westward Connections.
Train leaving Plainfield at 7:38, A. M., connects at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Elmira, etc.
Train leaving Plainfield at 9:47, A. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Scranton, etc.
Train leaving Plainfield at 2:04, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Tunkhannock, etc.
Train leaving Plainfield at 5:05, P. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, etc.
Train leaving Plainfield at 6:35, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Elmira, etc.

Long Branch Division.
Trains leaving Plainfield at 7.58, 11:34, A. M., 3:51, P. M., connect for Long Branch Division.
Leave Elizabethport for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt and Squan at 8:47, A. M.; 12:13, 4.29, 5:35, P. M.
Trains leaving Elizabethport at 8:47, A. M., 12:13, 4:29, 5:45, P. M., connect at Matawan Junction for Freehold.

New York and Philadelphia—New Line.
Short Route to Trenton and Philadelphia.
Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia at 1:25, 7:58, 8:49, 10:26, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:18, 6:05, P. M.
Leave Plainfield for Trenton at 1:25, (except Monday) 7:58, 8:49, 10:26, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:18, 5:05, 6:05, P. M.
Passengers by the 6:05, P. M., train change cars at Bound Brook.

Returning.
Leave Station, Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 12:35, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30, A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, P. M.
Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Sts., at 1:20, (except Monday) 6:35, 8:05, 10:20, A. M.; 12:15, 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, P. M.
Passengers by 7:30, A. M., train from Philadelphia change cars at Bound Brook.

Sunday Trains.
Leave Plainfield for Trenton and Philadelphia at 1:25, 10:41, A. M.; 6:35, P. M.
Leave Station Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 12:05, 9:30, A. M.; 5:30, P. M.
Leave Trenton at 1:20, 10:20, A. M.; 6:10, P. M.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

American Newspaper Directory
—1878.—
TENTH ANNUAL VOLUME NOW READY.
388 pages. Price 50 cents. Free by mail. Contains the names and circulations of all newspapers, and a Gazetteer of the towns in which they are published. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos cost $1,600, only $425. Superb Grand Square Pianos, cost $1100, only $255. Elegant Upright Pianos, cost $800, only $155. New Style Upright Pianos, $112.50. Organs $35. Organs, 12 stops, $72.50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost $390, only $115. Elegant $375 Mirror Top Organs, only $105. Tremendous sacrifice to close out present stock. New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs, SENT FREE. Please address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. ORGAN

I CURE FITS!!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I am a regular physician and have made the disease of
FITS EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS
a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure from me. Send to me for a Treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give express and post office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

40 MIXED CARDS, with name 10c. Agents' outfit 10c. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

25 Fancy Cards, Snowflake Damask, Assorted 25 styles with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co, Nassau, N. Y.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

KILL
The Potato Bug
WITH
F. W. DEVOE & CO'S PARIS GREEN
For circulars how to use address cor. Fulton and William Sts., New York. Manufacturers of White Lead, Colors, Varnishes, Oils and Paints READY FOR USE.

30 Mixed Cards, Snowflake, Damask, &c., no 2 alike, with name, 10 cents. J. MINKLER & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

WANTED GOOD MEN to represent the American Newspaper Union List of Co-operative Newspapers and canvass for advertisements in the vicinity of their own homes. To proper persons will allow a liberal commission, and advance a regular weekly payment on account. Address, with references, BEALS & FOSTER, General Agents American Newspaper Union, No. 10 Spruce street, New York.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Antoine De Baud is complainant, and Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife, are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the sixteenth day of July next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife, to Antoine De Baud, on lands in the city of Plainfield, dated September 4, A. D., 1871; and you, Goodmann Jensen, are made defendant because you own said land, or some part thereof; and you, Anna A. Jensen, are made defendant because you are the wife of the defendant, Goodmann Jensen, and may claim an inchoate right of dower or other lien or interest in said lands and premises.

SHEPPARD L. STEWART,
Sol'r of Compl't, No. 2, E. Front St.,
Plainfield, N. J.

Dated May 15, A. D., 1878.-my23w6

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Susannah C. Davis and Arthur C. Davis, her husband:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein The Citizens Building Loan and Savings Association of Plainfield are complainants, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainants, on or before the twentieth day of June next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Josiah Moncton and wife to The Citizens Building Loan and Savings Association of Plainfield, on lands in the township of North Plainfield, dated April 1, 1874; and you are made defendant because you are heirs-at-law of Josiah Moncton, deceased, and have an undivided interest therein.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
Sol'r of Compl't, Plainfield, N. J.

Dated April 19, 1878-my2w6.

District Court of the United States

For the District of New Jersey. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Israel D. TenEyck, bankrupt.

District of New Jersey, ss:

The undersigned will sell at public auction at his office No. 2 East Front St., Plainfield, New Jersey, on Friday, the fourteenth day of June, A. D., 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following-described real estate, belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, to wit: Beginning at a stake in the northerly line of Second avenue and corner of a lot this day conveyed to Chetwood Bird, and one hundred and four feet northeasterly from Job C. Crane's line, as laid out on a map of Roselle; thence, running a northwesterly course along the line of Chetwood Bird's lot, two hundred feet, to a stake and corner in line of lot conveyed to Carrie E. Valentine; thence running along that line, a northeasterly course, parallel with Second avenue, fifty-two and five-tenths feet, to a stake and corner; thence running a southeasterly course, two hundred feet, to a stake in the northerly line of Second avenue; thence, running a southwesterly course, fifty-two and five-tenths feet, to the place of beginning. Together with the land in front of said lot on the middle of Second avenue, to be used as a public street forever. Also, four lots in the city of Chicago, Cook county and state of Illinois, being and lying in Lee's subdivision of the city of Chicago, Cook county, in the state of Illinois, and numbered Seven, Eight, Forty-one, Forty-two, in Block 4, on a certain plot or survey thereof, entitled, "Lee's Subdivision of the West ½ of the South-east ¼ of Section 20, Township 38, R. 14," made by Alexander Walcott, County Surveyor, Chicago, Illinois, March 3, 1874, and filed in the office of the recorder of deeds for Cook county, Illinois, on the 7th day of May, 1874, by the number 165,573, and recorded in Book 7 of Plots, page 75, and which said lots are designated on said plot as number 7, 8, 41, 42.

S. L. STEWART, Assignee.

Dated May 22, A. D. 1878.-my23w3

Central New Jersey Times.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

PLAINFIELD POST-OFFICE.

MAIL ARRIVES.

North & East—7.38, A. M.
South—7.38, A. M., 5.03, P. M.
East—2.04, 5.05, 6.33, P. M.
West—8.50, A. M., 5.03, P. M.

MAIL CLOSES.

North, East & South—8.15, A. M.
East—11, A. M., 2, P. M.
East & South—5.00, P. M.
West—7, A. M., 4.30, P. M.

Mail for Warrenville, N. J., closes at 2, P. M. Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Post-Office opens at 7, A. M., closes at 7.30, P. M.—Saturdays at 8, P. M.

Orrin E. Runyon will act as Collector for this office for the present. A prompt response to his calls will be highly appreciated by
RUNYON & LEONARD, *Proprietors.*

—The Mayor very wisely vetoed the poor ordinance lately passed by the Council.

—Mr. H. P. Reynold's mother died at her residence in Concord, Mass., on the 20th inst.

—Mr. C. Potter, jr., with his family, will sail for Europe on the 27th of next month.

—Mr. J. S. Huyck proposes to visit Texas in a few days to look after some property he owns in that favorite State.

—The numerous friends of Mrs. E. Hamilton Hunt will regret to hear that she has taken up her residence again in Chicago.

—The Diocesan convention is in session this week at Camden. Rev. Messrs. Rodman and Murphy, with other delegates, are in attendance.

—A wagon express has been started between this city and New York and Brooklyn by John J. Ker, whose advertisement appears elsewhere.

—The President of the Council, S. Alpheus Smith and Councilmen Pettibone and Simpson resigned on Tuesday evening.

—We are obliged to slight our friends in the suburbs a little in these days, on account of the demand which Plainfield matters make upon our columns.

—A fire at Netherwood Monday evening about 10 o'clock destroyed a barn of Mr. Hyde. The engines reached there in time to get some water on the flames.

—Mr. Sitgreaves of Park ave. is not a believer that old O. he pursues, and they are excellent—he gets them fresh from their native element and sells them in good condition.

—Last Sunday's *Sun* contained a gross libel upon our city in its attempted report of the recent detective fiasco and the Frazee farce. It is easy enough to see what hand among us guided the reporter's pen.

—The "Monarchs of the West" are in town. Fine specimens of the strawberry of that name growing in the garden of Mr. W. E. Ayers. They are from four to six inches in circumference.

—The blanks for the use of clergymen, physicians, undertakers &c. in observing the new law of recording marriages, deaths and births may be found with the city clerk, at the office of E. W. and N. Runyon.

—A first class boarding house has been opened on Grove street corner of Prospect avenue. The large grounds belonging to the property make it a very desirable place for boarders seeking Summer accommodations.

—Several of the P. A. C.'s have entered for the games of the Manhattan Athletic club in New York. They are W. Anthony, handicap 3 mile walk, and Sanders, Murray, DeCamp, and Vanglyck, for the 100 yard dash handicap.

—A lecture in stone, if not a sermon, is given by a piece of flagging opposite the Drs. Stillman's office. In a small surface of three by four feet appear several traces of fossils. Will Prof. Russell give us a geological disquisition on the subject?

—Every man his own road overseer seems to be the motto of Mr. L. W. F., who has, at his own expense, put in excellent condition that part of Front street lying before his handsome property. This public spirited act is worthy of imitation in several quarters of the city.

—The distinguished orator, Robert Voorhees, will speak on "The Dignity of Labor" this Thursday evening in the Congregational Church. His eloquence is said to be unsurpassed. He is greeted by large audiences wherever he is known.

—Mr. John Wilson, who has the grading of the P. A. C.'s track, is pushing the work along rapidly. There is to be a grand stand on the ground capable of seating five hundred people. The track has been abandoned, and hurdle races, &c., are to be run on the turf.

—That is a precious specimen of reasoning given in the whereases and resolutions introduced by Mr. Morris in the Council which make the Mayor and police board violators of law instead of Frazee. It will be found in our Common Council report. It accomplished in a characteristically indecent manner.

—The dogs have unanimously voted their thanks to the Council for abolishing the muzzle. It may be truly said that the Council has gone to the dogs in their action in this matter. The only muzzle we would recommend for a dog is the muzzle of a gun placed over the most vital part of the dog, with a sufficient amount of powder and shot to slay at first shot.

—Mr. Howard Vail has not yet been able to leave his house since he was taken down with rheumatism, several weeks ago. His illness came upon him three days after he opened his new store, a misfortune with which business men will be able to sympathize. He is, however, slowly recovering.

—Michael Carty was brought up before United States Commissioner Whitehead of Newark, for selling without a license, and was made to pay $64 fine and costs. He is a denizen of Third street. Uncle Sam has had more business in that sort under investigation in which our city is interested.

—The following books have recently been added to the Y. M. A. library:

Thankful Blossom, by Bret Harte; Daniel, the Beloved, Wm. M. Taylor; Tent Life, by Miss Gardner, of this city; The Story of Avis, E. S. Phelps; Being a Boy, Chas. Dudley Warner; Poganuc People, Harriet E. Stowe; Her Dearest Foe, Mrs. Alexander; Miracle in Stone, J. A. Seiss, D. D.; A Knight of the 19th Century, E. P. Roe; Nicholas Minturn, J. G. Holland; Mildred, Mary Jane Holmes.

—Two excellent improvements have been made on Front street, one by Mr. Gebhard in building out his bakery front to the sidewalk and lowering the entrance to the walk; and the other by Mr. Warnock in doing away with his high stoop and bringing his entrance down to the walk, which latter has been well flagged from the building to the curbstone.

—We give on the last page the official minutes of the meeting of Freeholders at which the new organization for the year was made. We are late in putting it into type. By the creation of the new township we have been deprived of the careful services of our long-tried and faithful representative, Mr. Wm. C. Ayers, who for sixteen years was one of the most efficient members of the Board.

—Mrs. Jarley and her wax works entertained an audience at Laing's Hall last Wednesday evening. The "works" were in good running order, and some of the "figgers" as natural as life—as wax itself. Mrs. Jarley was in a happy frame of mind and acted her part well. The whole show was made up of home productions, though Mrs. J. tried to convince the people that some of the more striking specimens were imported for that occasion. After the exhibition a large part of the audience was served with refreshments by the ladies of the Church of the Holy Cross in Laing's Hotel dining room.

—On last Sunday morning the Scotch Plains Baptist church raised over $2,500 toward clearing the church of the debt which has almost swamped them. They now have only a mortgage of $7,000—which is to be held by Mr. Warren Ackerman and Dr. Abraham Coles for five years without interest. Among other very liberal subscribers on Sunday morning mention ought to be made of Mr. A. D. Shepard who with his family contributed $500 toward the grand result. This is the more noticeable as Mr. S. is not connected with the church at all or even the Baptist denomination, though his children are members of the Sunday school.

—Mr. Ed. Vermeule's horse ran away from the freight depot last Friday morning but Billy Craig was after him, and jumping into the back of the wagon stopped him before he reached Park avenue. The horse, however, was determined to furnish a local, and, in the afternoon of the same day, while standing in front of his owner's residence on Chatham street, North Plainfield, he suddenly started off, precipitating the driver to the ground, and ran until he came in contact with a post near the residence of Mr. Clawson, where he left the wagon, smashed to pieces, and proceeded alone to Richmond street, and up that street to Front, where he was secured. No person was injured.

Base Ball.

—The P. A. C. nine will play the Mohawks, of Staten Island, Thursday afternoon.

—The Crescents visited Roselle last Saturday, and fairly "waxed" the club of that place by a score of 16 to 5. The Roselles were allowed to make their five runs in one inning, by 'wild' playing, but were whitewashed the other eight. They play a return game on Decoration Day, at 10 o'clock, on the Crescent's grounds.

Firemen's Doings.

The conduct of some of the members of Steamer Co. No. 2 at the fire at Netherwood, last Monday night, is another reason why the gentlemen who are connected with the Fire Department should purge themselves of their unworthy members. It is currently reported that the house of that company was turned that night into a beer saloon, and several of the men were unfit for duty. But they were all very abusive and disobedient to officers of the department. How long is our city to be outraged in this way?

More Reductions of Fares.

Really the Central road is overdoing the thing. It gives us 10 cents off our excursion tickets to New York, and 45 cents from the Philadelphia tickets, and other rates in proportion. Through the courtesy of Mr. Edward Nelson we are able to give the following new rates from Plainfield to the places named:

	Single.	Excursion.
Trenton	$1.10	$1.60
Philadelphia	1.85	2.95
Perth Amboy	.50	.80
Red Bank	1.25	2.05
Long Branch	1.35	2.05
Ocean Grove	1.55	2.40
Ocean Beach	1.60	2.55

A Man Drops Dead While Shaving a Customer.

A most sudden death occurred on Saturday evening about 9½ o'clock. While George Ruggles, of Madison avenue, was in the act of shaving a waiter of the Park House, and engaged in cheerful conversation, he dropped to the floor and died, almost instantly, without a sign. The razor he held fell between the arm of the chair and the person occupying it. He had complained a week before of a pain in the chest, which lasted only a few hours, and again on the day before his death; but on Saturday he was apparently in perfect health. The county physician viewed the body and decided that his death was from heart disease. Mr. Ruggles was a colored man about 39 years old, who is spoken of as a good citizen. He was one of the city's special policemen. He leaves a wife and children.

Closing Service.

The last meeting for the present season at the Holly Tree Inn, on Sunday P. M. was an interesting one. Rev. Drs. Yerkes, Smith, Bliss, Lowry and Ketcham, were present and took part in the exercises. The room which was filled with men and women wore a very bright and pleasant look, the large centre table being so piled with flowers that it looked like a huge flower basket.

The brief addresses were all practical and cheerful, encouraging to the ladies who have put them in this place for the last eight months. The prevailing thoughts with each speaker was that no honest earnest work for God was ever lost. In a religious and philanthropic enterprise of this sort, immediate results are not so much to be expected as desired. Only the last day will reveal what manner of fruit the seed sown in this place has produced. Every christian worker, whether Pastor or layman is tempted at times to regard his best efforts as wasted and thrown away, but the promise of God *stands* and they that sow in tears, shall reap in joy, and sower and reaper shall rejoice together.

The doors of the Holly Tree Inn will now be closed on Sundays, but the meetings will be kept up, in some out-door locality not yet fixed upon.

The members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at the Inn will go on as usual, and the officers who represent nearly all of the churches in the city will always be glad to see their friends and patrons at the Inn, or in the Monday afternoon meetings in the ladies parlor at four o'clock.

Building Loan Association.

THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION MAKE A FINAL REPORT.

THE DIRECTORS PRESENT AN ADDRESS TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

A large audience assembled in Laing's Hall on Monday evening to hear the final report of the investigating committee of the Citizens Building Loan and Savings Association. Major Rufus Case presided. The report of the committee, which is a lengthy one, was read by Mr. Appleton, and was an unmerciful arraignment of the secretary and treasurer, the solicitor and board of directors for mismanagement and something worse. The impression it left upon the minds of disinterested persons was that it was prepared in a spirit and presented in a form quite unbecoming a document of that character, and consequently its force was largely lost upon thinking people. It is a serious thing to assault the character of gentlemen who have been held in esteem by the community for many years, on the basis of a one sided investigation in which many things that are alleged as irregular might be clearly explained, had the proper steps been taken to confer with the officers. We do not propose, at this stage of matters, to use our columns to promulgate the terrible charges that have been made on the simple *ipse dixit* of one side, without the proofs being produced, and apart from the qualifying and explanatory statements of the persons arraigned.

We are free to say that the course pursued by the investigating committee, in dealing out, from time to time, the specific results of their investigations, accompanied by repeated attacks upon the officers of the Association, was not the fair and honorable way of proceeding, even if all that is alleged can be sustained by absolute proof. The proper method would have been to complete the investigation, and then to have reported that the committee had discovered what they believed were irregularities, and after that recommend the appointment of a joint committee of stockholders and officers to canvass the entire business of the concern—a kind of committee indeed that was formed, as will be seen below, before the meeting adjourned. Such a committee would have been able to review the work of the investigating committee and to have cleared up many suspicions, and perhaps proved conclusively the secretary and treasurer and solicitor to have been innocent of any supposed wrong doing, and the directors to have been free from the charge of neglect of duty.

These are entirely the utterances of an outsider who has no interest in the matter whatever except to see fair play, especially where is involved the good name of men whose honorable record has never been questioned. Certain it is that we do not believe, for a moment, on the unsupported statements of the investigating committee's report, as we heard it read, that any of the officers of the association are guilty of the serious offence of using the funds of the Association to their own advantage and to the loss of the Association. And it is very evident that a large proportion of the better class of members of the Association hold the same opinion. There is another large element composed mostly of our Irish citizens, whose minds are easily poisoned by rumors, who hold to a different opinion, and they were out in force on Monday evening. In fact it is very evident that there are two well defined parties in the Association, who are in direct antagonism over the manner in which the affairs of the body have been investigated. This fact accounts for the partisan spirit in which the committee's report is written, and which only goes to emphasize what we have said that the charges made in that report should have been preferred, until a joint committee of the stockholders and directors had canvassed the supposed discoveries of the committee and got at the exact facts and all the proofs sustaining them.

After the committee's report was presented, the directors, through Mr. G. W. F. Randolph, offered a paper setting forth counter statements and claiming that the condition of affairs, though seriously affected by the depreciation of values, was yet hopeful. By a careful examination during the present month they find that each share of the first series, after making liberal allowances for losses from all causes, was worth May 1st over $185, "a sum equivalent to the principal paid in and 9½ per cent. average interest." In closing their report to the stockholders, which is short, they make the following statement:

The directors regret to say that, owing to threats and insinuations of prosecutions made against them, they are compelled to remain silent for the present relative to charges they would otherwise meet. They, however, *assert* that in all their official actions they have been governed solely by a desire to do what should prove most advantageous to your interests. They do not fear an impartial investigation or the result of a fair trial. They are prepared and ready for either, and shall defend themselves if the necessity arises, never doubting the result of a legal contest but all they honestly can to avert it, for your interests and theirs as stockholders are opposed to agitation. Upon the individual action of the stockholders at this critical period of the Association's history much depends. It should be cool, cautious, just. The directors ask for fair play and nothing more.

The names of the directors are a guarantee that their utterances are made in good faith, as a perusal of the list will show. They are as follows: J. F. Hubbard, J. B. Coward, J. A. Hubbard, I. W. Pangborn, Wm. McD. Coriell, E. R. Pope, G. W. F. Randolph, Wm. C. Ayers, Carmen Parse, Rufus K. Case, and J. D. Spicer.

After the reading of these two reports the following resolutions were presented by Lewis Barkalew:

Resolved, That a committee of five stockholders be appointed who shall have in charge all the interests of the stockholders relating to a settlement with the officers and directors of this Association in reference to the matters brought forward by the committee of examination, and as to any money due the Association in such settlement, with full power to act for the stockholders in any action short of legal measures, and thereon to consider with a committee of five directors to be appointed by the board for that purpose.

Resolved, That the committee report June 17, 1878.

As soon as the resolution was read it very naturally gave rise to considerable discussion. As the resolution was first read, it left the number of the directors' committee indefinite. An amendment was then made to make the number three, after that five was substituted and adopted. The next dispute was over the meaning of the resolution. Mr. Randolph could not tell what the scope of it was and called on Mr. Appleton to explain. This gentleman made an explanation. Others followed, and after the discussion was over the scope of the resolution still seemed to be quite obscure. But it was passed notwithstanding.

The following committee was named by the stockholders in accordance with the resolution: S. H. Stevenson, T. Gillies, G. Bachman, John Harris, and Mr. Appleton.

The next business in order was the consideration of amendments to the constitution, and the first called up was fundamental, having reference to the basis of voting on changes in the constitution. At present it requires a majority of the stock to be represented at any meeting when amendments are voted upon; the new law proposes to make a two-thirds vote of all the stock represented at any meeting sufficient to pass an amendment. Mr. Greene, a stockholder from Massachusetts, argued that such a change would remove a valuable safeguard from the constitution. For it was plain to see that a meeting might be held at which only a small proportion of the voters would be represented, and yet that would be enough to perform so important an act as amending the fundamental law of the Association.

A vote was taken on the amendment which resulted in 746 votes being cast, of which 651 were in favor of the amendment and 95 against. The chair declared that, as not half of the stock of 1748½ shares was represented in the vote, the amendment was lost.

The objection was raised that there were members enough present who did not vote, to represent more than half the stock. The chair decided that this made no difference. It was necessary, he said, according to the constitution, for that half of the stock to be represented in the vote.

The decision of the chair was appealed from by Mr. Appleton and was sustained, and the amendment declared carried, notwithstanding the chair's decision.

This finished the exciting session, and the audience dispersed to meditate on what they had seen and heard.

Industrial School Festival.

On Saturday, the 18th inst., the industrial school of the Warren Mission held its anniversary and festival. The object of this school, as is generally known, is to teach sewing to girls from five to fourteen years of age. Its sessions during the past winter, of which there have been twenty, have been held each Saturday afternoon in the chapel of the Mission. Last Saturday there were present one hundred and forty children, who with their bright faces and clean aprons presented a happy picture. Around the building were hung specimens of their work, the most conspicuous being two patch work quilts, presented by the industrial school to the Children's Home. During the winter eighteen ladies have given their services as teachers in the school, while the average attendance of children has been seventy.

Fifty-five garments have been completed in the school, some having been begun the previous year. An interesting feature has been the formation of two classes to teach button holes and knitting. Mrs. Brock, a lady of Plainfield, kindly offered early in the season, as an incentive to effort, a prize to the child who should produce the best button hole, which was awarded to Laura McDonald. Sixty-six garments and twenty-two handkerchiefs have been bought by the children with money gained by good behavior and attention to sewing. Honorable mention was made of

Maggie Bergen,	Nettie Corey,
Lizzie Stelzle,	Carrie Vockel,
Katie Freeborn,	Martha Johnson,
Katie Cahill,	Mary Brown,
Mary Tobin,	Mary Johnson,
Lottie Powers,	Mary Johnson,
Lucy Thompson,	Lucretia Johnson,
Josie Johnson,	Katie Willis,
Winifred Duffy,	Mary A. Reville,
Martha Hoff,	Lizzie Freeborn,
Florence Hawkins,	Mary Vermeule,
Melanie Tainor,	Mary Thompson.

Thanks are due to Miss Townsend, the secretary, who has introduced into the industrial school something of the drill of the public school, thus promoting greater order in dismissal; also, to Miss Burr, who has led the children in singing.

The entertainment closed with a bountiful supply of cream and cake, kindly provided by teachers and others. The school will renew its work in October, and it is earnestly hoped that ladies of Plainfield will interest themselves in its continuance; also, that parents will avail themselves of this opportunity to have their children instructed and trained to be useful and industrious women.

The Congregational Festival.

The Congregational Sunday School strawberry festival was prolonged to Saturday evening and was well patronized during the three evenings of its continuance. The rooms which were at the store No. 18 West Front street were pleasantly decorated, with a flower booth in the centre and a well of perennial lemonade water on one side. Tables were located along the walls in true Delmonico style and each was presided over by some of the fair ones of the congregation. In an upper room stood a mysterious gypsy's tent where fortunes were told, which very few dared not visit. An art gallery was also made one of the attractions of this floor where the United States, the countries of Europe and the Orient had departments assigned them, making a collection of 87 objects. We have not time to comment on the different works here displayed, but we must express our disapproval of No. 1, called a "View of Plainfield Gas Works" which to our view was a very palpable hit of the names of our Common Council. Twitting on facts is not a fair thing at such times, and furthermore it is an attempt to appropriate the thunder of the newspapers. We must frown on such proceedings. The music of Friday evening was furnished by the amateur orchestra of the city under the direction of Mr. Clark Evans with two violins, cornet, flute, violoncello, drum and triangle and organ, which was a pleasant diversion and fully appreciated.

—The rivalry between our fire-engine companies has broken out in a new spot. They are now endeavoring to see which can improve the appearance of their houses most. First, No. 2 was laid on the shelf, and the boys went to work cleaning and painting their house throughout. Then Gazelle followed suit, and added to her house a patent heating apparatus, similar to those used in New York, for keeping up steam in the boiler at a sufficient pressure to start the machinery in motion immediately upon reaching a fire if need be. The fire is freed from this heating apparatus by an automatic cut off when the engine is rolled out of the house.

Zephyr Hook and Ladder Truck Co. painted their doors a blue color with white trimmings, but we think they would have shown better taste in conforming with Gazelle's colors, both houses being connected. But as we understand that the expenses of all these improvements have been borne by the different companies, we suppose they have a right to suit themselves in regard to colors, &c., and if each company will see to it that their houses are kept free from a set of noisy loafers, carousing, &c., they will add largely to their already great improvements.

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.—We have given the Nitrous Oxide Gas (our own invention) to over 100,000 patients for the painless extraction of teeth, without a single accident. Children can take it as well as adults. Headquarters, Colton Dental Association, 19 Cooper Institute, N. Y.

Original Humor.

—A wheelwright ought to be a good spokesman.

—When a boy goes to learn carriage-making, he starts a hub bub.

—When a merchant tailor keeps a carriage he always drives a kind of clothes horse.

—It is said that in the bread-making process a kind of fungus rises in the yeast. So does the sun.

—People talk of the shafts of Death. But if Death rides a green horse, what is the use of shafts?

—Live toads have sometimes been discovered imbedded in solid rock. It must have been a species of trap.

—It is said that "one swallow does not make a spring." It would, most likely, if you should swallow a pin.

—A man who keeps a stye in his back yard may be said to live by his pen. At any rate, he affects the litter-ary style.

—A leading ornithologist has said that "the worst use you can put a bird to is to stuff it." This remark does not apply to turkeys.

—Collier, the Plainfield jeweller, No. 3 Cherry st., makes a specialty of the repairing of French clocks. The following persons have had that class of work done, and have kindly consented to allow their names to be used as references:

Mr. J. Hervey Ackerman,	Seventh street.
Mr. T. C. Aldrich,	Second "
" A. C. Baldwin,	Park House.
" J. P. Badger,	Fifth street.
" G. B. Brown,	Union avenue.
Rev. Edmund Embury,	Washington Avenue.
Mrs. Canfield,	Grove "
Mr. J. N. Davis,	Union "
" A. B. Dunlap,	Netherwood.
" John H. Evans,	Plainfield avenue.
" E. A. Faber,	Rockview "
Dr. C. A. Hart,	Crescent "
Mr. Samuel Hudson,	Somerset street.
" T. S. Hunn,	No. 7 3d Place.
" E. P. Hanson,	Ninth street.
" Wm. P. Humbert,	Central avenue.
Mrs. Janes,	First Place.
Mr. W. L. Jones,	Cherry street.
" Herbert Ketcham,	Fifth street.
" Geo. Lewis,	Somerset "
" Washington Lathrow,	No. 8 Second Place.
" C. L. Lockwood,	Cherry street.
" Geo. Lissignolo,	Front "
" L. Myers,	" "
" James Merritt,	Kensington avenue
" H. O. Newhall,	Seventh street.
" S. A. Potter,	Washington Park.
" A. D. Shepard,	Front street.
" I. D. Stevens,	" "
" D. A. Sayer,	Liberty "
Mrs. T. B. Stillman,	Central avenue.
Mr. C. F. Ross,	Fifth street.
" Wm. Taylor,	No. 16 E. Sixth "
" C. E. Townsend,	Washington Park.
" D. O. Wotherspoon,	Front street.
Mrs. A. C. Ward,	Fanwood.
Mr. John W. Handren,	Dunellen.

my23w4

Local Miscellany.

To The Public.

There have been complaints made to me by my customers on account of irregularities on the part of one of my employees John Donald who serves my patrons with milk on one route. It has been discovered that the milk sold has been watered. On account of this discovery I have discharged the said driver on that milk route and will see from henceforth that my customers will be served with pure milk.

JOHN E. DOWLEY. my23w4

Have you seen Whitney's organdies, new spring styles?

Pier and mantel mirrors, connecting setts and cornices, made to order at Swain's, 42 West Front street. my30

BASKETS and VASES sent for and filled at Denton's Greenhouses with rare and beautiful plants, at lowest prices.

PIANO TUNING.—D. P. De La Rue will visit Plainfield as often as his services are required for the purpose of tuning and repairing Pianos. Orders may be left at the TIMES office.

An individual suffering from dyspepsia calls at a physician's house during his consultation hour. The practitioner examines him and declares; "I see how it is; you need a great deal of exercise, but perhaps your business does not leave you time. What is your occupation?" "I have been a letter-carrier for twenty-five years."

Go to Whitney's and buy figured piques for 10c. per yard.

Mrs. S. C. Conklin has a fine lot of Millinery Goods in all the new styles. Also, Flowers Silks and Ribbons, all at New York prices. ap25tf

Oil paintings, engravings, chromos, and picture frames of all kinds at Swain's, 42 West Front street. Re-gilding and repairing. my30

At Whitney's may be found a fine line of colored trimming silks.

Look at those 90c. Wamsutta muslin shirts all finished, at Laing's, Cherry st. my9tf

Bale Hay, free from dust and dirt, baled by hand power, without wood, at L. B. Boice's Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

Men's white dress shirts, also night shirts to order, at E. M. Laing's. No 5 Cherry street. my9tf

Ladies' hemstitched handkerchiefs, all linen, for 12½c. at Whitney's.

The best Timothy Hay in Plainfield is is now being baled by L. B. Boice, Somerset street. The dust and dirt is thoroughly taken out and the hay pressed by hand power.

A Snail that was creeping unwillingly to School was overtaken by an older Companion, who did not fail to chide his Dilatoriness.

"When I was your age," said his Senior, "I had soared to the Pinnacle of Wisdom, while you will die in ignorance whether the Hoof of Destiny which squashes you is that of the Bos Domesticus, or merely of an Ox. How little do you know of Classic History, how our Ancestors were the favorites of Heliogabalus, and Cresiphon"—

At this moment their Meditations were interrupted by the Approach of a Peasant, who casting them into his Basket shortly converted them into a Nutritious Broth for his Ailing Wife.

Moral.—This Fable teaches us that it is Needless to Introduce the Higher Branches into the Public Schools. —N. Y. World.

Whitney offers excellent, all-wool cassimeres for 75c. and $1.

The time has come when you can get a fine linen bosom and Wamsutta muslin shirt for 90c. at Laing's, Cherry st. my9tf

Splendid cottonades for 25c. at Whitney's—a bargain.

No wood used in bale Hay, at L. B. Boice's Somerset street.

Entire new stock of Furnishing Goods, ties, suspenders, &c., at Laing's, Cherry street. my9tf

A complete assortment of gents' fancy hosiery at Whitney's.

DRAKE, the Tailor, may be found on Cherry St. near Front St., where he is prepared with increased facilities to serve his old patrons. Expenses light and prices correspondingly low. s28

A false scent—a counterfeit penny. —N. Y. Mail.

Two car loads of A No. 1 tip top heavy Western oats just received by L. B. Boice, Somerset street, North Plainfield.

It is an unquestionable fact that Whitney keeps the finest and cheapest line of children's hosiery in the city.

Artists materials at Swains, Front St.

Just received, one ton of Lump Salt for Horses, at L. B. Boice's, Somerset street. Three cents a pound.

Look at Whitney's parasols before you purchase elsewhere.

A new stock of hats lower than ever at Laing's. my9tf

A new lot of dress linens at marvelous low prices at Whitney's.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN POST OFFICE
May 29, 1878.

Buzzee, Mr Joseph	Mahony, Mr James
Burton, Henry	Merrell, Miss M A
Brady, Kate M	Miller, Mrs N C
Cook, Saml A	Mally, Miss Eliza
Collopy, Patrick	Pound, Wallace
Conway, Daniel	Potti, William
Davis, I N	Robinson, Amsy
Dunbar, Julia B	Rowe, Miss Bessie A
Prame, Miss Grettie	Sheldon, Rev George
Fry, Frederick	Tyrrell, Geo
Hall, John	Thomasson, C R
Hibbitts, Finton (2)	Tilton, Challo
Jacobus, Thomas	Varney, Miss Annie
Jackson, John M	Voghl, Miss Lizzie
McIntire, Mrs Sarah	Wolf, Mrs Mattie J
Marsh, Miss Carrie	Whittaker, Joseph

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. W VAIL, P. M.

DIED.

HAND.—In Scotch Plains, May 23, 1878, Mary Hand, aged 67 years.

KAEDING.—In North Plainfield, May 25, 1878, Henrietta, daughter of William and Henrietta Kaeding, aged 2 months.

KELEHER.—In this city, May 22, 1878, of intermittent fever, Michael Keleher, aged 50 years.

McGONEGAL.—In New York City, May 20, 1878, Margaretta Barrett, wife of H. G. McGonegal, M. D. Interment at Milton, N. Y.

PRUDEN.—In this city, May 24, 1878, of diphtheria, Myron Olmsted, son of Theodore and Elizabeth Pruden, aged 5 years.

RUGGLES.—In this city, May 25, 1878, of heart disease, George Ruggles, (colored), aged 39 years.

RUNYON.—In Millington, N. J., May 28, 1878, of diphtheria, George G., son of Joseph S. and Sarah Runyon, aged 1 month, 1 day. Interment at Basking Ridge.

DAVID LEESON,
UNDERTAKER,
Holds himself ready to wait on the public any hour of the day or night. Has the most modern improvements in Corpse-preservers and Hearses. An elegant new Child's Hearse used in connection with the burial of children. Coaches furnished if desired. *Charges made satisfactory to all parties.*
Residence and office Front St., 2 doors north of Parse & Whitney's Dry Goods Store, Plainfield, N. J. f17

ALEX. M. RUNYON,
UNDERTAKER.
Somerset St., cor. Front,
Residence 75 Front Street, opposite Peck's,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Hearse, attendance, &c., all hours, day or night.
Prices low in all cases. 15jy

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD.
Pleasant rooms and board in a private family, for two or three gentlemen, from July 1st to Sept. 15th. One of the finest locations in the city, and within ten minutes' walk of the Depot. Address my30w2 M. L., Box 327, Plainfield P. O.

BOARD AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The former residence of Mr. Bronk, corner Grove St. and Prospect Place, five minutes' walk from the Depot, has been leased and fitted up for a select boarding house, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Families wishing permanent board can make arrangements on liberal terms.
my30m Mrs. J. C. BROWN.

FOR SALE.—A valuable Guitar, with Harp attachment, at half its value. Call at this office.

MILCH COW WANTED.
A young cow, giving an abundance of milk. Apply to
my30 H. KIMBALL, 56 Second St.

SITUATIONS WANTED
By two girls—one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; or would do the work of a small family. Best references. Address
ADVERTISER, Central Times Office.

HOLMES' CITY EXPRESS,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office with Central Express, at Depot.
Freight and Baggage Delivered.
Furniture moved with Care.
Pianos Handled Carefully.
my30m3

TO LET.
The French roof dwelling on Second St., second house east of Richmond. Good cellar; first floor—parlor, sitting room, dining room and kitchen; second floor—three good-sized bedrooms; third floor—large, convenient attic, one room finished. Apply to ALBERT THORN, 2d St., Plainfield, or WM. ROCKWELL, National State Bank,
my30w4 Newark, N. J.

In the District Court of the United States
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.
In the matter of Israel D. Ten Eyck, Bankrupt.

The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said Court, at the State House, in the city of Trenton, in said District, on the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D., 1878, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to said bankrupt.
my30w3 W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

Plainfield and New York Express

Baggage and all other packages called for and delivered at any address in Jersey City, Brooklyn and New York.

WAGON LEAVES PLAINFIELD
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
RETURNS FROM NEW YORK
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Office in Plainfield at B. A. Mumford's Real Estate Office, opposite R. R. Depot.
Office in New York 25 Old Slip.
Residence, 7th St., near Richmond, Plainfield, N. J.
JOHN J. KER, Proprietor.
my30tf

TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given to all delinquents on taxes due on the township assessments of North Plainfield that, by order of the committee, all such taxes will be received by the collector until June 1, 1878. All remaining unpaid will be collected with costs.
L. B. BOICE, Collector.
North Plainfield, N. J., May 22, 1878—my23w2

A CARD.
W. H. SEBRING announces that he is now prepared to take orders for FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS at reduced prices, using the very best material, with a 3 or 4-ply all linen bosom, *extra quality.* Workmanship, quality and fit guaranteed. No gentleman obliged to accept any unless entirely satisfactory. Orders received at Vanderbeek's Music Store. Gentlemen not finding it convenient to call will be waited upon at their residence or place of business.
W. H. SEBRING, Manufacturer,
21fly Plainfield, N. J.

A HORSE FOR SALE.
Bay, sound, strong, gentle, good looking, sixteen hands. Also, a buggy, sulky, harness, etc. Will be sold cheap. Address
ap11tf P. O Box 149, Plainfield, N. J.

TO LET.
A desirable Residence, containing 11 rooms, on Front St., next to Dr. South's. Three minutes' walk from Depot. Rent low. Apply to
my2tf C. O. MEEKER, Ex'r.

BRICK HOUSE TO LET.
With 11 rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood, and only four blocks from the depot. Inquire of
W. J. LEONARD, Times Office.

In Bankruptcy: District of New Jersey, ss.
At Newark, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1878. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Harvey Dayton, of Plainfield, in the county of Union and state of New Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. S. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
my2w3 782 Broad Street.

PECK'S CORNER.

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION
IN
Fine Summer Flowers.

COME TO

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PPPPPP    EEEEEEE    CCCC  KKK KK  '''   SSSSS
 P    P    E     E  C    C  K   K  ''  S     S
 P    P    E E      C       K K    ''        S
 PPPPP     EEE      C       KK      '   SSSSS
 P         E E      C    C  K K        S
 P         E     E  C    C  K   K      S     S
PPP       EEEEEEE    CCCC  KKK KK       SSSSS
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AND SEE HIS
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear.

THE LARGEST STOCK AND THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY
For Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles,
A happy combination, that pleases all people,
COLLIER'S, 3 CHERRY ST., 2D DOOR FROM FRONT.
All branches of the repairing business executed with promptness, in creditable style.
Repairing on French Clocks a Specialty.
my9y

BUTTER! BUTTER!

EXTRA CHOICE CREAMERY BUTTER,	25 cts.
BEST STATE, VERY CHOICE,	23 "
FINE HUNTERDON COUNTY,	20 "
COOKING,	18 "

AT MOORE'S,
13 Cherry Street.
ap11-y

LECTURE
BY
ROBERT VOORHEES, Esq.,
ON
"The Dignity of Labor,"
IN THE
Congregational Church,
ON
Thursday Evening, May 30th.
Admission 25 Cts. Reserved Seats 50 Cts.
To be had at the Drug Store of W. H. VOORHEES.

THE PLAINFIELD ACADEMY,
Boys Prepared for Business and for College.
A promising class will begin the study of the Classics the coming school year with a view of preparing for College.
A limited number of boys can be prepared, the coming vacation, to enter the school advantageously the coming school year.
For particulars address
JAMES LYON, Principal.
15myly Plainfield Ave., near Front St.

SCHOOL OF ART.
MISS ELLA V. THORN
Has opened an Art School in the parlors of Flagg's Building, located on North Av., giving instruction in
CRAYON DRAWING AND PORTRAITURE.
The school will be open every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 9 a.m. to 6 p. m. Criticisms from 9 to 10:30 a. m., and from 4 to 5:30 p. m. Method of teaching similar to that of the Academy of Design and Cooper Institute. Terms $10 for 10 weeks. For further information inquire of Ella V. Thorn, cor. Madison Ave and 5th st. my2m

The Dime Savings Institution
OF PLAINFIELD.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given to all concerned that the Chancellor of New Jersey, by his order dated May 1, 1878, has authorized this institution to receive special deposits, to be under his order and control, and to be kept separate and distinct from all other monies, and to be payable on demand, and to be invested in Government securities only.

This Institution is therefore ready to take such deposits according to said order; and such interest will be allowed on such deposits, semi-annually, on January and July 1st, as said Institution shall be able to pay thereon. No interest to be allowed on any such money withdrawn before January 1, 1879.

May 7, 1878.
E. W. RUNYON, Pres.
E. R. POPE, Sec. my9m

UNION COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.
February 20th, 1878.
Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.
Robert Freeman, Alanson J. Fox and Joseph B. Coward, Executors of Elizabeth A. Freeman, deceased.
On application of the above-named executors it is ordered that said executors give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order, within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Union, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the Central New Jersey Times for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said executors.
mar7m2 JAS. J. GERBER, Surrogate.

BOYNTON BEACH
PLEASURE GROUNDS,
WOODBRIDGE, N. J.,
Greatly enlarged and improved, will reopen for the season of 1878 on
TUESDAY, JUNE 11th.
First-class facilities for
BATHING AND BOATING.
Fine Pavilion, 125x30 feet, well floored and with water-tight roof, Restaurant, Swings, etc., making it the most available place within reach of Plainfield for Excursions and Picnic Parties. Sabbath Schools, Associations and Family parties should examine our grounds and make early engagements to secure a choice day. No intoxicating drinks sold on or near the grounds. No Sunday parties taken.
HOW TO GET THERE.—Drive from Plainfield by Oak Tree to Uniontown, Woodbridge and the Beach, 11 miles; or take cars on Central Railroad and Long Branch division to Woodbridge. All local trains on Long Branch division stop at Woodbridge station, six minutes' walk from the Beach. Stages to all trains from and after June 11.
my23m3

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE PROPERTY
Belonging to the estate of Elston Marsh.
A BRICK BUILDING,
Cor. Front and Somerset Sts.
THREE BRICK STORES.
Cor. Front and Grove Sts.
100 FT. BUILDING LOTS,
Front St., opp. M. E. Church.
75 FT. ON GROVE ST.
HOMESTEAD PROPERTY
AND
ONE half interest in a FARM of about 25 acres on Front St., extending through to Netherwood Depot.
For particulars apply to Executors
F. E. MARSH,
O. B. LEONARD.

LOT $600.
On Jackson Ave., near Somerset St. 50 feet front by 160 feet deep. Terms easy.
ALEX. B. BUTTS,
Attorney at Law, Front St.,
Opposite Cherry St.,
Plainfield, N. J.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
Bond & Mortgage,
At Geo. A. Marsh's,
mar7tf Opposite Depot.

MACHINERY
AT
SCHENCK'S MACHINE SHOP,
Race Street, North Plainfield, N. J.
Repairing Lawn Mowers a Specialty.
All kinds of Machinery repaired. my2m2

TREES & PLANTS
AT LOW PRICES.
Fruit and Shade Trees, Shrubs, Rhododendrons, &c.
Arbor Vitæ, 7 to 10 ft., $25 per 100.
12 good Concord Grapevines for $1.00.
12 Beautiful Ever Blooming Roses, assorted, for $1.00
Bedding Plants in great variety.
Also, Brown Leghorn Eggs for setting.
L. J. DENTON.
Plainfield, March 7, 1878. 3m

Trees, Evergreens and Plants
AT LOW PRICES.
I have removed my Greenhouse to Front Street, adjoining the First Baptist church. Thankful for past favors, I ask a continuance of the same from all my patrons.
JOHN LINDSAY.
Vegetable Plants also for Sale.
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE KEPT BY MRS. LINDSAY. ap9m1

Trees! Trees!
FOR SALE LOW!
A large assortment of Trees, Shrubs, Vines, &c. Also, a fine lot of large Evergreens for Winter planting, 3 to 10 feet high.
f15tf EVAN JONES, Plainfield.

Central New Jersey Times.

LORD DUNDREARY ON GOING TO CHURCH.

"My lord, will you go to church to-day?"
"Yes, I-I'll go when the church bell wings;
I—I like a church an' steeple an' that;
They are vewy wespectable things.
In Wome you must do as the Womans do—
That is, not Wome, but New York, you know—
So if g-good society goes to church,
Th-then a fellah, of course, must go."

"Will your lordship assume your new dress suit?"
"Yes; i-its a pwinciple I pwofess
Pwoper wespect to the person concerned;
I-its the wegular thing, a—full dress.
Besides, there's no need to disawwange things,
One has neither t-to dance nor t-to walk,
And th-then one is not expected to speak—
Th-there's another fellah there to talk.

"St. Demas with always a stylish church,
For the pweacher knows just what to say
To people of wank and fashion and wealth,
Which makes things—vewy pleasant that way."
"My lord, those are just my sentiments."
"Ah, indeed! I-I'm glad we agwee;
To know that you know that I know—in fact,
I-it's all doothedly pleasant to me."

"My lord, I should like to go to church."
"Now don't be an ath without weason;
Th-the ticket—the box—the pew, I mean,
Costs double th-the opera season.
Besides, there's the dwessing and giving, you know,
A-and there's not a fwee list, I'll remawk.
Abthurd! What would a poor man do at church?
Dwess yourself and go wide in the Pawk."
—*Churchman.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

[OFFICIAL.]

WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1878.

Annual meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Union County, N. J.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Union convened at the Court House in the city of Elizabeth, on Wednesday, May 8, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Board was called to order by the Clerk of the last Board, the following members being present from the different cities and townships:

Clark—William J. Thompson.
Cranford—John Isenman.
Elizabeth—Thomas Forsyth, William Kennedy, John Keron, Joseph Nolte.
Fanwood—Cornelius W. D. Martine.
Linden—John K. Roll.
New Providence—Cornelius A. Runkle.
Plainfield—J. Frank Hubbard, G. W. F. Randolph.
Rahway—William M. Crowell, Albert Pierson.
Springfield—Samuel C. Smith.
Summit—William H. Briant.
Union—George W. Doty.
Westfield—John S. Irving.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

The election of Director being in order, Freeholder Runkle nominated Mr. C. W. D. Martine, of Fanwood.

There being no other nominations, Mr. Martine was declared elected by acclamation, Director for the ensuing year.

Freeholders Isenman and Runkle were appointed a committee to escort the Director to his seat.

After appropriate remarks by the Director, the organization of the Board was continued.

Freeholder Runkle moved that the salary of the Clerk be fixed at 400 dollars, which was carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Director Martine and Freeholders Briant, Crowell, Doty, Forsyth, Hubbard, Irving, Isenman, Kennedy, Keron, Nolte, Pierson, Randolph, Roll, Runkle, Smith and Thompson.

Nays—None.

Freeholder Runkle nominated John L. Crowell, of Rahway, for Clerk. There being no other nominations, he was unanimously elected. [illegible] returned thanks, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Freeholder Runkle moved that the salary of the County Collector be fixed at twelve hundred dollars which was carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Director Martine and Freeholders Briant, Crowell, Doty, Forsyth, Hubbard, Irving, Isenman, Kennedy, Keron, Nolte, Pierson, Randolph, Roll, Runkle, Smith and Thompson.

Nays—None.

Freeholder Runkle nominated Patrick Sheridan, of Elizabeth, for County Collector. There being no other nominations, Mr. Sheridan was declared unanimously elected.

Freeholder Runkle moved that the salary of the County Physician be fixed at five hundred dollars, which was carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Director Martine and Freeholders Briant, Crowell, Doty, Forsyth, Hubbard, Irving, Isenman, Kennedy, Keron, Nolte, Pierson, Randolph, Roll, Runkle, Smith and Thompson.

Nays—None.

Freeholder Runkle nominated Dr. Thomas Terrill, Jr., for County Physician. There being no other nominations, he was declared unanimously elected, the term of office to be for three years according to law.

Freeholder Runkle moved that the salary of the County Attorney be fixed at four hundred dollars.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Director Martine and Freeholders Briant, Crowell, Doty, Forsyth, Hubbard, Irving, Isenman, Kennedy, Keron, Nolte, Pierson, Randolph, Roll, Runkle, Smith and Thompson.

Nays—None.

Freeholder Runkle nominated William B. Maxson, of Plainfield, for County Attorney, there being no other nominations he was declared unanimously elected.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Freeholder Randolph:

Resolved, That the printed rules governing the last Board be amended as follows: add to to the Standing Committees, Committee on Jail Inspection, Committee on Stationery, Committee to settle with the Sheriff and Committee on Miscellaneous Accounts, Insurance and Agreements. Also amend by striking out from printed list, Committee to Apportion School Fund, also Committee on Finance and be it further.

Resolved, That the printed rules as thus amended, be adopted for the government of the present Board.

Which was adopted.

By Freeholder Randolph:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the last Board requiring all commitments to the Lunatic Asylum to be signed by two members of the Lunacy Committee, be so amended as to provide that such commitment papers be signed by one member of the Lunacy Committee, and by one additional member of the Board, and that this resolution as amended be re-adopted.

Which was adopted.

By Freeholder Doty.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to define the duties of the various committees and draft rules for the guidance of the same, to be submitted to the Board at its next meeting.

Which was adopted.

The Director appointed Freeholders Doty, Runkle and Smith as such committee.

By Freeholder Runkle:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to meet a similar committee from the county of Morris, to examine the bridge over the Passaic river, on the road leading from the village of New Providence to Chatham, and report to the Board at its next meeting, the conditions of the same and whether the bridge needs to be rebuilt or repaired and the probable cost.

Which was adopted, and the following committee appointed:

Freeholders Runkle, Crowell, Doty, Smith and Randolph.

By Freeholder Isenman:

Resolved, That all papers which publish the proceedings of this Board be required to file with the Clerk of the Board a copy of each issue containing such proceedings.

Which was adopted.

By Freeholder Roll:

Resolved, That the official minutes of the Board be published in the Elizabeth Daily Herald, Elizabeth Daily Journal, Elizabeth Daily Monitor, Elizabeth Daily Freie Presse, Rahway Democrat, Rahway Advocate and Times, Plainfield Central Times, and Plainfield Constitutionalist, at a compensation of fifty dollars for the year for each paper.

Freeholder Thompson offered as a substitute the following resolution:

Resolved, That the papers heretofore authorized to publish the proceedings of the Board, be authorized to publish the proceedings of the Board at a cost not to exceed fifty dollars for each paper, provided that the official proceedings as made out by the Clerk be printed in full, roll call on the payment of bills alone excepted.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Freeholders Hubbard, Randolph, Smith and Thompson—4.

Nays—Director Martine and Freeholders Briant, Crowell, Doty, Forsyth, Irving, Isenman, Kennedy, Keron, Nolte, Pierson, Roll and Runkle—13.

The original resolution of Freeholder Roll, after adding "Roll call on payment of bills alone excepted," was adopted by a unanimous vote in the affirmative.

By Freeholder Smith:

Resolved, That all special committees of the old Board be continued, and vacancies occasioned by retiring members be filled.

Which was adopted.

The Director announced as such committees the following:

Committee on Chilton street Bridge, Elizabeth—Freeholders Randolph, Doty and Keron.

Committee on Price street Bridge, Linden—Freeholders Roll, Pierson, Isenman, Thompson and Randolph.

By Freeholder Roll:

Resolved, That the Director be added to all standing committees.

Which was adopted.

By Freeholder Hubbard:

Resolved that a committee of five be appointed to meet a similar committee from Somerset County to consider the necessity for and probable cost of a county line bridge on Clinton avenue at Plainfield over Green Brook, and report at a future meeting of the Board.

Which was adopted and the following committee appointed:

Freeholders Hubbard, Randolph, Nolte, Irving and Briant.

Freeholder Randolph moved that when the Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Which was carried.

Freeholder Hubbard moved that the meetings of the Board be held on the first Thursday of each month at eleven o'clock a. m.

Amended by Freeholder Isenman, to meet at 2 o'clock p. m., until otherwise ordered by the Board which amendment was accepted.

Adopted by a unanimous vote.

Freeholder Keron moved to adjourn, which was carried; whereupon the Board adjourned to meet at one o'clock p. m.

ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

Board met, members all present except Freeholders Forsyth and Keron.

The Director called the Board to order and announced the following as the Standing Committees:

Committee to take Collector's Bond—Freeholders Crowell, Nolte and Smith.

Committee on Publication—Freeholders Isenman, Runkle and Kennedy.

Committee to Discharge Prisoners—Freeholders Roll, Isenman and Smith.

Committee to settle with County Collector—Freeholders Nolte, Crowell and Randolph.

Committee to Audit Accounts—Freeholders Doty, Briant and Randolph.

Committee on Lunacy, Blind, &c.—Freeholders Doty, Keron and Randolph.

Committee on Public Buildings—Freeholders Briant, Forsyth and Hubbard.

Committee on Jail Inspection—Freeholders Keron, Irving and Hubbard.

Committee on Stationery—Freeholders Runkle, Pierson and Thompson.

Committee to Settle with Sheriff—Freeholders Forsyth, Irving and Thompson.

Committee on Miscellaneous Accounts, Insurance and Agreements—Freeholders Pierson, Roll and Kennedy.

Freeholder Randolph moved that when the Board adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Thursday, May 16, at two o'clock p. m.

Which was carried.

The Director announced that he had received several bills from the State Board of Pharmacy in relation to collection of fees for examination.

Freeholder Randolph moved that they be referred to the Auditing Committee.

Which was carried.

Freeholder Hubbard moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the Director declared the Board adjourned to meet on Thursday, May 16, 1878, at two o'clock p. m.

THURSDAY, May 16, 1878.

Pursuant to adjournment the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Union county met at the Court House in the city of Elizabeth on Thursday, May 16, 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Present—Director Cornelius W. D. Martine and Freeholders Briant, Crowell, Doty, Forsyth, Hubbard, Irving, Isenman, Kennedy, Keron, Nolte, Pierson, Randolph, Roll, Runkle, Smith and Thompson.

Absent—None.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communication submitted by Thomas Terrell, jr., County Physician, respecting the interment of two persons killed at Menlo Park, Middlesex county, N. J., by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and bill of Marsh & Ryno, undertakers, accompanying the same, amounting to $30.

On motion the bill was ordered to be returned back to Messrs. Marsh & Ryno.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The committee appointed to draft rules for the guidance of committees of this Board reported as follows:

1. It shall be the duty of the "Committee to take Collector's bond" to examine as to the responsibility of the bondsmen offered, and report the same at the next meeting of the Board.

2. It shall be the duty of the "Committee on Publication" to attend to all advertising, publishing and printing for the Board and the public offices.

3. It shall be the duty of the "Committee to Discharge Prisoners" to examine all applications for prisoners' discharge that may come before them, in accordance with law.

4. It shall be the duty of the "Committee to settle with Collector" to audit all bills and settlements with the County Collector.

5. It shall be the duty of the "Auditing Committee" to audit all bills against the county except such as emanate from the respective committees.

6. It shall be the duty of the "Committee on Lunacy" to visit the Asylum at least twice a year, inquire into the state of the patients there confined, and report the same to the Board, and to keep the book of record of the names and residence of all patients, with date of their discharge or death.

7. It shall be the duty of the "Committee on Public Buildings" to attend to all repairs in and about the county buildings and grounds, to furnish all supplies (except stationery, printing and supplies for jail), and to define the duties of janitor under their charge, and they shall meet once a month or oftener, if they deem it necessary, and they shall keep a record in record book of their proceedings.

8. It shall be the duty of the "Committee on Jail Inspection" to furnish, or see that all proper supplies are furnished for the same, and that the same is kept in good condition and the rules and regulations strictly enforced, make out a quarterly report [illegible] of jail in each quarter, the number committed, the number of prisoners confined [illegible] per report of jail physician, and jail physician [illegible] and it shall be their duty to meet in each month, or oftener if necessary and they shall keep a record book of their proceedings.

9. It shall be the duty of the "Committee on Stationery" to furnish all books and stationery for the use of the Board and for county officers necessary to be furnished by the Board, and to see that the books in the different offices are kept in good condition for the use of the county and the public.

10. It shall be the duty of the "Committee to settle with the Sheriff" to audit all bills and settlements with the Sheriff.

11. It shall be the duty of the "Committee on Miscellaneous Accounts, Insurance and Agreements" to keep the book of record of all agreements made between the county and others, by which moneys are to be regularly paid or received, and see that payments of all moneys having more than one year to run are recorded in said book, [illegible] with the same, together with the book; also to keep a record of the time that all policies of insurance expire, and attend to the same, and it shall be their duty to meet the first Wednesday in each quarter to attend to these matters.

12. The Chairman of every special or Standing Committee shall give notice to every member of the Committee of which he is Chairman, of the time and place of every proposed meeting of such Committee at least twenty-four hours previous to the time appointed for such meeting, except at an adjourned meeting, of which no such notice will be necessary. Such notice may be given personally or in writing.

We recommend that the foregoing rules be added to the rules governing this body.

CORNELIUS A. RUNKLE,
GEORGE W. DOTY,
SAMUEL C. SMITH.

On motion, the report of the Committee was ordered to be inserted in the minutes, and laid over until the next meeting for further action.

The report of the Committee on county line bridge over the Passaic river, near New Providence, to replace the present structure, reported that a substantial truss bridge can be built at a cost not to exceed one thousand dollars (five hundred to each county) and recommend that the bridge be built upon the best terms the joint committee can contract it out for and secure at the time a first-class structure.

Which report was received and placed on file.

The Committee to take Collector's Bond reported that they had received and approved of the same, and recommended that it be accepted by the Board and deposited with the County Clerk.

Which report was received and placed on file, and the bond deposited with the County Clerk.

The Committee appointed to consider the propriety of building a bridge on Prince street, Linden, reported that in their judgment it was not advisable to build said bridge at the expense of the county this year.

Which was received and placed on file.

RESOLUTIONS

By Director Martine:

Resolved, That new bonds to the amount of forty-five thousand dollars be issued by the Board to renew a portion of the bonds falling due January 1st, 1879, for the payment of which no provision has been made, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, number 816, chapter 65, approved April 5, 1878.

"That the Board hereby determine that they shall be made so that $2,000 thereof shall become due each year after the date thereof, all of which shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and shall be coupon bonds, and shall be of the denomination of $1,000 each, and that a special committee of three be appointed to take charge of the issue and sale of the same."

Which was adopted by a unanimous vote, and the following committee appointed by the Director:

Freeholders Keron, Briant and Hubbard.

Resolved, By the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Union, that the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars be raised by tax for the use of said county for the year 1878, to be appropriated, together with $29,522 now due the county, to the following purposes:

I.—CURRENT EXPENSES, to wit:

1	For Courts	$28,000	
2	For County Jail	5,250	
3	For Lunatics	12,500	
4	For compensation and lawful expenses of Chosen Freeholders and committees, and salaries of their officers	7,000	
5	For fees of Coroners	500	
6	For Elections	1,650	
7	For Stationery	800	
8	For advertising, publishing and printing	1,500	
9	For incidental expenses, Schools, &c	3,000	$60,200

II.—DEBT AND INTEREST, to wit,

1	Payment of principal of bonded debt	14,200	
2	Payment of interest of bonded debt	31,122	
3	Payment of back interest on temporary loans	1,500	
3	Temporary loans outstanding	22,500	$69,322

III.—PUBLIC WORKS.

1	Permanent improvement of public buildings and grounds	3,000	
2	Erection and repair of bridges and culverts	12,000	$15,000
			$144,522
	Less a portion of taxes now due from cities and townships		29,522
	Total amount to be raised by taxation		$115,000

to be assessed and collected in the manner and at the times prescribed by the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes for the use of the state, and the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes in the cities of Elizabeth, Plainfield and Rahway, in said county, respectively; and that the Board hereby direct the assessors of the respective townships and wards in said county to assess the said sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars on the inhabitants and their estates, agreeable to the law for the time being for the raising of money by taxation for the use of the state of New Jersey; and that the said assessors meet at the Court House in the city of Elizabeth, on the third Monday in July next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to adjust and ascertain the proportion of said sum to be levied in each township and ward in said county; and that the clerk of the Board send a copy of this resolution to each of said assessors.

Which was on motion adopted by a unanimous vote.

By Freeholder Roll:

Resolved, That the Director and Collector be authorized to make temporary loans in anticipation of taxes, not to exceed ——— dollars.

Freeholder Hubbard moved to insert $85,000.

Which was adopted by a unanimous vote.

By Freeholder Runkle:

Resolved, That the recommendation of the Committee on the county line bridge between Union and Morris counties, over the Passaic river near New Providence, be approved, and the committee be continued with power jointly to construct with the Chosen Freeholders of Morris county a suitable bridge at said place at a cost not to exceed the sum stated.

Which was adopted by a unanimous vote.

By Freeholder Doty:

Resolved, That no bills be audited or ordered paid by this Board without an itemized account of amount and date accompanying the same.

Which was adopted by a unanimous vote.

By Freeholder Randolph:

Resolved, That the Committee on Lunacy be authorized and instructed to take the necessary steps to have removed to the Asylum for weak and feeble minded persons, located in the state of Pennsylvania, two boys now inmates of the Morris Plains Insane Asylum who are weak and feeble minded, maintenance of said boys after admission to be paid by the State.

Which was adopted by a unanimous resolution.

By Freeholder Pierson:

Resolved, That the Committee on Jail Inspection be authorized to advance seven hundred dollars to the Warden of the jail for jail expenses.

Which was adopted by a unanimous vote.

By Freeholder Keron:

Resolved, That no bills against the county be paid unless ordered paid by a vote of a majority of the members present, except bills which are certainties, either by law or a resolution of this Board; but the bills thus excepted shall be read for the information of members at the time other bills are ordered paid, and paid at the same time.

Which was adopted by a unanimous vote.

By the same:

Resolved, That this Board will not order the construction of any bridge until the necessity for and probable cost of the same is reported to the Board.

Which was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Motion by Freeholder Keron:

That the Director, Collector and Attorney take the necessary steps to collect all taxes now due the county.

After remarks by different members of the Board the motion was carried by a unanimous vote.

Freeholder Runkle moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the Director declared the Board adjourned, to meet on Thursday, June 6, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

JOHN L. CROWELL, Clerk.

Too Much Marrying.

There is a young lady in the city who says she has more parents and step-parents than any one she ever heard of. This is the way she tells the story:

"You know papa and mamma never could agree, and so finally they got divorced. I don't say whose fault it was, but mamma really did behave ugly sometimes, and even I could not get along with her. So when the separation came I went to live with papa. Shortly afterwards mamma married again, and papa was not long in following suit. I did not like it very well at first, but my step-mother turned out to be first-rate and I got to like her splendid. Then papa seemed to get infatuated with another woman that he got acquainted with, and she wheedled around him until she made trouble, and the result was another divorce, and papa soon married the woman that made the trouble. When the second separation took place I went with my step-mother because I loved her and because my services were necessary to help take care of the baby. Then what does she do but go and get married. I declare I never saw so much marrying in my life. It only happened a little while ago, and my new step-step-father—I suppose he is—treats me in a very kindly sort of way, as if he felt he couldn't help himself, but didn't exactly like it, and I don't like it a bit. I can't go back to mamma, because she is mad with me for going with pa in the first instance, and I can't go to papa because of that wheedling woman, and I can't bear to stay where I am. It is too bad that a girl should have a father and mother and two step-fathers and two step-mothers, all living at once, and not a home that she can feel at home in."—St. Louis Republican.

Cheap Living.

How to cook so as to make clean, savory dishes is quite as important as to know what food to purchase, and in what manner it is to be cooked so as to secure the greatest amount of sustenance for the least money; but that is chiefly to be learned by experience. The bill of fare which Miss Corson, the New York philanthropist publishes in her pamphlet on this subject will undoubtedly show something new to many people now pinched for want of sufficient food. One direction is as follows, for a family of five:

"Monday there is boiled rice and milk for breakfast, corned beef and cabbage for dinner, and peas boiled in stock for supper. That day's food costs 35 cents. Tuesday, broth and bread for breakfast, costing 12 cents; for dinner, baked beans; supper macaroni and cheese. Wednesday there is toasted bread and scalded milk for breakfast, stewed tripe for dinner, and polenta for supper. Thursday, rice panada for breakfast, salt potaufeu for dinner, and lentils stewed in stock for supper. Friday, broth and bread for breakfast, mutton and turnips for dinner, and barley boiled in broth for supper. Saturday, mutton broth and bread for breakfast, beef and potatoes for dinner, and beans boiled in broth for supper. Sunday's fare costs 63 cents and includes breakfast of cocoa, bread and fried lentils, dinner of bean broth haslet stew and suet roly-poly pudding, and supper of cheese pudding. For the week that makes a total expense of $2.53, and leaves a balance on my estimate of 62 cents for extra bread, milk and butter."

A pretty picture is a healthy looking and well cared for Baby. By the use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup you can keep the health of your Baby in splendid condition. 25 cents a bottle.

"The biscuit," says a newspaper writer, "is the national gastric clog, the huge sporegerm of self-propagating and self-perpetuating dyspepsia."

Bold but Successful Surgical Operation.

We copy the following from the Rondout Freeman thinking that it may be interesting to some of our readers, as the Dr. Kennedy spoken of is the discoverer and sole proprietor of the celebrated Favorite Remedy, a medicine that is fast taking the place of all other preparations for the cure of those diseases for which it is so highly recommended.

CAPITAL SURGICAL OPERATION.—There was successfully performed in the village of Rondout, on the afternoon of the 5th inst., at the office of Dr. Kennedy, on Simeon Tietsall, of Kingston, one of the most delicate operations known to surgical science, viz: the removal of stone from the bladder by lithotomy, left lateral method.

Three calculi or stones of the phosphate of lime were removed, each being about the size and shape of a large almond.

The operation was performed by Dr. Kennedy, assisted by several physicians of Rondout and Kingston.

Our citizens may well feel a degree of pride, as well as explicit confidence, in the skill of Dr. Kennedy, for his experience on the field and in the hospital during our war's long winter night has made him not only skillful, but brave in the greatest of all sciences—Surgery.

The knowledge of the science of surgery seems to be on the increase, and the people of Rondout and vicinity have reason to rejoice that they possess so much surgical talent, and for the seven years that Dr. Kennedy has resided in Rondout he has succeeded as an operator beyond all expectation. We are informed that the patient is rapidly recovering.

Had this and similar cases used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy in the early stages of the complaint there is no doubt but that the formation of stone would have been prevented, thus avoiding the necessity of subjecting themselves to one of the most difficult operations that the Surgeon is called upon to perform.

Favorite Remedy also purifies the Blood, thereby curing Scrofula, and all like afflictions, Liver Complaints, Constipation of the Bowels, as well as all those Weaknesses peculiar to Females. This excellent medicine is now for sale by all our druggists at One Dollar a bottle.

The mother-in-law has been attacked in the New Jersey courts, where a man has had the courage to sue her for a thirteen hundred dollar board bill. It was contracted during one of her short visits to see how Maria was getting along.

WHY SUBMIT TO THE DISCOMFORT and humiliation entailed by a local disease of the skin when GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP will rid you with certainty and despatch? It is a remedy which never fails to relieve cutaneous diseases, and, as a means of banishing defects of the complexion, it is equally reliable. The benefits arising from the use of Sulphur Baths, in cases of skin disease, and of rheumatism, and Gout, are well known; but the cost is too heavy to be incurred by many persons who would otherwise take advantage of them. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP answers the same purpose, and is both inexpensive and convenient. No one need stir abroad in search of a sulphur bath who has this admirable means of providing one in-doors. It is incomparably the best deodorizer and disinfectant of clothing and bed linen in use, and prevents diseases of an obnoxious nature caused by contact. Sores, ulcers, bruises, scalds, cuts and sprains are promptly remedied by it; and its cleanly, healing and soothing properties constitute it a far more desirable remedy for scorbutic ailments than ointments of any description, since such greasy compounds soil the clothing, often aggravate, and very rarely if ever do any permanent good. Sold by Druggists.

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Fifty Different Styles of WALKING SUITS,
From CASSIMERES of all shades, YACHT CLOTH, CHEVIOTS, and DARK BLUE FLANNEL, from $9 to $15 for complete Suits, perfect for style and correct fit.
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We can show you everything that is new and stylish, from 12 up to 18 years, at $7, $8, $9, $10, $12 and $15 for the different grades of goods.
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CENTRAL NEW JERSEY TIMES.

VOL. X. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1878. NO. 507.

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Master in Chancery
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Plainfield N.J.

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Notary Public, Master and Examiner in Chancery,
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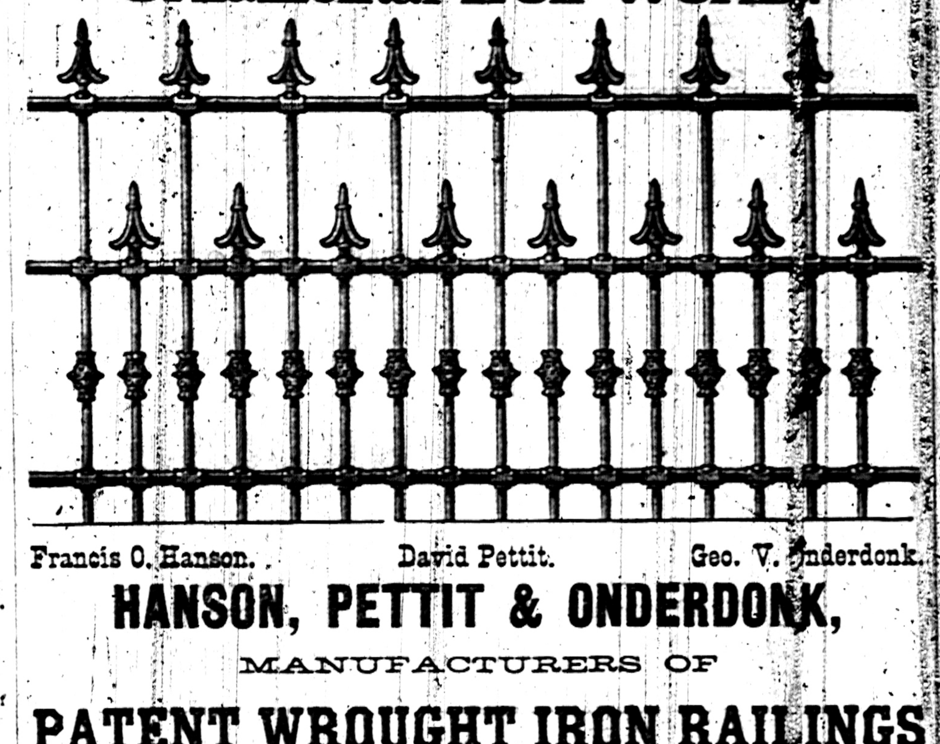

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[ORIGINAL.]

THE RIVER'S DEAD.

BY HARRY BARNES.

Locks dank with the river's wet,
Locks golden and curling yet,
Showing where in life they met
Over a forehead fair;
Face of beautiful contour still,
Face where sunbeams played at will,
Face that only death could chill—
A face of beauty rare.

A diamond ring on her finger gleams,
An amethyst in the darkness beams,
While a locket set with purest gems
Sparkles with rarest worth.
These in their mute way strive to tell
Of tender friends who had loved her well,
Before from her high estate she fell
To sorrow's deepest dearth.

Carry her up to the dead house's gloom,
To rest, on her way to a sought-for tomb—
God knows, perhaps she'd no other home,
No place to lay her head.
Then lay her there, on the cold gray stone,
And leave her resting, alone, alone,
Then write this notice: "This one unknown.
Found with the 'Rivers' Dead.'"

But what of the wretch who wrought this woe—
This fiend let loose from the world below?
Must we stand here and see him go,
To laugh o'er his victim's pain?
But the Record which the angels keep
Of the ones that laugh while women weep
Is read by one who doth not sleep—
God judgeth the deeds of men.

That Library in the Hollow Oak.—A Story for Children and their Parents.

—o—

BY MRS. ANNIE M. PRESTON.

—:o:—

"There comes Honest Sam! Honest Sam is coming!" shouted the children in front of the Topliff district school-house one dewy June morning, as an old, hump-backed man, with a coarse, repulsive face and a patch over one eye, came slowly limping up the Daleville road, bending under the burden of two large tin trunks which were fastened to a strap that crossed his protruding shoulders.

The children threw down their bats and balls and ran to meet him, all but a half-dozen or more of the older boys, who gathered quickly in a knot at the corner of the school-house, and as the old pedler passed made rapid signs with their fingers at him. He in turn nodded back at the boys, but kept plodding on in his moderate gait.

The boys thus indicated all giggled at that and exchanged significant glances and poked each others' ribs as the bell rang, and they all rushed helter skelter for the school-room door.

It took but a minute or two for the twenty-five scholars to settle down quietly in their seats with folded arms, while the pretty, little, rosy-cheeked teacher, Miss Littlefield, drew from her desk her red, morocco-covered Bible and made ready to read from it. As she was turning the leaves slowly, thinking she would select a chapter wherein might be contained some passage appropriate for the basis of a little homily of her own that she proposed to add for the benefit of the boys whose disrespectful demeanor towards the lame old pedler had attracted her notice, little Maggie Russell raised her hand and, as the teacher nodded pleasantly, said,

"Please, Miss Littlefield, Katie Dixon is crying."

"What is it, Katie?" asked the teacher. "Come here and tell me what troubles you."

So, with one arm up over her eyes, Katie felt her way with the other along the aisle up to the teacher's desk.

"I've lost my pretty, new, slim, little red pencil, I have," sobbed Katie.

Miss Littlefield's face flushed a trifle and she cast a sharp, quick look over the school-room. The scholars were all in order except Jasper Marshall, who at that moment deftly passed his right hand down along his left coat-sleeve and immediately folded his arms again.

"Sit down here by me and be quiet now, Katie," said the teacher, "and after the morning exercises are over your pencil shall be found."

Jasper Marshall and Thomas Dale exchanged quick glances, and Walter Freeman hitched a little on his seat.

"They can't all have the pencil," thought the teacher, "but these boys seem to be very uneasy from some cause."

She dismissed the annoying subject from her mind now, and for the morning Bible lesson read about the rich man and Lazarus. The scholars then recited the twenty-third Psalm in concert, and teacher and pupils joined in the Lord's Prayer. Then followed the brief talk about the respectful and considerate treatment the poor, the old, and the crippled should always receive. A hymn was then sung, after which the roll was called.

Now, instead of the usual order, "Attend to lessons," Miss Littlefield said, pleasantly, but firmly:

"Before we proceed farther this morning, Katie's pencil must be found. Where did you lose it, Katie?"

"I laid it on my desk when I went back to the ante-room to get my eraser out of my dinner-basket," and Katie began to cry again.

"I am sure no one has left the room since," said the teacher, "and as the pencil hasn't wings and could not leave that desk without hands it must be somewhere in the room. Every day this term, so far, there have been missing pencils, pens, erasers, pen-holders, and paper. This business must be stopped here and now. Each scholar will now hold up the pencil or pencils in his or her possession, and we will see if Katie can identify her property."

The pencil was not shown.

"I will give the one who has Katie's pencil three minutes' time to return it," said Miss Littlefield, with kindling eyes. "If it is not produced before that time expires each scholar will be searched." And she drew out her watch.

How awful were those minutes as they ticked away in the now utter silence of that small school-room, the resolute little teacher meanwhile standing in front of the scholars holding up her watch!

"Jasper Marshall, you may come forward first, if you please. Katie, you may go and look carefully in his desk and see if your pencil is there, and so in the other desks as the scholars shall come forward."

This was an unexpected summons to Jasper. He was the oldest boy in the school, a good and generally dutiful scholar, and from a leading family in the village. He obeyed the order with a little reluctance at first, however, saying respectfully but with an assumption of dignity, as he approached the teacher:

"I hope you do not take me for a thief, Miss Littlefield."

"I take none of my scholars for anything but honest boys and girls," she replied; "but if there should be a thief among us we ought, for our own protection, to know it."

"Certainly," said Jasper, politely, proceeding to turn his pockets inside out, three outside and one inside coat-pockets, two vest-pockets, and two pants-pockets.

"Perhaps you would like to have me take off my boots and stockings," said Jasper, a little ironically, now.

"Yes, if you please," replied Miss Littlefield, calmly. "We will make sure work as we go along."

This looked so much like business that the scholars began to be frightened. But the pencil was not there.

"Only a moment more, Jasper. I think there is a hip-pocket in your pants, what you boys are fond of calling a 'pistol-pocket.' I called on your mother when she was making and inserting one for you. She told me you wanted it to carry your Fourth-of-July crackers and torpedoes in."

Jasper turned pale, and the big boys all fidgeted in their seats as Miss Littlefield proceeded to extract from the pocket indicated, not the missing pencil, but a small, compact, square volume with highly-illuminated covers, its title shining out in white from a scarlet ground, "*The Thieves' Own Book.*"

"What is this?" she asked. "I think I understand now, Jasper, the secret of this little rent in your sleeve. I have often wondered why you, so neat and particular a boy as you are in most respects, did not have it mended."

It did not require much skill for the teacher to push the slender, six-sided pencil, which had been concealed between the lining and the outer fabric of the sleeve, out through the little aperture where the whole school could see it. A little buzz of commotion went round the room.

"O, teacher, that's my pencil!" cried Katie. "Don't it say 'Dixon' on the end?"

"Yes," Miss Littlefield replies.—"This is, without doubt, your missing pencil. Now you John, and Thomas, and Henry, and William, and George, and Richard, may all come forward. Your anxious faces and knowing glances while Jasper was being searched have not been lost upon me. Have you been bringing surreptitiously bad books into school?"

The six boys were fairly awed by the blazing eyes of their teacher into emptying the contents of their "hip"-pockets upon the platform. They each had one or more objectionable story-books, or copies of what purported to be periodicals for young people, with their coarse and flaming pictures and sensational titles.

"Are there any more of my scholars who have or read these books and papers?"

"No, mum," came from all parts of the room.

"Very well; the school, with the exception of these seven boys, may now take a general recess."

The scholars passed out with white, scared faces, and the door was shut.

"Now, boys, tell me all about it," said Miss Littlefield, kindly; "it is the best thing you can do. You are standing on dangerous ground. You are so young! And yet you are past the time when scolding or feruling will benefit you. The reform-schools, the school-ships, and even the jails and state-prisons, are staring you in the face. You must make a clean breast of the whole matter to me, your teacher and friend, and I will help you to begin all over again."

The boys were all crying before she had ceased speaking. Only Jasper found voice to say:

"You see, Miss Littlefield, it has all come about through Honest Sam, whom you and everybody pity so much and are so deceived about. He most always stays over night at Mr. Johnson's. Aleck Jones works there, and he got us into it by asking us boys up there to hear Sam tell stories. Everybody thinks that he's such a good old man that our folks never object to our going. He told us things to make us laugh, at first, and then he began to tell us about boys running away and making lots of money, and about thieves, and robbers, and pirates, and highwaymen. After we got real interested he said he knew ever so many such boys and men that most folks supposed were honest people.

"He said we boys could organize into a band of 'money-makers,' and he would peddle for us the things we got. He told us he would after a while sell us some counterfeit money, and being away up here in the country so, no one would ever find us out, and we would all get rich and never be obliged to do a chore of work in our lives. Pretty soon he began to bring us these books and papers.—We keep them in a box in that old, hollow oak out there in the pasture. But to-day we had some of them with us, for we wanted to exchange them when he came along for others. There is a heap of brush at the foot of the tree, and no one but us boys would think of creeping in behind it to get at the cubby-hole near the roots of the old tree.

"We pick up all the little things we can, and Honest Sam pays us for them in his books and papers. These story-papers for boys tell us all about the big cities and the western country, about boys running away, and how real smart the theives and robbers and highwaymen are, and how brave they are in helping out of danger the women and girls they know. The books are like the papers a good deal, only the stories are longer and make us real interested. That book you took away from me we haven't had a great while, but that tells us how to get things in stores, and how to hide things in our clothes. It tells about tools to pick locks with, and trunks and drawers—files and things. This morning he made signs to us that he had some with him, and when you thought we were making fun of him we were making signs too that we wanted some more papers."

"We don't have anything to read," whimpered Thomas, "and his papers are better than nothing."

"We will see about that," said the teacher, with a half-pleased, half determined look taking the place of the sadness that had covered her face;—"take your seats now."

She rang the bell, and the children came very quietly in, wondering what their teacher had done to make those boys cry so.

Nothing more was said about the affair at that time, and soon the school was busy over lessons, and everything went on just as usual.

At noon Miss Littlefield ran up to Mr. Marshall's, and that evening committee, parents, and teacher, met in the school-room. The latter briefly and tersely related the events of the morning, and then took the books and papers that had been taken from the boys' pockets from her desk. As she did so, Mrs. Marshall, Jasper's mother, came forward with several volumes and a large bundle of the same kind of "literature" in her white cambric apron.

"Here they are, every one of them," said she. "Honest Sam left most of them in that tree this morning. Let's make a fire here in the stove and burn them up; 'twill be some satisfaction."

"And I wish, my soul, Honest Sam could have just a feel of the fire along with them," said Mrs. Dale as, her husband handing her a match, she set fire to the batch of vile publications.

"Let's blame ourselves that we were so heedless about our boys' associates," said Mr. Loomis, the committee; "although as far as the old pedler is concerned we have it to say that we all thought him to be a harmless though unfortunate fellow-creature."

As the indignant, grieved, and astonished parents gathered about the brave little teacher, thanking her for the tact and firmness she had shown in her dealing with the misguided lads, she took occasion, in her own gentle and sweet way, to say that she had been surprised at the scarcity of good reading matter in the district. "I have seen," she continued, "several trashy, sensational periodicals, besides your little local paper, in some of the families; but if there is a high-toned youth's publication or a single religious newspaper in the district I have yet to know it."

"There is not one," said Mrs. Dale promptly, "and I, for one, am ashamed of it."

"I move," said Mrs. Marshall, "that each of us, on the spot, subscribe for some decent magazine for ourselves and our children. Miss Littlefield here knows what we want, and will recommend the right ones."

She mentioned various religious papers and juvenile publications, and soon the goodly list of subscriptions was made out.

They were sent on, and the following week the periodicals came to hand. These seven boys were looked after pretty sharply for a time by their parents, and after a year of Miss Littlefield's noble ministry in the district as teacher, counsellor, and friend, the scars from this pestilence which walketh at noonday that had fastened its deadly fangs upon their tender, vulnerable minds had become somewhat effaced.

Honest Sam disappeared from the village, and both he and that noxious Hollow-oak Library are only called to mind with merited loathing.—Illustrated Christian Weekly.

An Address of a Theological Instructor, as Reported by Rev Philetus Dobbs, D. D.

CONCERNING A NEW USE OF SHOEMAKER'S WAX.

My young brethren, I have heard that in some remote countries, it is usual to present the graduates with a diploma, or certificate, or some similar structure made of parchment. While I do not wish to reflect on the usages of persons who we may hope live up to their lights, yet I need not remind you that with us a better custom prevails. We always give to the graduates something that is substantial, something that will be of real service to them. Therefore, on behalf of the Faculty, I herewith present to each of you a piece of *shoemakers' wax*. There hardly needs any elucidation of its uses; yet I will recall to your memory a few of them.

You will shortly, we may hope, be ordained and installed into the pastoral office. Put, I entreat you, a generous quantity of the wax which I herewith present to you, into the seat of your study chair. You will go to your study of a morning, for the purpose of doing your day's work. After you have studied a little while Satan will suggest to you, "I want to go and speak to my wife for a moment." You start to rise; but the shoemakers' wax will recall you to a sense of your situation, will awaken your slumbering conscience, and reinvigorate your tottering resolve. You will keep at your work. Presently your thoughts will wander to your magazine which came last night and which you would like to finish. But ere you take the fatal step of breaking your resolution, your friend in the chair will interpose. Presently comes the thought, "Well, I really ought to go and see Mrs. Weaksister. I heard that she was poorly yesterday." You again essay to rise; but your guardian angel from beneath retains you till conscience has a chance to ask, "*Ought* you?" And presently you will have achieved a forenoon of continuous labor, and will have helped to form and confirm the *habit* of unbroken attention; thanks for all this to the humble instrumentality now presented to you.

It will no doubt be your duty to attend public meetings of the denomination. Carry with you, I again entreat you, a piece of this useful article, and do not fail to put it in the pew where you are to sit. As often as you are on the point of rising, and occupying the time of several hundred people, so often you will be gently persuaded to retain your seat till you have to ascertain whether it is really best for you to rise, whether there is not some one who will speak to much better purpose than you, who perhaps will say the very thing that you propose saying. And under the conjoined influence of the varied appeals, it may be hoped that you will keep your seat, and *your seat keep you*. When you leave the meeting do not take the wax with you. Leave it there. It may do good to somebody else. Hundreds may be thankful for it.—National Baptist.

WIT AND WISDOM.

The world's favorite son—Edison.

How to keep a shad fresh—don't catch him.

Jeff Davis is so poor that he has to smoke plug tobacco.

Hartford has a Chinese base ball nine who muchee muffee.

Two hundred thousand bachelors pine along the Pacific slope.

Bayard Taylor doesn't travel so fast as Don Pedro, but he gets more to eat.

Mr. Daniel says that every time he visits a life insurance office, he feels like Daniel in the lying den.—Whitehall Times.

John Morrissey started in life as a deck hand and he followed his trade more or less, all the way through.—Chicago Journal.

A Minnesota man has a double-jointed calf which walks backwards as well as forward. It ought to join the Democratic Party.

It is a good thing for some people that Apollo doesn't inhabit the earth nowadays. He was such a fellow for striking a lyre.—N. O. Picayune.

Colonel Robert Ingersoll denies that he is a Communist. He is making too much money as a lecturer to believe in dividing it.—Phil. Times.

"What," asks the Philadelphia Press, "becomes of all the promising children?" We know what becomes of their promising fathers; they go to protest.

A few years ago it excited no suspicions to see a bank president go into a railway ticket office. But now—how sadly times have changed!—Chicago Times.

The Yonkers Gazette declares with the air of one having authority, that "Dr. Mary Walker cuts her own pantaloons, and cries like a woman when she can't make them fit."

A Western editor says "Communism doesn't take." He has not seen the real thing. Genuine communism takes everything that does not belong to it.—N. O. Picayune.

"Oh, had I the wings of a dove," sighed the closely pursued thief. He dove down a side street, but the spry patrollman reached for his cote and took him in.—Jersey City Journal.

And merrily tripping her way to the altar, the bride sung in her heart:

The old I'll doff, and a new name Don.
Changing the "Sherman" to "Cameron."
—*Chicago Journal.*

The most absurd hen is to be found down town. About noon she mounts the roost and lays her egg, letting it fall four feet. It is supposed she likes to hear it drop.—Courier Journal.

The cottage formerly occupied by a beautiful widow of Northport will be rented this season. Reason given in the widow's own words: "Too much balcony and too little Romeo."—New Haven Register.

It is very true that George Washington never told a lie, but then his wife never made him say he would spade up the side flower beds and the verbena mound in the front yard, before he went down to the office.—Hawkeye.

The undertakers have a trade journal, called The Casket, and now the coroners are about to start an official to be called The Inquest. As for the doctors, they have been publishing medical journals for years and years.—Hawkeye.

"Good noose for me," remarked the prisoner, looking above his head. The next minute the Texas Sheriff hit the mule a whack, and the wretched victim was dancing with his feet twenty-three inches above the buffalo grass.—Hawkeye.

"Never marry for wealth," says a contemporary, "but remember that it is just as easy to love a girl who has a brick-house with a mansard roof and a silver-plated door-bell, as one who hasn't anything but an auburn head and an amiable disposition.

These are hard times and the Connecticut cigar makers excuse their custom of making the wrapping of their cigars of leather, because it makes the cigar last longer and is consequently a lighter burden on the pocket of the consumer. This is unselfish.—Hawkeye.

During all his investigations at Mycenæ Dr. Schliemann has not discovered a single cuspadore, and it is disheartening to a lover of the classics to think of Agamemnon wandering distractedly about the palace with a cigar in his fingers, looking for a house plant or a coal scuttle.

Out in a Missouri town of nine hundred inhabitants, there are eight hundred members of a total abstinence club, and the habit of winking when ordering a lemon, has afflicted every man but one in the town with a chronic squint. That one is a drunken reprobate who wont reform.—Hawkeye.

A magazine writer says there is a language of the hair. Don't doubt it in the least. At any rate we have heard of tolerably well authenticated cases where a single auburn hair on a dark coat collar could talk plainer than a guideboard, and furnish the material for a whole course of lectures.—Breakfast Table.

Central New Jersey Times.

FOUNDED IN 1837,
As "The Plainfield Union."

J. C. RUNYON and W. J. LEONARD, Publishers.

PLAINFIELD, JUNE 6, 1878.

Now the question is, Will investigation investigate?

DECORATION day was very generally observed throughout the country.

IT is said that Congress will adjourn the 17th inst. That is news too good to be true.

THE steamer Idaho foundered off the Irish coast Saturday night. All on board were saved.

BRIGHTER prospects are reported from Europe. A congress, it is now claimed will positively meet to adjust all differences growing out of the late Russo-Turkish war.

FOR the fourth time in his history Emperor WILLIAM was exposed last Sunday to the assault of a would-be assassin. Part of the contents of a double gun lodged in his person, but his wounds are not considered dangerous.

REV. MR. VOSBURGH still stands notwithstanding the sundry Sickles that were used to cut him down as a cumberer of the ground. As the prosecution could not prove that he tried to poison his wife the jury could not do otherwise than acquit him.

ANDERSON, late Republican supervisor of East Feliciana, Lousiana, is a fair specimen of the disreputable men who are likely to be found in control of the local politics of all parties throughout the country. By his own confession in his recent testimony he was willing to sell himself for $4,000.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT fell in a swoon at the door of a friend's residence on Wednesday afternoon of last week after returning from the unveiling of the bust of MAZZINI where he had made one of the addresses, His condition did not prove to be so serious as was first apprehended as he has been constantly improving. His complete recovery will be hoped for by the entire country.

THE Chicago *Post* is proving a success in the hands of its new lady managers, Miss FRANCES WILLARD and the wife of the late proprietor, OLIVER WILLARD. They have just made some improvements in their weekly edition which will add to its interest, and make it a very desirable paper for general circulation. Miss WILLARD made so many friends in the east by her vigorous work in the Temperance cause that many will no doubt wish to keep in such communication with her as the *Weekly Post* will enable them to do.

RHODE ISLAND has a very good law to guard the sale of liquors by druggists. It protects the latter from being imposed upon by such men as the detectives and their friends who recently made themselves distinguished in our city, and also compels the druggist who is inclined to be dishonorable to be very careful. The following is the law:

Licenses may be granted to druggists and apothecaries to sell liquors of any kind for medicinal mechanical, and chemical purposes only, and to such persons only as may certify, in writing, for what use they want it, the fee for which license shall be one dollar only.

Every druggist and apothecary licensed under the provision of this act, shall keep a book, and enter therein the date of every sale made by him, the person to whom sold, the kind, quality and price thereof, and the purpose for which it was sold. Which book and the certificates provided for in section one, shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Mayor and Aldermen, Selectmen, Overseers of the Poor, Sheriffs, Constables and Justices of the Peace in such city or town.

FREE PEWS.

St. Ann's church of Brooklyn was unexpectedly snatched from under the Sheriff's hammer last week by the munificent gift of $70,000 presented by Mr. ROBERT FULTON CUTTING. The donation was accompanied with the condition that in future the sittings in the church should be free to all. The requirement will of course be complied with, and one of the handsomest Protestant church edifices in the country will hereafter be free to every one who may wish to worship there.

It is undoubtedly true that one of the embarrassments to the growth and development of the Protestant church is the system of pew rents so generally in vogue Nothing discriminates so effectually between the rich and the poor as this system, and so builds up a social barrier that should be absolutely unknown to the evangelical work of Christianity. It certainly prevents the invitation of the Gospel from being as free as it is designed to be. The false pride which is too common and which is really fostered by the pew system, prevents men and women from exposing their impecuniosity by going to church where they are not able to hire a seat as good as their neighbor's, or perhaps not hire one at all. And others who may be infrequent visitors to such places are often deterred from entering a church lest they appear as intruders. We have all of us seen humiliating exhibitions of feeling on the part of the pew holder when he has thought his rights had been encroached upon by the usher, who has unwittingly seated a stranger on his domain, and such actions help to make the impression general among those who are not stated church goers that they are looked upon as a kind of spiritual dead heads.

Protestantism may learn something in this matter from the custom of the Roman Catholic Church, whose places of worship are freely open to all irrespective of class or condition. We are aware that this is by no means the principal reason for the general attendance of the catholic world upon religious services, but it can hardly be questioned that the effect of an absolutely free pew system in Protestant churches would be to increase largely the numbers of all our congregations.

But apart from these considerations is the question of which method is most in harmony with the spirit of Christianity; and from this point of view no one can hardly dissent from the proposition that the free pew system is the true one. It is only the financial aspect of the case which chiefly makes it seem inexpedient to adopt it. But a trial of this system, made in earnest and conscientiously, would remove this obstacle. It is time the people were educated to look at this matter in its true light.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS.

WESTFIELD.

—Mr. F. Conant has given himself a rest, and is now visiting in Syracuse.

—Next Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Gill will preach on the subject of infant baptism.

—Rev. Mr. Harris is making his father a short visit in Philadelphia. He is expected to be in his pulpit next Sunday.

—Bread in loaves of generous size is now sold by J. T. Pierson. It is made in Elizabeth. Westfield may now be said to be a well bread place.

—At the Union County teachers' meeting to be held at Elizabeth next Saturday week about thirty of the pupils of the public school of this place will sing.

—The grounds about the depot are now looking very attractive under the careful supervision of William Woodruff and the direction of an enterprising citizens' committee.

—A "Barn Sociable" is down for Thursday evening, when the barn just completed by Mr. Jamrs L. Miller will be open to the invited guests. This kind of sociable is rapidly becoming a "stable" amusement.

—The recent rains show that the town fathers have not yet undertaken the work of draining the central part of the town. A more necessary work can hardly be thought of as it involves the important question of health.

—Horses are having trouble like other folks and dying. A short time since I. S. Irying lost one of his valuable pair, and on Saturday night Raynor, the grocer had one die very suddenly. Matthias Clark was more fortunate, though his horse was seriously sick.

—If certain of the people do not mend their ways there will be trouble in some of the best families in town. We refer to the bad condition of the plank sidewalks in portions of the village. They are really dangerous and may, as we intimated, cause the fall of some of our most worthy citizens.

—The example set by the Presbyterian church in the way of improving their extensive grounds should be imitated by every property holder in the village who has a few dollars to expend. The work about the church is now completed, the last important thing done being the laying of six foot flagging the entire length of the path leading from Broad street to the church entrance.

—Dr. Gale has put up some native wine produced from the vineyard of Mr. Chamberlain of this place. It is the clear and pure juice of selected grapes and is specially prepared for medical purposes. In these days of impure wines families who believe in the medical proprieties of such fluids, ought to know where a harmless article can be procured.

—The seat of justice shifteth. Justice Godfrey sets up his scales in the hotel. Justice Jacques steps into the place left by the former, and Justice Frazee takes a desk with undertaker Connolly. By the way, what means this formidable array of the dispensers of justice. Is it simply an illustration of the old saying that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure? We give it up.

—This place has a female poet who may be unknown to fame. She has sent some verses to the Plainfield TIMES but sends no name, which makes it necessary to decline publishing. This is one reason, the other will be discovered upon reading the following specimen of the poem. It seems to be addressed to a faithless lover.

Of the happiness in store for me
Well may be that may be
If you return to me the love
That once you gave to me
And all the solemn promises
That to me you did relate
Enfolded in your loving arms
Down at the garden gate.

DUNELLEN.

—A pleasant time is expected this evening, (Thursday), by the M. E. church at their strawberry and ice cream festival.

—As an evidence of our prosperity Mr. T. H. Gise has already begun to build a new house on Main street, nearly opposite the round house.

—Next Sunday, June 9th, will be celebrated as "Children's Day" in the M. E. church. There will probably be quite a large number of infant baptisms.

—Our public school is having its annual examination. On Thursday of this week the primary department will give their exhibition, and on Friday the juniors and seniors will display their talent and proficiency.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting.

Monday Evening, June 3.

The meeting was called to order by the clerk, who announced that the election of a temporary clerk was in order.

On motion of Mr. Morris, the rules of order were suspended and the election of a permanent president was proceeded with.

On motion of Mr. Morais, Dr. Geo. P. Carman was nominated for the office and was elected *viva voce*.

Dr. Carman then took the chair and delivered his inaugural address, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Common Council: It is the custom for persons who are chosen to fill this honorable position to quote a stereotyped speech setting forth their gratitude, humility, and the overflowing emotions of their hearts that words are inadequate to express. As for myself, I can not repeat it, even if I would, for this honor presents itself to my mind in an altogether different light. It is one of the most momentous proceedings of my life; for I am not blind to the position which this council occupies in the minds of the people of this community. It stands arraigned for many acts not considered proper; how true this accusation may be, your own consciences will determine. It should be enough, however, for us to realize that we have, by our oaths of office, assumed grave and important duties. We have been entrusted by the citizens of Plainfield (a corporation numbering some ten thousand inhabitants, with a taxable valuation of many millions of property, proud of her natural and artificial beauty as well as her historic associations, and of her standing among the cities of America) with the duties of providing good government for her people, and with the care and protection, and, in a measure, the management, of their property during our term of office.

It would seem, therefore, a part of wisdom for each of us, in assuming these trusts, to fully comprehend their importance, firmly resolving that no personal aims or ambitious designs shall cause us to swerve in the *least* from the duties we have so solemnly sworn to perform. We will necessarily come in contact with different minds, as well as different interests, and to do justice to *all alike* we will be compelled to resort to the utmost capacity of our sense of *duty*. We will be watched with diligence and criticised without measure. If there is anything found wanting, we certainly will receive the full measure of displeasure that will be meted out to us; but if we stand firm to truth and duty to do right, we shall have done well, remembering always that since time began there has been a conflict of ideas in the minds of men upon any and all given topics, all of whom are liable to err. There are honest errors and *dishonest* errors. If we see to it that the latter class is not attributed to us, we will have at least satisfied our own consciences.

We should at all times have respect for that MIGHTY MONITOR of public opinion, *The Press*, and I also hope the press will have *some respect* for us. To bring about all the desirable ends in maintaining good government, we can not act alone, for we need the support and co-operative action of *all* goodly-disposed persons, and to prove our desire to legislate in the interest of good morals, good laws, and order, we must heartily desire their assistance. We must also realize the fact that to bring about the greatest amount of good there must be *peace* and harmony among *us*; for it is a well-demonstrated fact that a house divided against itself can not stand.

Gentlemen, I feel confident that it is your desire to perform your *duty* to the *best* of your ability, as you understand it, and that you will energetically develop your opinions in the best interests of the city. I am aware that it would seem like a very undesirable position to give, as you have, so much time and attention to the work, meeting here, night after night, through slush and rain, heat and cold, rendering all the time that it is necessary to arrange and regulate the business that naturally comes before you. And when it is understood that you are expected to perform so *much*, with so little, it should not be wondered at that all can not have a lamp, a crossing, and a thousand and one things they desire. "You are limited." I also have confidence to believe the press to be fair-minded, as it understands what is right; and while it is prompt to recognize a wrong, I trust it will be just as prompt to recognize what *is* commendable; and by all working in *peace*, harmony, and good will toward one another, it will not be impossible to bring about many measures that will revert to the city a large measure of *happiness* and *prosperity*.

There are many other topics that I might touch upon that would be well for us to consider, but I will not weary you with a long array of minor points, but let us work up well to the salient ones. If the heart is only right, good results will be sure to follow our actions.

In conclusion I must ask for your sympathy as well as your charity, for I am well aware that you might have selected one who could have served you better upon parliamentary points, and you can not but notice the difference in rulings, adding, however, that it will be my endeavor to recognize the privileges that each of you are entitled to, and they will be meted out to you all without favor. Sustain me, and I will do all I can *toward* making this a perfect council.

On motion of Mr. Morris the regular order of business was taken up and the roll called. The minutes were read and approved.

Mr. Brown presented petition of citizens on Third street, between Liberty st. and Plainfield ave., complaining of standing pools of water, and asking that they be relieved of the nuisance, as they could be by a day's work put upon the street.—Referred to street committee.

Mr. Brown presented petition from Rev. Dr. Stockbridge, asking that the crosswalks in the city be kept clean, claiming that they have probably not been cleaned since they were laid, and asking that an ordinance be passed requiring property owners on corners of streets to keep them clean. Referred to committee on laws and ordinances.

Mr. Morris presented claim of N. Y. & N. J. Globe Gas Light Co. for month of May, $121.50. Referred.

Mr. Marshall presented claim of policeman Frazee, $46.19, for 34 days' services. Referred.

Mr. Brown presented claims of A. M. Runyon, for interring two bodies, $30; David Hand, for board of city poor, $38.66. Referred.

Mr Simpson presented claim of Plainfield Gas Light Co., $218.75. Referred.

Mr. Brown presented claim of street commissioner for work on streets, $104.94. Referred.

The same, two claims of T. J. Gillies for 3 months' services and fares, $[illegible], to May 1st; 3 months' services and fares to Dec. 1st, 1877, $51.13 (old account). Referred.

The clerk read a communication from his honor, the mayor, nominating as special policeman in place of Geo. Ruggles, deceased, Geo. Henry, and John Powers, now private watchman on Front street.—

Messrs. Baker and Morris were appointed as tellers, and reported a unanimous vote for the gentlemen named.

Mr. Brown presented report of street commissioner for work done and gravel used, showing that 385 loads of gravel, costing 10 cents a load, had been put upon the streets, and teams and labor, $68.44. Ordered filed.

The same presented report of city clerk, stating that the amount of fees for licenses received by him was $25. Ordered filed.

Mr. Morris, from committee on lamps, reported correct above bills for lighting the streets. Referred to auditing committee.

Mr. Baker, from salary committee, reported correct the above bill of policeman Frazee. Referred.

Mr. Brown, from street committee, reported correct above bill of street commissioner Wilson. Referred.

Mr. Simpson, from auditing committee, reported correct bills of Plainfield Gas Light Co., $218.75, and G. Frazee, $46.92. Warrants were ordered drawn for the amounts, all voting aye but Cameron.

The same reported correct the above bill of street commissioner Wilson. Warrant was ordered drawn for the amount.

Mr. Morris presented resignation of policeman Frazee as an officer of the city.

On motion of Mr. Morris the resignation was accepted.

Mr. Marshall offered a resolution that the regular police force be reduced to three officers. Adopted

Mr. Morris offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to ascertain the amount of debts contracted by the council of 1877 and what remained unpaid when this council came into power, and that the committee be authorized to advertise for any unpaid claims that may be held against the city and contracted by that council.

Mr. Knowland suggested that two members serve on that committee who live in town, and named Messrs. Marshall and Brown, or Simpson, which gentlemen, with one accord, declined, on account of having more on hand than they could now well attend to.

The chair and Mr. Morris were then chosen to perform the work required by the resolution.

By some oversight there was no formal adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution that the resolution passed May 14, authorizing the treasurer to pay S. O. Horton $200, be rescinded.

Mr. Morris suggested that it was necessary to pass the resolution, as two previous resolutions calling for appropriations to Mr. Horton had been passed, which were meant to cover this amount.

Mr. Brown stated that the sum could not be paid until this resolution was passed. It was then adopted.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution that $200 be spent upon the streets under the direction of the street committee.

Mr. Marshall hoped the work would be done better than heretofore. Gravel and boulders are put upon the streets and left there a few days when a man and a cart comes along to pick up the stones. Why put the stones there in the first place? If the man was working on contract he wouldn't do that. The city don't want to pay for such work.

Mr. Brown, being a member of the street committee, under whose direction the work was done, considered the rebuke was directed to the committee, and he explained that the gravel is bought very cheaply and all kinds of stones are obliged to be taken, and when the dirt is settled the large stones are picked off. Formerly, he said, 75 cents a load had to be paid for gravel.

The resolution was adopted, Mr. Marshall voting no.

Mr. Knowland nominated M. M. Thorn to fill one of the vacancies in the council.

Messrs. Baker and Morris were appointed tellers.

The first ballot resulted in 5 votes in favor and 3 blanks. As six votes are necessary to a choice, there was no election.

The second ballot stood 4 votes in favor and 2 blanks.

Mr. Knowland then withdrew the name of Mr. Thorn.

On motion of Mr. Morris the council adjourned. After adjournment the clerk was instructed to call a meeting for Tuesday evening, June 11, 1878.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

This department is open to all who have anything that is proper to say on topics of current interest. The editor, however, does not necessarily endorse the opinions which the correspondent is permitted to express.

Prizes in the Public School.

The Stillman prize in mathematics has the unusual merit of being an object of interest and competition throughout the entire High School course. The interest becomes more marked as the pupils approach the goal, the examination at the close of the senior year. This is a written examination, and includes questions in arithmetic, algebra and geometry. It thus reviews the mathematics of the entire course, and indicates the thorough knowledge of the successful competitor. This prize is $25 in gold, divided into two prizes of $15 and $10 each. This is one of the many practical benefits conferred up on the school by the wisdom and generosity of the founder, firm friend and able supporter of the public school, Dr C. H. Stillman, President of the Board of Education.

The interest of the Board in stimulating and rewarding good scholarship is shown by prizes offered by other members; one by Mr. J. W. Murray, of some suitable book to the best scholar in U. S. history; another by Mr. J. Kirkner of a prize in spelling, the limitations of the prize to be hereafter determined. Another is the Brown prize for English composition, the conditions of which have been already announced. This prize is a book of about the value of $25, and is given by Mr. E. M. Brown, a former member of the Board. It is competed for at the end of the year by the High School classes.

A prize in botany is to be awarded to the pupil who shows the best general knowledge of the subject. This will include the largest collection of flowers and the best arranged herbarium, a written examination on general principles, together with an oral examination on the ready and exact analysis of plants. This prize, offered by Mrs. C. A. Rutter, this year for the first time, has stimulated the class to great interest in the collection of plants.

Other prizes are, one given by the Principal in recitation and oratory, to which has been added a second prize for the same subject by Mr. L. Heyniger. The competition for these prizes has been deferred until the next school year.

The competition for all prizes is voluntary, though including most of the classes. It is eager and generous, and has been of undoubted advantage, the prizes being valued by the pupils as tangible proofs of excellence.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE ATLANTIC has not lost anything by consolidating with the Galaxy. Its pages are lightened somewhat thereby and made a little more popular. Richard Grant White's articles contribute to this end. The June number has a very readable article from him on railway traveling in England. This magazine never indeed commanded itself more to the general reader than it is doing at present.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for the current month is beautiful in its abundant illustrations, and embraces that range of subjects for which this monthly is noted. Mr. Lossing's paper on the battle of Monmouth with its fifteen illustrations has a special interest to New Jersey readers who are about celebrating the centennial of that event.

LIPPINCOTT has been stirred by the recent coaching excursion to give an illustrated article which recalls the old modes of travel. It has one of its usual descriptive papers on places of interest to travelers, roaming this month among the watering places of the Maratime Alps. The stories are numerous and varied.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL continues its very interesting series of articles illustrating the American at work. The process of coining silver is given in the June number. The various articles and stories of the *Journal* are among the best of current literature.

ST. NICHOLAS caters to the young folk with its accustomed skill. It begins a new serial this month for boys. A paper is given with instructions for making home telephones and explains Edison's phonograph. The magazine is full of fun and beauty.

THE ECLECTIC has for a leading article "The Americans in Turkey" showing something of the extent of the work of American missionaries in that country. A large number of other of the best of English magazine papers are to be found here.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON is rapidly taking its place among monthlies of assured success. It presents for June an interesting table of contents. In this number Edward Everett Hale begins a new story.

THE SANITARIAN continues to devote itself energetically to the work of awakening the people to the importance of sanitary measures. It should have wide circulation.

SCRIBNER has for June its usually copious and superb illustrations and between its covers is crowded a variety of reading to suit almost every taste.

A MANUAL OF NURSING, (G. P. Putnam's & Son, New York). Though the book is prepared for the Training School for Nurses attached to Bellevue Hospital it contains a great deal of information of practical value to every mother who has a household demanding her care. It is written by one skilled in the field traversed and is therefore excellent authority.

Buckeye Mowers and Reapers.

The *Buckeye Mowers and Reapers*, built by *Adriance, Platt & Co., Poughkeepsie*, and 165 *Greenwich street, New York*, have for 21 years held the highest position. While many useful improvements have been made in other departments of agricultural machinery, all attempts to produce a machine that would equal the Buckeye in the simplicity and correctness of its principles of construction have failed; while the excellence of the mechanical work done by Adriance, Platt & Co., has given them a world-wide fame.

The New Model Buckeye Mower contains all of the original Buckeye features, and is constructed entirely of iron and steel. It is truly a model of beauty, symmetry, lightness, strength, efficiency and durability.

The *Adriance Reaper*, built by the same firm, is the nearest approach to perfection yet attained in a light, simple, single drive wheel iron reaper, combining every desirable feature to enable it to do the best of work under all circumstances. Its platform is very easily folded, rendering it as portable as the Buckeye Mower, and enabling it to pass through the narrowest bars or lanes.

Original Humor.

—Dear hunting—going a-sparking.

—The song of the collector is a due owe.

—Butchers think it is not meat for man to live on vegetables.

—A smoking accountant may properly be called a puff adder.

—If a man ever has grave thoughts it should be when he is a coughin'.

—Base ball men say that a player is not properly bred when he's a muffin'.

—"More money waisted," is what the man said when he bought his wife a new belt.

—It is said that the hog has the rudiments of the philosophy of Bacon, and it is certain that he nose the square root.

—Shakspeare says, "Neither a borrower nor a lender be," and yet, in the face of this sage advice, "Distance lends enchantment to the view."

Purify and enrich the blood, and you will not be troubled with skin diseases.—Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture is known to be a never failing remedy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. H. P. LEE'S
LITHONTRIPTIC
DISSOLVES
STONE AND GRAVEL

In the Kidneys, Liver and Bladder. It cures Gall Stones, Diabetes, Gout, and, in its incipient state, Bright's Disease. Doctors Lee, father and son, prescribed it in their practice in New York and Boston forty years with unparalleled success. It is now for the first time given to the public as a cure for the most distressing kidney affections. Send stamp for pamphlet to depot of the S. H. P. LEE COMPANY, No. 40 Clinton Place, New York City. Sold by druggists.

THE CHAMPION.
HICKOK'S IMPROVED
Keystone Cider and Wine Mill
20,000 IN USE AND APPROVED.

This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1878. It is made in the most perfect manner, and is well worth the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes. This is the original Mill, very much improved, and is now the best made anywhere. Address
W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos, cost $1,600, only $425. Superb Grand Square Pianos, cost $1100, only $255. Elegant Upright Pianos, cost $800, only $155. New Style Upright Pianos, $112.50. ORGAN Organs $35. Organs, 12 stops, $72.50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost $390, only $115. Elegant $375 Mirror Top Organs, only $105. Tremendous sacrifice to close out present stock. New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs, SENT FREE. Please address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$10. $20. $50. $100.
Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges), is a sure road to rapid fortune. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

NO ADVERTISING AGENT can insert an advertisement in our list of twenty-six STANDARD WEEKLIES at ten dollars a line without losing money. Those advertisers who want to obtain the best possible circulation without expending more than from $30 to $100 should address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York.

LOT $600.
On Jackson Ave., near Somerset St. 50 feet front by 160 feet deep. Terms easy.
ALEX. B. BUTTS,
Attorney at Law, Front St., Opposite Cherry St., Plainfield, N. J.

A CARD.
W. H. SEBRING announces that he is now prepared to take orders for FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS at reduced prices, using the very best material, with a 3 or 4-ply all linen bosom, *extra quality*. Workmanship, quality and fit guaranteed. No gentleman obliged to accept any unless entirely satisfactory. Orders received at Vanderbeek's Music Store. Gentlemen not finding it convenient to call will be waited upon at their residence or place of business.
W. H. SEBRING, Manufacturer, Plainfield, N. J.
21fly

In the District Court of the United States
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.

In the matter of Sidney Bayles and William S. Bayles, Bankrupts.

The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts and the debts of each of them, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said Court, at the State House in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the second day of July, A. D., 1878, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to each of the said bankrupts.
j6w3 W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Harvey Dayton:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Maria Dayton is complainant and petitioner and you are defendant, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the petition of said petitioner, on or before the twenty-third day of July next, or the said petition will be taken as confessed against you.

The said petition is filed against you for a divorce from the bond of matrimony; and you are made defendant because the said petition prays a decree of divorce from the bond of matrimony against you.
SUYDAM & JACKSON,
Sol'r of Petitioner, Plainfield, New Jersey.
Dated May 22d, 1878. j6

In the District Court of the United States
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.

In the matter of Israel D. Ten Eyck, Bankrupt.

The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said Court, at the State House, in the city of Trenton, in said District, on the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D., 1878, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to said bankrupt.
my30w3 W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

In Bankruptcy: District of New Jersey, ss.

At Newark, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1878.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Harvey Dayton, of Plainfield, in the county of Union and state of New Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
my2w3 E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., [illegible] Broad Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VEGETINE.
For Dropsy.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., Oct. 19, 1877.

DR. H. R. STEVENS—

It is a pleasure to give my testimony to your valuable medicine. I was sick for a long time with *Dropsy*, under the doctor's care. He said it was *Water* between the *Heart* and *Liver*. I received no benefit until I commenced taking Vegetine; in fact, I was growing worse. I have tried many remedies; they did not help me. Vegetine is the medicine for *Dropsy*. I began to feel better after taking a few bottles. I have taken thirty bottles in all. I am perfectly well, never felt better. No one can feel more thankful than I do.

I am, dear sir, gratefully yours,
A. D. WHEELER.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE
For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.

ISLESBORO, ME., Dec 28, 1877.

MR. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I had a cough for eighteen years, when I commenced taking the Vegetine. I was very low; my system was debilitated by disease. I had the *Kidney Complaint* and was very nervous—cough bad, lungs sore. When I had taken one bottle I found it was helping me; it has helped my cough, and it strengthens me. I am now able to do my work. Never have found anything like the Vegetine. I know it is everything it is recommended to be.
MRS. A. J. PENDETON.

VEGETINE is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowels; quiets the nervous system; acts directly upon the secretions; and arouses the whole system to action.

VEGETINE
For Sick Headache.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Jan. 1, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I have used your Vegetine for *Sick Headache*, and been greatly benefitted thereby. I have every reason to believe it to be a good medicine.
Yours very respectfully,
MRS. JAMES CONNER,
411 Third St.

HEADACHE—There are various causes for headache, as derangement of the circulating system, of the digestive organs, of the nervous system, &c. Vegetine can be said to be a sure remedy for the many kinds of headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint, Nervousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Biliousness, &c. Try the Vegetine. You will never regret it.

VEGETINE.
Doctor's Report.

DR. CHAS. M. DUDDENHAUSEN, Apothecary, Evansville, Ind.

The doctor writes: I have a large number of good customers who take Vegetine. They all speak well of it. I know it is a good *medicine* for the complaints for which it is recommended.
Dec. 27, 1877.

VEGETINE is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them nature's sweet sleep.

VEGETINE.
Doctor's Report.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.—

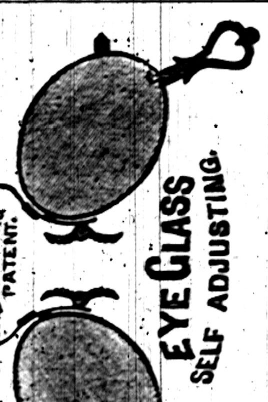
Dear Sir—We have been selling your valuable Vegetine for three years, and we find that it gives perfect satisfaction. We believe it to be the best blood purifier now sold. Very respectfully,
DR. J. E. BROWN & CO., *Druggists*, Uniontown, Ky.

Vegetine has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE.
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.
Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

Fleischman's
GENUINE
VIENNA BREAD!
BAKED BY
J. GEBHARD.
Fresh every day at 8 cents a loaf.
Also, every variety of
Bread, Breakfast Rolls, French Rolls, Tea Biscuits, etc.,
And all kinds of
CAKE.
J. GEBHARD,
West Front Street, opposite Demarest's Grocery.
ap25tf

NEW BAKERY!
(o)
J. WALKER
Begs most respectfully to inform the public of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened the store
Next Door to the Post Office,
FRONT ST.,
AS A
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,
Where may be always found a large stock of
FRESH BREAD, CAKE, PIES, &C.
Hot Rolls and Tea Biscuit
Every morning and evening.
ENGLISH BREAD & FRENCH BREAD,
Orders punctually and carefully attended to.
Plainfield, Nov. 20, 1877. n22tf



EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES
AT
BENJ. G. MEGHE'S
26 North Ave., Plainfield.
myly

ALWAYS SELECT THE BEST.
WADSWORTH, MARTINEZ & LONGMAN

PURE PAINTS
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Is endorsed by every PRACTICAL PAINTER. COVERING CAPACITY & DURABILITY EXCEED ANY KNOWN PAINT. Buildings Painted with our Prepared Paints, if not satisfactory, will be Repainted at our Expense.
FOR SALE BY
A. SWALM,
PLAINFIELD, N. J. ap18m3

FOR SALE.
Tall trees of all kinds of wood that grow in this part of the country, from 30 to 90 ft., 6 in. at top, and straight, for piles, telegraph, flagstaffs, etc.; plank of all sorts for house trimmings, carriage or bridge builders; sawed and split posts, all sizes and lengths, of locust, oak, chestnut, etc.; sled runners; stone-boat plank; locust timber, from 4 to 22 inches in diameter, 70 ft. long; 10,000 posts and rails; cord wood, any quantity, at home or delivered, from $2.50 to $8 per cord; ornamental trees, green, from 4 to 12 ft. high, at half price; vinegar by the gallon or barrel, from pure cider, from 2 to 40 years old, for cash or approved paper.
N. B. One 3-seat carriage for sale or exchange for a small one.
ROBT. C. VAIL,
Walnut Hill, half way from Plainfield to Rahway.
n29tf

FOR SALE AND TO LET.
Houses of all sizes. Furnished houses to let. Lots for sale and money loaned to build. Address
[illegible] EVAN JONES, Park House, Plainfield.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. mar7y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEMAREST,
THE POPULAR
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCER,
GIVES
THE BEST GOODS
FOR
THE LEAST MONEY.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
GROCERIES
To Suit the Times!
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
34c. per Gallon.
JAVA COFFEE,
32c. per Pound.
MARACAIBO COFFEE,
28c. per Pound.
RIO COFFEE,
25c. per Pound.
Good Oolong Tea, 35c a pound.
Sugar-cured Hams, 10c. pound.
" Shoulders, 6c. pound
Dried Apples, 7c. pound.
Dried Peaches 4 lbs. for 25c.
Whittaker Hams.
Sliced Corned Beef, 20c. pound.
ORANGE CO. BUTTER
of the choicest quality received fresh every Tuesday and Friday.
Sugars and Teas
Retailed at New York wholesale prices.
Clover and Timothy Seed,
Formosa Oolong Tea,
AT 60C.
Can't be beat Try it!
Licensed to sell
ALES, WINES AND LIQUORS,
For Family and Medicinal Use.
P. M. DEMAREST,
Front St., nearly opposite Post Office.
PLAINFIELD N. J.

JUST RECEIVED!
A large Assortment of
SPRING and SUMMER
CLOTHS & CASSIMERES
Suitable for
MEN'S, YOUTH'S
&
BOYS'
CLOTHING
At prices never before so low:
All Wool Suits for Men, to Order, $15 to $25.
All Wool Suits for Men, Ready Made, $10.
All Wool Suits for Boys, Ready Made, $4 to $6.
All Wool Cassimere, per yard, 65 cents.
Union Cassimere, per yard, 18 to 50 cents.
Also a full line of Gents' and Boys'
FURNISHING GOODS.
JOHN B. FRENCH,
NO. 19 CHERRY ST.

SOMETHING NEW
IN
CHILDREN'S PICTURES
F. C. LANGHORNE,
Front St., Opp. Cherry.
Has just received from New York some new designs in Backgrounds and is prepared to make pictures at the following low rates:
Imperials, - - $5.00 per Doz.
Cartes de Visite, 2.50 per Doz.
Special Care Taken in Copying.
ALSO
Old Daguerreotypes Cleaned.
my9w4

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Thomas Jennings and Wm. R. Jennings is this day dissolved. All bills due the old firm will be collected by Thomas Jennings. The business will be conducted as usual by Thomas Jennings.
THOMAS JENNINGS.
Plainfield, N. J., May [illegible], 1878.—my9w6

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Scribner & Thompson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm's name will be used in settlement of their business. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to settle promptly. The business will be conducted as usual by I. Scribner.
I. SCRIBNER.
J. M. THOMPSON.
Plainfield, N. J., April [illegible], 1878.—ap25tf

RAILROADS.

Central Railroad
OF NEW JERSEY.
All Rail Line to Long Branch.

Passenger Station in New York, Foot of Liberty St.

Arrangement, Commencing June 3, 1878.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3:23, 5:43, 6:33, 6:58, 7:28, 7:58, 8:13, 8:28, 8:45, 9:58, 11:34, A. M.; 1:26, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:01, 8:23, 9:30, 10:41, P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., at 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, 8:45, 10:15, 11:30, A. M.; 1:00, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:45, 9:00, 10:15, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at 12:50, 5:40, 7:07, 8:32, 9:20, 11:05, A. M.; 12:03, 1:37, 2:03, 3:10, 4:07, 4:37, 5:07, 5:33, 5:48, 6:07, 6:38, 7:10, 7:47, 8:30, 9:45, 11:00, P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5:43, 6:33, 8:13, 8:28, 8:45, 9:58, 11:34, A. M.; 1:26, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:01, P. M.

Leave Newark at 6:15, 8:00, 8:50, 10:30, 11:25, A. M.; 1:05, 1:35, 2:45, 3:37, 4:00, 4:[illegible], 5:[illegible], 6:[illegible], 7:00, P. M.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6:08, 7:35, 8:49, 9:46, 11:28, A. M.; 2:04, 4:30, 5:05, 5:37, 6.05, 6:35, 7:07, 8:16, 9:38, 11:30, P. M.

Leave Somerville at, 6:38, 7:00, 7:20, 7:56, 8:00, 8:24, 9:30, 11:11, A. M.; 1:00, 2:25, 3:25, 5:25, 8:00, 8:45, P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 7:35, 9:46, A. M.; 2:04, 5:05, 6:35, 8:38, P. M.

Leave Easton at 7:00, 9:40, A. M.; 1:00, 4:00, 6:35, P. M. In addition a train leaves Phillipsburg at 6:00, P. M. DAILY.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for New York at 3:23, 11:34, A. M.; 7:23, 9:30, P. M. For Dunellen and Bound Brook at 1:25, 10:00, A. M.; 6:35, P. M. For Somerville and Easton at 5:35, P. M.

Leave New York for Plainfield at 9:00, A. M.; 5:30, and 12:00, P. M.

Leave Easton for Plainfield at 9.40, A. M., and from Phillipsburg at 6:00, P. M.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

Train leaving Plainfield at 7:35, A. M., connects at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Elmira, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 9:46, A. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Scranton, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 2:04, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Tunkhannock, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 5.05, P. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere Mauch Chunk, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 6:35, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Elmira, etc.

LONG BRANCH DIVISION.

Trains leaving Plainfield at 7.28, 8:45, 11:34, A. M. 3:51, 5.48, P. M., connect for Long Branch Division.

Leave Elizabethport for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt and Squan at 5:30, 8:15, 9:34, A. M.; 12:15, 4:29, 5:30, 6:30, P. M.

Trains leaving Elizabethport at 8:15, A. M.; 12:15, 4:29, 5:30, 6:30, P. M., connect at Matawan Junction for Freehold.

New York and Philadelphia--New Line.
Short Route to Trenton and Philadelphia.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia at 1:25, 7:35, 8:49, 10:20, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:36, 6:05, P. M.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton at 1:25, (except Monday) 7:35, 8:49, 10:20, 11:28, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:36, 5:37, 6:05, P. M.

Passengers by the 4:36, 6:05, P. M., trains change cars at Bound Brook.

RETURNING.

Leave Station, Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 6:45, (way), 7:45, 9:30, 11:30, A. M.; 1:30, 4:15, 5:45, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Sts., at 1:20, (except Monday) 6:40, 8:13, 10:20, A. M.; 12:15, 2:15, 4:55, 6:30, P. M.

Passengers by 7:45 and 11:30, A. M., trains from Philadelphia change cars at Bound Brook.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton and Philadelphia at 1:25, 10:00, A. M.; 6:21, P. M.

Leave Station Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 9:00, A. M.; 5:30, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Trenton at 1:20, 9:50, A. M.; 6:10, P. M.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

BOYNTON BEACH
PLEASURE GROUNDS,
WOODBRIDGE, N. J.,
Greatly enlarged and improved, will reopen for the season of 1878 on
TUESDAY, JUNE 11th.
First-class facilities for
BATHING AND BOATING.
Fine Pavilion, 125x30 feet, well floored and with water-tight roof, Restaurant, Swings, etc., making it the most available place within reach of Plainfield for Excursions and Picnic Parties. Sabbath Schools, Associations and Family parties should examine our grounds and make early engagements to secure a choice day. No intoxicating drinks sold on or near the grounds. No Sunday parties taken.
HOW TO GET THERE.—Drive from Plainfield by Oak Tree to Uniontown, Woodbridge and the Beach, 11 miles; or take cars on Central Railroad and Long Branch division to Woodbridge. All local trains on Long Branch division stop at Woodbridge station, six minutes' walk from the Beach. Stages to all trains from and after June 11.
my23m3

Notice of Assignment.

Notice is hereby given that David W. Rogers and Chas. A. Rogers, partners trading under the name and firm of D. W. Rogers and Brother, of the city of Plainfield, in the county of Union and state of New Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their partnership estate, for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.
THOMAS A. ROGERS, Assignee.
Dated May 18, 1878.

UNION COUNTY, SURROGATE'S OFFICE.
February [illegible], 1878.

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Robert Coward, [illegible] and Joseph B. Coward, Executors of Elizabeth A. Freeman, deceased.

On application of the above-named executors it is ordered that said executors give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same under oath within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in the county of Union, for two months, and by advertising the same in the Central New Jersey Times for the same space of time; and any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of nine months, he or she shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said executors.
mar7m2 JAS. J. GERBER, Surrogate.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife:

[illegible]
Dated May 15, A. D., 1878.—my23w6

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Susannah C. Davis and Arthur C. Davis, her husband:

[illegible]
Dated April 18, 1878—ap25w6

District Court of the United States
For the District of New Jersey.

In the matter of Israel D. TenEyck, bankrupt.

[illegible]

Central New Jersey Times.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

PLAINFIELD POST-OFFICE.

MAIL ARRIVES.

NORTH & EAST—7:38, A. M.
SOUTH—7:38, A. M., 5:05, P. M.
EAST—2:04, 5:05, 6:35, P. M.
WEST—8:50, A. M., 5:50, P. M.

MAIL CLOSES.

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH—8, A. M.
EAST—11, A. M., 2, P. M.
EAST & SOUTH—5:00 P. M.
WEST—7, A. M., 4:30, P. M.

Mail for WARRENVILLE, N. J., closes at 11, P. M., Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Post-Office opens at 7, A. M., closes at 7:30, P. M.—Saturdays at 8, P. M.

Orrin E. Runyon will act as Collector for this office for the present. A prompt response to his calls will be highly appreciated by
RUNYON & LEONARD, Proprietors.

—There has been quite a thaw since our last issue.

—Strawberries have been under the weather during the past week.

—Eggs are rising now that the hens are through setting.

—White's new advertisement on this page will interest the ladies.

—The Mayor will not resign his office as it has been reported he intends to do.

—Rev. Dr. Stockbridge will turn his face Maineward for a short visit, in a few days.

—Gen. Eli Long, with his family, will spend the summer at his vineyard in Bluff Point, N. Y.

—A good family horse is to be sold at Laing's stable this Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. See advertisement.

—Some of the streets have been very much improved by the work of the Street commissioner and the co-operation of the street committee.

—A very large stock of straw hats has just been opened at Vermeule's. No greater variety can be found this side of New York.

—To subscriber. No, we are not waiting for the resumption of specie payments before we will accept offers to settle with us. Try us with a few greenbacks.

—Gazelle Engine Co. have at their own expense thoroughly cleaned their house and have had the walls calcimined a light blue with a very neat boarder at the top.

—The Sunday school of the Crescent Ave. Presbyterian church will hold their session in the morning commencing at 9½ o'clock during the warm weather.

—If you have any old bills of a year's standing stowed away in your pocket books against the city you will soon be requested to produce them.

—Principal Gross is hoping to be able to leave for the Adirondacks very soon, where he will tarry a large part of the summer if he finds the climate beneficial.

—The police force was reduced to three members at the last meeting of the Council, which makes it unnecessary to fill the place made vacant by Frazee's resignation.

—The Council chose Dr. Carman for its president in place of Mr. Smith resigned. An attempt was made to fill the other vacancies in the Council, but the effort met with a sudden check.

—An exploration party will probably be ordered by the Council to dig for the missing crosswalks reported at the last meeting, by a petitioner, as lying buried beneath the accumulations of the ages.

—Mr. Albert Thorn, who had just completed negotiations for buying the laundry a few days before it was burned, is building on Third street, near Richmond street a suitable place for carrying on the business.

—A collision occurred near the Elizabeth depot Tuesday night about 7.30 o'clock, between an oil train and a coal train, throwing several cars off the track and setting fire to the oil cars, three of which were consumed. Travel was impeded for two hours.

—The Sunday School of the Church of the Holy Cross will give a strawberry festival in the school building, Holy Rood Place next Tuesday afternoon and evening. Good strawberries, ice cream and cake, in generous quantities, will be supplied. The proceeds will be devoted to the very worthy object of purchasing books for the library.

—The trustees of Evergreen cemetery have put in a pump, which will be a great convenience to lot owners who desire to grow flowers and otherwise decorate their plots. More attention might well be given to caring for the lots in this cemetery, which would probably be the case were they better protected from the depredations of maliciously disposed persons.

—The Board of Education held its regular semi-monthly meeting last Monday evening. No business of special importance was transacted. It was reported that the First Baptist church had been secured for the commencement exercises. Judges to award some of the prizes were also selected, whose names it is premature to announce at present.

—The Pocasset Iron Works, of which Mr. H. Sterling of this city is the senior manager, are making a new ornament for the lawn or conservatory. It is called the "Gipsy Flower Pot" and consists of a large iron kettle painted red and suspended between three rustic poles. When filled with flowers, ferns and other grasses it presents a very neat and novel appearance. Once seen you will not be without it.

—Fifty ladies of our city have petitioned the Governor of Georgia to grant a full pardon to Kate Southern, who murdered a woman that was seeking to win the love of her husband. She was sentenced to be hung, but the Governor recently commuted her sentence to imprisonment. It is curious to see the turn that philanthropy has taken towards this plain and unlettered girl of the mountains. The New York *Herald* has lifted her into fame by giving a four column account of the tragedy, with all the embellishments suggested by a vivid imagination.

—One of our local poets furnishes some very good verses on our first page. A profitable story for parents and children follows it, while some remarks by Rev. Philetus Dobbs, D. D., on shoemaker's wax, gives to each a portion in due season. On the last page is a temperance poem by the renowned Saxe, and a forcible argument on the same subject called "It don't Pay," besides a few timely words from the "Squamptown Independent" to a certain class of newspaper patrons, and an interesting reminiscence of slavery times concerning "The man with a branded hand," and last, but not least, a short paragraph on "Some truth to be heeded."

—Our city is very kindly disposed towards its needy poor. It furnishes them good shelter and food in abundance, and when they die it gives them a decent burial. But one thing it does not do, and that is furnish the necessary accompaniments of wakes. And yet A. M. Runyon, the undertaker, was applied to, the other day, for candles on the part of the friends of a city pauper, whose body, it was thought, could not be properly disposed of without an illumination, etc.

—"An American Sculptor," in the June number of Harper's monthly, was written by Geo. W. Sheldon, who spent his schoolboy days in Plainfield, and whose family moved to Princeton, where he entered college. Mr. Sheldon taught Hebrew in the Union Theological Seminary, New York; was ordained by the Presbytery of Elizabeth; subsequently took orders in the Episcopal church, and is now on the editorial staff of the New York *Evening Post.*

The Magic Art

Was very well illustrated by Mr. Isaacs last Wednesday evening, who kindly appeared at the request of the ladies of the Children's Home Association. The number and character of the audience showed that the Home does not lack for warm supporters among our very best citizens. Mr. Isaacs succeeded in bewildering them with his dexterous movements to his heart's content, though some of his tricks were not so cleverly done as they might be. Mr. Isaacs is only an amateur, who indulges in the art simply as a diversion, and as such he is certainly very successful.

Season of 1878 at Washington Rock.

The annual announcement of the Staats Brothers of the reopening of their Hotel for the summer appears elsewhere on this page. Already about half of the rooms of the Hotel have been engaged, and thus the season promises to be a very prosperous one. Plainfield's reputation for healthfulness is rapidly growing, and never more so perhaps than during the past year, and our Washington Rock resort has shared in that reputation, even taking precedence of the plain in its climatic advantages. Desirable improvements have been made in the Hotel and especially on the grounds since last season.

The Flower Mission.

The ladies who were last summer interested in sending flowers to the New York Flower Mission will resume their work early this month. They take great pleasure in thanking the many friends who last year contributed so generously to this worthy object. All persons interested in supplying the sick and suffering in New York hospitals with flowers are earnestly solicited to send their flowers to the residence of Mrs. Tweedy, Crescent avenue, on Wednesday afternoons, after five o'clock, during the months of June, July, August and September.

Mr. Voorhees' Lecture

Last Thursday evening was well received by the few whom the storm did not prevent from coming out. The lecture was on the dignity of labor and though a trite subject, Mr. Voorhees presented it in such a rhetorical dress that he made it attractive and impressive. Though his delivery is somewhat defective, both as respects his voice and manner, one quite forgets these things as he follows the remarkable flow of the speaker's thoughts and is charmed with the ease and beauty of expression at his command. Mr. Voorhees resides at Rocky Hill in this State, and where he is known through New Jersey he has a reputation as an orator second to none of our citizens. We hope that on a more propitious occasion he will visit our city and give the people a better opportunity to make his acquaintance.

Burning of Kenyon's Machine Shop and the Laundry.

Last Wednesday evening about 9 o'clock a big blaze in the eastern part of town called out the fire department. The illumination proved to be from the burning of the frame building on the corner of Richmond and Third streets, owned and partly occupied by J. H. Kenyon the machinist, and partly used as a laundry. The fire, it is thought, originated near the chimney used by the laundry, and it was not long in spreading itself over the entire building and in devouring it and the contents. Mr. Kenyon suffers a severe loss, the entire property destroyed being estimated as worth $5,000, and his insurance only amounting to $1,800. Of this, $1,000 was on the building in a policy of the Franklin, of Philadelphia, and $800 was on the machinery in a policy of the Phœnix, of Hartford both written by Webster's agency.

The laundry company was insured for $1,250 in the Ætna, of Hartford, through Webster's agency, and which covered their machinery, fixtures and clothing. They will lose nothing.

The Vetterlein Manufacturing Company had about $1,500 worth of hardware stored in a shed adjoining the building, which was not destroyed but damaged to the extent of $250, and they also lose about $250 worth of models. There was no insurance.

Festivities of the "Would Be Glee Club" at Washington Rock.

We may say that the season fairly commenced at the Hotel of the above place on Decoration day. The elements were apparently at war with picnickers and excursionists but nevertheless art and personal effort triumphed over nature and a large number gathered there to enjoy the holiday. Good music had been secured, and the gaily decorated ball-room and parlors and dining hall were bright and lively with the members of the above club and the friends invited to join them. Dancing commenced early in the afternoon and was kept up into the night alternating with promenading on the broad well protected piazzas, and the serving up of two collations. About seventy-five ladies and gentlemen were present and a very pretty unique feature was presented by many of the young ladies wearing the half military Glee Club caps during the "sleigh ride quadrille and waltzes." As at West Point the ladies cut off and wear the brass buttons of the cadets, so here they justly claimed some ornament incident and appropriate to the occasion. But unlike the history of the shining buttons we suppose the caps were returned after the band had played "Home sweet Home."

Among those present were the President of the club, David Leeson accompanied by Miss Annie Brower, the Vice President C. P. Sebring and Lizzie Radford, the Secretary A. V. Kline and Annie Brown, the Treasurer, C. W. DeGraw and Susie Force, F. S. Voorhees and Lillie Randolph, J. B. Kline and Mattie Smith, George Rockwell and M. Cohen, D. Randolph and N. Randolph, Mott King and Mammie Jennings, James Manning and lady, or in all about forty couples.

HOTEL NETHERWOOD.

ONE OF THE FINEST HOTELS IN THE COUNTRY ABOUT TO BE OPENED IN OUR CITY.

What was long looked upon as an impossible achievement in these times of financial depression has become an accomplished fact. The massive five-story pile of brick that many of the sceptical have thought would stand only as a monument to the ill-guided enthusiasm of its projector has at length assumed the character of a grand hotel. A few days more and the two hundred men who are now straining every nerve to complete what little work remains unfinished will have left the building, and the furniture, which is all in readiness, will have been put in its place, and the Hotel Netherwood will be open for business. Already the rooms on the second floor have been all engaged, and by some of the best families of New York, who will make their home here for the first time, thus demonstrating at the outset the fresh advantage which our city may expect to derive from this enterprise. Mr. James H. Breslin, the proprietor, having a large experience in the hotel business—being now of the Gilsey House, New York city—will naturally attract many of the class of patrons spoken of; and the same may be said of the Manager, H. S. Mower, who is favorably known from his connection with the "Gilsey" and "St. James."

A description of this elegant house which would be at all satisfactory to us would require much more space than we have at present at our command. If we say that it is a first-class hotel in all its appointments we have conveyed only an imperfect idea to most of our readers. For even then they would not be prepared to believe that we used the term in any other than a relative sense. They must be taken upon its magnificent and broad piazza stretching along the front of the building with its ample width of twenty-five feet and more, and there get somewhat of an idea of the generous scale on which the entire structure is built. Passing through the main entrance they will be ushered into a grand vestibule with elegantly tiled floor, showing diverse patterns of beauty. Here will be found the office at the left, and before them the main stairways, which sweep around and around, one above the other, till they reach the uppermost story. At the right is the entrance to the parlor, which is a room of large proportions. Turning to the left, and affording a delightful outlook north and west, one sees the gentlemen's parlor, as large a room for that purpose as some of the very largest hotels provide. On this floor the woodwork is mostly California redwood which, when finished, gives an entirely unique appearance to the rooms. The main stairway is largely built of the same material.

In ascending to the front piazza we have really left a story below us, whose floor is yet, on the east side, some three feet above the level of the street. On this floor are large rooms devoted to various purposes, and among them a fine dining room with its floor of artistic tiles, and which is really a room in the structure which connects the two wings of the hotel, and is about 40 feet wide by 60 feet in length. Not far distant is the great kitchen, with all its modern conveniences, that alone cost $2,500. Adjoining this is a large pastry room, and by the side of this a larger store room. Besides these is a children's dining room and also one for the servants. A billiard room the size of the parlor and directly beneath it makes up the complement of rooms in this part of the building. On the same level with the floor will be finished, in tiling and other suitable ornamentation, a promenade directly under the piazza, and the same ample size of it, which can be used in stormy weather and in winter.

Ascending from here to the upper vestibule and thence to the next floor, we see a specimen of the plan adopted throughout the rest of the building in arranging the rooms. Some of them are in suites of exceedingly large proportions, and with every such suite there is a closet and a large bath-room with a ventilating connection with the chimney. Single rooms are also very large. Indeed, there is scarcely a small room in the house. From very many of the rooms the views are more picturesque and charming than even those who are familiar with the landscape lying about us would imagine, and the higher up one goes the wider these views, of course, become. The number of rooms is about 200, and all are provided with gas and water, and an electric bell connecting with the office. Besides being heated with steam, many of the rooms are provided with grates. That great modern convenience, the elevator, will make an apartment on the fifth floor as easy of access as any other. The Otis Brothers Safety Elevator is the one in use. Every floor is also reached by two other stairways besides the main one already mentioned. In short, the building is as complete in all its appointments as the most fastidious could desire, and when its Axminsters and Brussels are down, and furniture correspondingly elegant has been put in position, the State of New Jersey can be safely challenged to produce a hotel that will begin to compare with it.

The grounds, though only partly put in order, promise to be made very attractive, judging from the taste already displayed in the immediate vicinity of the hotel. They will include the entire block and will contain about five acres.

In concluding our brief sketch of this great enterprise, undertaken in the midst of the most depressing times known to the financial history of this country, we can do no less than acknowledge our indebtedness to the public spirit and generosity of those who have contributed to the work, and especially to the persistent, indefatigable and unconquerable zeal of Mr. Florens Schetter—without whom the work would probably never have been projected—and to his untiring associate, Mr. W. S. Darling. And to them all may our citizens proudly extend their congratulations for the success thus far attained, a success which we may hope will be so assured in the subsequent history of the hotel as to become the means of extending the fame and enhancing the prosperity of our beautiful city.

Any further details respecting the hotel, its cost, its builders, etc., we shall defer giving until it is formally opened, which can not be many days hence, at the farthest.

Calef-Budd.—A Pleasant Marriage Ceremony.

The Congregational church was well filled Tuesday evening by those invited to witness the marriage of Mr. W. H. H. Calef and Miss E. Fannie Budd, a niece of ex-mayor John H. Evans. The ceremony was announced to take place at 9 o'clock, and long before the hour the people began to assemble within and without the church. A few minutes after the hour set the expectant audience saw the wedding-party enter the church and proceed up the center aisle, led by six ushers, marching in pairs, those acting in this capacity being Messrs. R. M. Stelle, master of ceremonies, R. J. Shaw, Ellis Potter, John Brewster, C. DeLacy Evans, and Alvin Shotwell. These were followed by the groomsman, Mr. Rufus H. Somers of New York, and the bridesmaid, Miss Anna Phillips of Wilmington, Delaware, with the bride and groom in their allotted place. While the party was moving down the aisle Mr. Clark W. Evans, who presided at the organ, played Lohengrin's wedding march. While the organ still played a new feature, and by no means a disagreeable one, the officiating clergyman, Rev. K. P. Ketcham, who was assisted by Dr. Smith, recited the marriage formula which made the twain one.

The bride and bridesmaid were dressed in handsome travelling suits of gray silk and Grenadine cloth, and wore hats to match the dresses. The bride also wore a pair of solitaire ear-rings, the wedding present of the groom.

After the ceremony a collation was served at the elegant residence of Mr. Evans on Plainfield Avenue, for the immediate family and the ushers. The presents were numerous and handsome, consisting of silverware, articles of vertu and money.

The wedded pair left for New York on the 10.41 p. m. train on a short trip, after which they will go to their cottage at Boylston, Jamaica Plains, Mass., where they will remain until the first of July, when they will devote the month to an extended trip.

The numerous friends of the excellent lady will follow her with their congratulations and best wishes. Mr. Calef, the fortunate husband, is the Boston and New England agent of one of the oldest and largest importing cloth houses in the United States, John Ellison & Sons, of Philadelphia, who have been known to the trade over fifty years, and looks every inch a man of sterling business qualities.

Athletic Sports.

—Regular meeting of the Plainfield Athletic club Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

—The Crescents play the Roselles next Saturday afternoon on the 8th street grounds.

—The Mohawks of Staten Island after driving all the way here, were unable to play the Athletics on last Thursday, on account of the weather.

—The Plainfield Athletic Club held an election of officers last Friday evening, J. A. Demarest was elected President, Chas. W. Van Slyck, Vice President, S. DeV. Barr, Secretary, and W. Anthony, Treasurer.

—The ninth annual Spring games of the New York Athletic Club, which were postponed from May 30th, will take place on July 4th. The entry list has been reopened to competitors and will close on June 22d.

—The game of ball between the Crescents and Roselles on Decoration day was interrupted at the close of the fourth inning by rain. After waiting half an hour the game was declared drawn. The score then stood 8 to 1 in favor of the Crescents.

—Mr. J. W. Murray Jr., of the Plainfield Athletic Club, won the 100 yard dash in the Manhattan Athletic Club handicap contests, in New York, on Monday afternoon. Murray ran three heats two trial and a final heat. The first heat he ran in 10½ seconds, the second in 11 seconds and the final in 10½ seconds. This is Mr. Murray's first contest, and his success must be very gratifying to himself as it is to the club. He has the credit of being the first member of the P. A. C. to bring home the medal from a foreign contest. George Sanders, who was entered with Murray from the P. A. C. came in a good third in his trial heat. Murray is to be presented with a handsome new pair of running shoes from the club.

North Plainfield Public School.

The examination of the classes for the month of May was concluded last week. In the Grammar Department the examination was in algebra, higher arithmetic, English analysis, reading and spelling. The following stood the highest—1st. Chas. Case 98 1-5, 2nd. Jennie Wilcox 97 3-5, 3rd. Katy Stagg 96, 4th. Daniel Nolan 95 2-5.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

The Third and Fourth classes were examined in practical arithmetic, English grammar, geography, United States history, reading and spelling. The First and Second classes were examined in elementary arithmetic, elements of English grammar, introductory geography, reading and spelling. The following is a list of those standing highest in their different classes:

FOURTH CLASS.—John Stagg 89 2-5, Mamie Whitlock 84½, Daniel Adams 84½.

THIRD CLASS.—Harry Evelith, and Cappie Conover.

SECOND CLASS.—Lena Keller 95 3-5 Willie Wilcox 94 2-5, Harry Vail 93 4-5 Emma Johnson 93 1-5, George Voehl 92 2-5, Grace Conway 92 1-5.

FIRST CLASS.—Thomas Waldron 90 2-5 Eddie Barnett 90 2-5.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

The Second, Third and Fourth classes were examined in primary arithmetic, reading and spelling with the following scholars as the most successful:

FOURTH CLASS.—Julia Johnson 100, Louise Seibel 98, Augusta Voehl 97, Nettie Harrison 94, Katie Weaver 93½.

THIRD CLASS.—Minnie Will 92⅔, Freeman Shotwell 92⅔, Abbie Wilson 91⅓, David Bodine 90½, Mary Taynor 90.

SECOND CLASS.—George Moore 93, Fanny Spencer 93, Mary Johnson 86½, Harry Spencer 86½.

—COLLIER, the Plainfield jeweller, No. 3 Cherry st., makes a specialty of the repairing of French clocks. The following persons have had that class of work done, and have kindly consented to allow their names to be used as references:

Mr. J. Hervey Ackerman,	Seventh street.
Mr. T. C. Aldrich,	Second "
" A. C. Baldwin,	Park House.
" J. P. Badger,	Fifth street.
" G. B. Brown,	Union avenue.
Rev. Edmund Embury,	Washington Avenue.
Mrs. Canfield,	Grove "
Mr. J. N. Davis,	Union "
" A. B. Dunlap,	Netherwood.
" John H. Evans,	Plainfield avenue.
" E. A. Faber,	Rockview "
Dr. C. A. Hart,	Crescent "
Mr. Samuel Hudson,	Somerset street.
" T. S. Hunn,	No. 7 3d Place.
" E. P. Hanson,	Ninth street.
" Wm. P. Humbert,	Central avenue.
Mrs. Janes,	First Place.
Mr. W. L. Jones,	Cherry street.
" Herbert Ketcham,	Fifth street.
" Geo. Lewis,	Somerset "
" Washington Lithgow,	No. 8 Second Place.
" C. L. Lockwood,	Cherry street.
" Geo. Lissignolo,	Front "
" L. Myers,	"
" James Merritt,	Kensington avenue.
" H. O. Newhall,	Seventh street.
" S. A. Potter,	Washington Park.
" A. D. Shepard,	Front street.
" I. D. Stevens,	"
" D. A. Sayer,	Liberty "
Mrs. T. B. Stillman,	Central avenue.
Mr. C. F. Ross,	Fifth street.
" Wm. Taylor,	No. 16 E. Sixth "
" C. E. Townsend,	Washington Park.
" D. O. Wotherspoon,	Front street.
Mrs. A. C. Ward,	Fanwood.
Mr. John W. Hendren,	Dunellen.

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Local Miscellany.

To The Public.

There have been complaints made to me by my customers on account of irregularities on the part of one of my employees John Donald who serves my patrons with milk on one route. It has been discovered that the milk sold has been watered. On account of this discovery I have discharged the said driver on that milk route and will see from henceforth that my customers will be served with pure milk.
JOHN E. DOWLEY. my23w4

Mrs. S. C. Conklin has a fine assortment of Hosiery and Gloves which has just been received. Also the finest stock of ribbons in the city. june6

Have you seen Whitney's organdies, new spring styles?

Pier and mantel mirrors, connecting setts and cornices, made to order at Swain's, 42 West Front street. my30

BASKETS and VASES sent for and filled at Denton's Greenhouses with rare and beautiful plants, at lowest prices.

PIANO TUNING.—D. P. De La Rue will visit Plainfield as often as his services are required for the purpose of tuning and repairing Pianos. Orders may be left at the TIMES office.

Go to Whitney's and buy figured piques for 10c. per yard.

Oil paintings, engravings, chromos, and picture frames of all kinds at Swain's, 42 West Front street. Re-gilding and repairing. my30

At Whitney's may be found a fine line of colored trimming silks.

Bale Hay, free from dust and dirt, baled by hand power, without wood, at L. B. Boice's Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

Ladies' hemstitched handkerchiefs, all linen, for 12½c. at Whitney's.

The best Timothy Hay in Plainfield is is now being baled by L. B. Boice, Somerset street. The dust and dirt is thoroughly taken out and the hay pressed by hand power.

Whitney offers excellent, all-wool cassimeres for 75c. and $1.

Splendid cottonades for 25c. at Whitney's—a bargain.

No wood used in bale Hay, at L. B. Boice's Somerset street.

A complete assortment of gents' fancy hosiery at Whitney's.

DRAKE, the Tailor, may be found on Cherry St. near Front St., where he is prepared with increased facilities to serve his old patrons. Expenses light and prices correspondingly low. s28

Two car loads of A No. 1 tip top heavy Western oats just received by L. B. Boice, Somerset street, North Plainfield.

It is an unquestionable fact that Whitney keeps the finest and cheapest line of children's hosiery in the city.

Artists materials at Swains, Front St.

Just received, one ton of Lump Salt for Horses, at L. B. Boice's, Somerset street. Three cents a pound.

Look at Whitney's parasols before you purchase elsewhere.

A new lot of dress linens at marvelous low prices at Whitney's.

DIED.

DALY.—In this city, May 29, 1878, Ann, wife of Dennis Daly, aged 33 years.

DOYLE.—In this city, May 30, 1878, Flora May, daughter of William and Mary Jane Doyle, aged 1 year, 7 months.

SCOTT.—In this city, May 30, 1878, Richard D., son of Neil and Mary Ann Scott, aged 4 months.

DAVID LEESON, UNDERTAKER,
Holds himself ready to wait on the public any hour of the day or night. Has the most modern improvements in Corpse-preservers and Hearses. An elegant new Child's Hearse used in connection with the burial of children. Coaches furnished if desired. *Charges made satisfactory to all parties.*
Residence and office Front St., 2 doors north of Parse & Whitney's Dry Goods Store, Plainfield, N. J. f17

ALEX. M. RUNYON, UNDERTAKER.
Somerset St., cor. Front.
Residence 75 Front Street, opposite Peck's, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Hearse, attendance, &c., all hours, day or night.
☞ *Prices low in all cases.* 15jy

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD.
A private family, with a few boarders, have a front room on the first floor to let, with board. Also one or two on second floor suitable for gentlemen. Terms moderate. Inquire at this office. j6w3

FURNITURE WANTED.
Any one who wishes to dispose of Household Furniture address
1 LOCK BOX 66, Plainfield.

MILCH COW WANTED.
A young cow, giving an abundance of milk. Apply to
my30 H. KIMBALL, 56 Second St.

PRENTICE'S PATENT.

Adjusts itself to any form of nose with less pressure than the ordinary Eye Glass. Try it.
PRENTICE, OPTICIAN,
1 Courtland St., New York.
j6m3

HORSE AT AUCTION.
A good safe family mare at
JNO. LAING'S STABLE
THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1878,
At 11 O'clock, A. M.
1 T. J. GILLIES, Auctioneer.

BOARD.
Pleasant rooms and board in a private family, for two or three gentlemen, from July 1st to Sept. 15th. One of the finest locations in the city, and within ten minutes' walk of the Depot. Address
my30w2 H. L., Box 327, Plainfield P. O.

BOARD AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The former residence of Mr. Brunk, corner Grove St. and Prospect Place, five minutes' walk from the Depot, has been leased and fitted up for a select boarding house, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Families wishing permanent board can make arrangements on liberal terms.
my30m Mrs. J. C. BROWN.

TO LET.
The French roof dwelling on Second St., second house east of Richmond. Good cellar; first floor—parlor, sitting room, dining room and kitchen; second floor—three good-sized bedrooms; third floor—large, convenient attic, one room finished. Apply to ALBERT THORN, 2d St., Plainfield, or WM. ROCKWELL, National State Bank,
my30w4 Newark, N. J.

MACHINERY
AT
SCHENCK'S MACHINE SHOP,
Race Street, North Plainfield, N. J.
Repairing Lawn Mowers a Specialty.
All kinds of Machinery repaired. my2m2

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
Bond & Mortgage,
At Geo. A. Marsh's,
mar21tf Opposite Depot.

FOR SALE.
Four Counter Tables suitable for stores. Also two Singer Manufacturing Machines. Will be sold cheap at No. 19 Cherry St.
mar21tf JOHN H. FRENCH.

FOR SALE.—A valuable Guitar, with Harp attachment, at half its value. Call at this office. 1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FESTIVAL
OF
STRAWBERRIES
AND
ICE CREAM,
BY THE
SUNDAY SCHOOL
OF THE
CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS,
Tuesday Afternoon and Evening, June 11.
IN THE
SCHOOL BUILDING,
Holy Rood Place, North Plainfield.
Refreshments in abundance at a reasonable price.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
FROM
AUCTION SALES!
Perfect Slaughter

24 DOZ. TWO-BUTTON KIDS
For 50c., been selling for $1.00.
10 pieces Plaid Nansook, good quality, at 12c.
10 " Good Pique, only 7c.&8c.
10 " Extra fine Pique, 10c.

100 Sun Umbrellas
At 50c., 70c., 85., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 $1.75 and $2.00.—25 per cent. cheaper than any place in town.

Cottonades and Linens
For Men and Boy's wear,
For 12½, 18c., 20c. and 25c.

20 Pieces of
Handsome Printed Organdie,
Fast colors, for 12½c. per yard.

Summer Underwear,
For men, women and Children, 25 to 50 cents.

☞ **5000 Ward's Best PAPER COLLARS,**
In handsome Boxes, only 20c.
Gents' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Ties,
At the lowest prices ever heard of.

KEEP COOL
And don't get excited.
1000 Fans, 1c. each.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN,
Bring your loose change to White's Savings Bank. You will get the largest kind of dividend. No mistake about it.

J. E. WHITE,
17 East Front St.
Sign of the Flag.

VERMEULE'S STRAW HATS.
If you want a STRAW hat of any kind, go to
VERMEULE'S.
If you want a Straw Hat for your boy, a cheap hat, a medium priced hat or a high priced hat, go to
VERMEULE'S.
Straw hats for youth, Straw hats for young men, Straw hats for middle aged men, and Straw hats for old men and for all men, at
VERMEULE'S.
There never was a larger variety of Straw Hats in the city than can now be seen displayed at
VERMEULE'S.
FRONT ST., Opposite Somerset, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

A HORSE FOR SALE.
Bay, sound, strong, gentle, good looking, sixteen hands. Also, a buggy, sulky, harness, etc. Will be sold cheap. Address
ap1tf P. O. Box 149, Plainfield, N. J.

TO LET.
A desirable Residence, containing 11 rooms, on Front St., next to Dr. Smith's. Three minutes' walk from Depot. Rent low. Apply to
my3tf C. O. HEKKER, Ex'r.

BRICK HOUSE TO LET.
With 11 rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood, and only four blocks from the depot. Inquire of
W. J. LEONARD, Times Office.

PECK'S CORNER.

BLACK CRAPE! | BLACK CRAPE!

P E C K
Has just purchased a few pieces of
SAM'L COURTAULD & CO.'S
London Crape.
The above are the best makers of Crape, and these goods are their best numbers 6-4 goods, and some of their finest.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!! LOOK!!!! LOOK!!!!!
Best English Crape
TO BE CLOSED OUT
AT COST OF IMPORTATION.

THE LARGEST STOCK AND THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY
For Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles,
A happy combination, that pleases all people.
COLLIER'S, 3 CHERRY ST., 2D DOOR FROM FRONT.
All branches of the repairing business executed with promptness, in creditable style.
Repairing on French Clocks a Specialty.
my9y

BUTTER! BUTTER!

EXTRA CHOICE CREAMERY BUTTER,	25 cts.
BEST STATE, VERY CHOICE,	23 "
FINE HUNTERDON COUNTY,	20 "
COOKING,	18 "

AT MOORE'S,
13 Cherry Street.
ap11-y

1878.
WASHINGTON ROCK MOUNTAIN HOUSE
At Washington Rock, near Plainfield and Dunellen, New Jersey.
The above popular and romantic place of SUMMER RESORT is now open for the entertainment of permanent and transient guests.
THE HOTEL is well furnished throughout, and during the past year has been greatly improved.
A large, well-shaded Pavilion, Observatory, Croquet Grounds, Central Park Swings, Rustic Arbors and Seats are attached to the Grove and Hotel for the use of the guests. The air is dry, pure and salubrious—a cure for Malaria, Asthma and Hay Fever.
On and after June 15th, the Hotel Omnibus will run daily between Dunellen and Washington Rock, connecting with trains which leave Plainfield for Dunellen 9:47 a. m., 2:04 and 5:05 p. m., and returning will convey passengers to Dunellen to connect with trains for Plainfield at 8:50 a. m., 2:45 and 5:57 p. m. OMNIBUS FARE, 25 cents.
For board and entertainment generally address
STAATS BROS.
Plainfield or Dunellen P. O., New Jersey.
j6

Plainfield and New York Express
Baggage and all other packages called for and delivered at any address in Jersey City, Brooklyn and New York.
WAGON LEAVES PLAINFIELD
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
RETURNS FROM NEW YORK
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Office in Plainfield at B. A. Hunford's Real Estate Office, opposite L. R. Depot.
Office in New York 25 Old Slip.
Residence, 7th St., near Richmond, Plainfield, N. J.
my30tf JOHN J. KER, Proprietor.

HOLMES' CITY EXPRESS,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office with Central Express, at Depot.
Freight and Baggage Delivered.
Furniture moved with Care.
Pianos Handled Carefully.
my30m3

THE PLAINFIELD ACADEMY,
Boys Prepared for Business and for College.
A promising class will begin the study of the Classics the coming school year with a view of preparing for College.
A limited number of boys can be prepared, the coming vacation, to enter the school advantageously the coming school year.
For particulars address
JAMES LYON, Principal.
15myly Plainfield Ave., near Front St.

TREES & PLANTS
AT LOW PRICES:
Fruit and Shade Trees, Shrubs, Rhododendrons, &c.
Arbor Vitæ, 7 to 10 ft., $25 per 100.
12 good Concord Grapevines for $1.00.
12 Beautiful Ever Blooming Roses, assorted, for $1.00
Bedding Plants in great variety.
Also, Brown Leghorn Eggs for setting.
L. J. DENTON.
Plainfield, March 7, 1878. 3m

Trees, Evergreens and Plants
AT LOW PRICES.
I have removed my Greenhouse to Front Street, adjoining the First Baptist church. Thankful for past favors, I ask a continuance of the same from all my patrons.
JOHN LINDSAY.
Vegetable Plants also for Sale.
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE KEPT BY MRS. LINDSAY. aptm3

Trees! Trees!
FOR SALE LOW!
A large assortment of Trees, Shrubs, Vines, &c. Also, a fine lot of large Evergreens for Winter planting, 15 to 40 feet high.
RYAN JONES, Plainfield.

SITUATIONS WANTED
By two girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; or would do the work of a small family. Best references. Address
ADVERTISER, Central Times Office.

The Dime Savings Institution OF PLAINFIELD.
NOTICE!
Notice is hereby given to all concerned that the Chancellor of New Jersey, by his order dated May 1, 1878, has authorized this institution to receive special deposits, to be under his order and control, and to be kept separate and distinct from all other monies, and to be payable on demand, and to be invested in Government securities only.
This Institution is therefore ready to take such deposits according to said order; and such interest will be allowed on such deposits, semi-annually, on January and July 1st, as said Institution shall be able to pay thereon. No interest to be allowed on any such money withdrawn before January 1, 1879.
May 7, 1878.
E. W. RUNYON, Pres.
E. R. POPE, Sec. my9m

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE PROPERTY
Belonging to the estate of Elston Marsh.
A BRICK BUILDING,
Cor. Front and Somerset Sts.
THREE BRICK STORES.
Cor. Front and Grove Sts.
100 FT. BUILDING LOTS,
Front St., opp. M. E. Church.
75 FT. ON GROVE ST.
HOMESTEAD PROPERTY
AND
ONE half interest in a FARM of about 85 acres on Front St., extending through to Netherwood Depot.
For particulars apply to Executors
F. E. MARSH,
O. B. LEONARD.

SCHOOL OF ART.
MISS ELLA V. THORN
Has opened an Art School in the parlors of Flagg's Building, located on North Av., giving instruction in CRAYON DRAWING AND PORTRAITURE.
The school will be open every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Criticisms from 9 to 10:30 a. m., and from 4 to 5:30 p. m. Method of teaching similar to that of the Academy of Design and Cooper Institute. Terms $10 for 10 weeks. For further information inquire of Ella V. Thorn, cor. Madison Ave and 5th St. my2m

JOHN JELLIFF & CO
794 & 796 Broad St.,
NEWARK, N. J.
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE
Medieval & Queen Anne Styles,
And all the latest novelties at very low prices for CASH ONLY.
Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture of every description.
Mantel and Pier Glasses.
UPHOLSTERY!
Cornices and Lambrequins, Shades and Curtains, Mattresses and Bedding.
Country Cottages furnished at short Notice.
Bedroom Sets from $20 upwards. Parlor Sets very cheap. Furniture of every description made to order from SPECIAL DESIGNS. mar14

TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given to all delinquents on taxes due on the township of North Plainfield that, by order of the committee, all such taxes will be received by the collector until June 1, 1878. All remaining unpaid will be collected with costs.
L. B. BOICE, Collector.
North Plainfield, N. J., May 8, 1878.

Central New Jersey Times.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Come, listen awhile to me, my lad,
Come, listen to me for a spell!
Let the terrible drum
For a moment be dumb,
For your uncle is going to tell
What befell
A youth that loved liquor too well.

A clever young man was he, my lad,
And with beauty uncommonly blessed,
Ere with brandy and wine
He began to decline,
And behaved like a person possessed;
I protest
The temperance plan is the best!

One evening he went to a tavern, my lad,
He went to a tavern, one night,
And drinking too much
Rum, brandy, and such,
The chap got exceedingly "tight,"
And was quite
What your aunt would entitle a "fright."

The fellow fell into a snooze, my lad;
'Tis a horrible slumber he takes—
He trembles with fear,
And acts very queer;
My eyes! how he shivers and shakes
When he wakes,
And raves about horrid great snakes!

'Tis a warning to you and to me, my lad,
A particular caution to all—
Though no one can see
The viper but he—
To hear the poor lunatic bawl,
"How they crawl!
All over the floor and the wall!"

Next morning he took to his bed, my lad,
Next morning he took to his bed;
And he never got up
To dine or to sup,
Though properly physicked and bled;
And I read
Next day the poor fellow was dead.

You've heard of the snake in the grass, my lad,
Of the viper concealed in the grass;
But now you must know
Man's deadliest foe
Is a snake of a different class;
Alas!
'Tis the viper that lurks in the glass!

Interested Patrons.

The affable advertising agent of the Squamptown *Independent* reached the office bright and early the other morning, and as he got out his books and sharpened his pencil, wondered what sort of luck that day would bring forth.

The first arrival was a portly gentleman, who handed out a large roll of manuscript with a patronizing air, jerking out: "Report annual meeting (ahem). Hope you'll get it in this evening; only about four columns. Very interesting report this year."

Clerk—"Thank you. Our charge will be ten cents a line."

Gent, astonished—"Ten cents a line! Why, my dear sir, this is news of the—aw—greatest importance to your readers."

Clerk blandly—"Business is business. If the publication of this report is of any value to you you should be willing to pay for the space occupied, just as any grocer or dry goods dealer has to do."

Gent, taken quite aback—"Well, really, aw, I—I—report must be published. I shall have to go over and see the president."

He did so, returning in the course of the day, with the report very much abridged, agreeing to pay for its publication.

The next person who appeared wasn't at all pompous. He got off the wood rack, hitched his horse, floundered in, bearing with him such a pungent odor of currycomb and tobacco as set the unfortunate clerk sneezing.

Customer—"I've got a little advertisement I want printed in your paper."

Clerk—"That is my business; have you it written out?"

Customer, producing a scrap of paper—"Yaas; I suppose you—you'll print it for nothin' for an old subscriber. I'm sellin' out, you know, an' there's a heap o' folks roun' our way takes your paper, an' they'd like to know about it. It'll be just as good news as you've got in your paper."

Clerk—"It will cost you one dollar per insertion."

Customer—"Jerusalem! Whew! One dollar! An' bin takin' yer paper for four years."

Clerk—"We make nothing on our subscription. Your newspaper is the cheapest thing that goes into your house. The advertisements are all that we have to live on."

Customer looked riled, and finally grabbed his scrap of paper and bounced out; but after scratching his head reflectively for a few minutes, outside the door, re-entered.

"Say! Ye'll do it for half price for an old customer, won't ye?"

Clerk, decidedly—"Can't do it, sir."

Customer—"Wall, there's yer dollar."

A clergyman entered, solemn visaged and spectacled. "I am going to hold special services here during the week. I wish you would announce it, and please mention that a collection will be taken up at the close of each meeting."

Clerk, innocently—"What space do you wish to occupy?"

Minister—"Oh, I merely desire an editorial notice, not an advertisement."

Clerk—"We can announce your meeting only in the form of an advertisement."

Minister, warmly—"But, sir, this is a matter of public interest, of spiritual importance to your readers. You must fill your columns with something, and surely nothing can be of more surpassing interest than my meetings."

Clerk—"We must be permitted to edit our paper in our own way. If you will take a short space in our advertising columns we will be pleased to make a short local reference to your announcement."

Minister, indignantly—"How exceedingly worldly! My dear young friend, how can you expect to prosper in a Christian country?"

Clerk, quietly—"The best Christians that I am acquainted with are those who pay their way and ask no favors."

Minister—"I shall consult with my friends!" and he stalked out, reflecting severely on men who can not run a newspaper without money.

Just then in rushed Herr Schwaitz, the ham and sausage dealer, puffing tremendously and greatly excited.

"I shust got verst prize mit mine bologniee in der fair. It is great nooze for der peobles! You will make von good notiz, eh?"

Clerk—"Shall I write an advertisement for you?"

Sausage dealer, with a shrug of surprise—"Edrisement? Nein. Dat is nooze, der best of nooze. Vat is der paper widout nooze?"

Clerk—"That sort of news must be paid for."

The disgusted sausage dealer vanished. He evidently didn't believe in paying for "nooze," even if it advertised his business and brought him customers.

The doorway was soon illuminated by a vision of loveliness. A well dressed lady, smiling in the most bewitching manner, stepped up to the counter.

Lady, so sweetly—"I want to ask you if you will be so kind as to notice our sociable to be held next Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the Ladies' Gospel Aid Society. Tickets 25 cents; (and here she smiled a smile that agitated his boots). I'm sure you will buy a couple, won't you?"

Clerk—"Well, no, thank you; (gaining courage). We get a pack a month of these social tickets presented to us. You couldn't get a newspaper man to use one of them, not for pay."

Lady—"Well, you'll give us a nice notice anyway?"

Clerk—"I shall be happy to write an advertisement at the usual rate."

The lady's smile went out, likewise the lady, leaving the young man to wonder if there is anything in life worth living for.

At last a young man came in and said simply: "Cook wanted; references required; at 230 John street;" then placed a 25 cent piece on the counter and turned away. The clerk gazed on the retiring figure, rushed after him and burst into tears, with the following words:

"Give us your hand, old fellow; you are the first man, woman or child that has called to-day that was not a dead beat in disguise, trying to secure publication for his business under the pretense that it was 'news.' Shake! I say you are a square man and a gentleman, if you are only a twenty-five center."

The Man with the Branded Hand.

The recent announcement of the death of Captain Jonathan Walker, at Black Lake, Mich., recalls vividly one of the most startling incidents of the anti-slavery agitation of thirty and thirty-five years ago, for Captain Walker was the "Man with the Branded Hand," celebrated by Whittier in one of his stirring poems against slavery. He was born near Harwich, Cape Cod, March 22d, 1819. He went to Mexico to assist Benjamin Lundy, one of the earliest anti-slavery workers, in colonizing fugitives from slavery. The scheme failed, as all colonization schemes for slaves have failed, and Walker returned to his avocation as a sea captain. In 1844 he was solicited by several fugitive slaves at Pensacola, Fla., to carry them in his vessel to the British West Indies. Although well aware of the hazard of the enterprise, he attempted to comply with their request. He was seized by an American vessel and taken to Florida, where he was loaded with irons and kept in solitary confinement for a year. When he was finally brought to trial he was convicted of assisting slaves to obtain their freedom, and sentenced to the pillory, to be branded with the letters "S. S.," (slave stealer), with hot irons, on the right hand, and to pay a fine of $600 and costs. It will seem almost incredible to the younger readers of to-day that such a sentence should be imposed and executed in the "Land of the Free" during the present generation, but it is true. After his liberation he became a very effective anti-slavery lecturer, from 1845 to 1849. In 1863 he came to Michigan, and settled at Black Lake, Muskegon county. He has lately been in reduced circumstances, infirm and old, and *The Post* and *Tribune* published some months ago an appeal in his behalf by ex-Lieutenant-Governor Holt, of Muskegon, which was generously responded to. The anti-slavery pioneer and veteran has now passed away, and the brand which the slave-traders meant for his lasting shame has proven his greatest honor.

Mr. Whittier's poem on this event had the ring of genuine inspiration, and will do more than anything else to make the name of its hero immortal.

Why, that brand is highest honor! Than its traces never yet
Upon old armorial hatchments was a prouder blazon set;
And thy unborn generations, as they tread our rocky strand,
Shall tell with pride the story of their father's Branded Hand.

As the Templar home was welcome, bearing back from Syrian wars
The scars of Arab lances and of Paynim scimetars,
The pallor of the prison, and the shackle's crimson span,
So we meet thee, so we greet thee, truest friend of God and man.

He suffered for the ransom of the dear Redeemer's grave,
Thou for His living presence in the bound and bleeding slave;
He for a soil no longer by the feet of angels trod,
Thou for the true Shekinah, the present home of God.

For while the jurist, sitting with the slave-whip o'er him swung,
From the tortured truths of Freedom the lie of Slavery wrung,
And the solemn priest to Moloch, on each God-deserted shrine
Broke the bondman's heart for bread, poured the bondman's blood for wine;

While the multitude in blindness to a far-off Savior knelt,
And spurned the while the temple where a present Savior dwelt,
Thou beheld'st him in the task field, in the prison-shadows dim,
And thy mercy to the bondman, it was mercy unto Him.

Then lift that manly right hand, bold plowman of the wave!
Its branded palm shall prophesy "Salvation to the slave!"
Hold up its fire-wrought language, that who reads may feel
His heart swell strong within him, his sinews change to steel.

Hold it up before our sunshine, up against our Northern air!
Ho! men of Massachusetts, for the love of God look there!
Take it henceforth for your standard, like the Bruce's heart of yore,
In the dark strife closing round ye let that hand be seen before!

And the tyrants of the Slaveland shall tremble at that sign,
When it points its finger Southward along the Puritan line!
Woe to the State-gorged leeches and the Church's locust band
When they look from Slavery's ramparts on the coming of that hand.

"Editor Hawkeye, what are the 'optimists' so frequently mentioned in English and European dispatches? Young politician." An optimist is a man who gathers up all the morning papers in a hotel reading room and while he reads one, sits on the others. He also carries but one cigar, and always lets you pay, his street car fare because he has nothing less than a $10 bill.—Hawkeye.

An ill-used farmer resides at Paxton, Illinois. He shipped 160 bushels of potatoes to Chicago, and received in return $10.40 as his share of their value in the market, which was $60. The remainder was consumed by those twin giants, freight and commissions. He thinks the "middleman" stands too far toward the other end.

One frog is sufficient to make a spring.

It Don't Pay.

It don't pay to have fifty workmen poor and ragged in order to have one saloon keeper dressed in broadcloth and flush of money.

It don't pay to have these fifty workingmen live on bone soup and half rations, in order that the saloon keeper may flourish on roast turkey and champagne.

It don't pay to have the mothers and children of twenty families dressed in rags and starved into the semblance of emaciated scarecrows and living in hovels, in order that the saloon keeper's wife may dress in satin and her children grow fat and hearty, and live in a bay-window parlor.

It don't pay to have one citizen in the county jail because another citizen sold him liquor.

It don't pay to have ten smart, active and intelligent boys transformed into hoodlums and thieves, to enable one man to lead an easy life by selling them liquor.

It don't pay to give one man, for $15 a quarter, a license to sell liquor, and then spend $20,000 on the trial of Tim McLaughlin for buying that liquor and then committing murder under its influence.

It don't pay to have one thousand homes blasted, ruined, defiled and turned into hells of disorder and misery in order that one wholesale liquor dealer may amass a large fortune.

It don't pay to keep six thousand men in the penitentiaries and hospitals and one thousand in the lunatic asylum at the expense of the honest, industrious taxpayers, in order that a few rich capitalists may grow richer by the manufacture of whisky.

It never pays to do wrong. Your sin will find you out; whether others find it out or not, the sin knows where you are, and will always keep you posted of the fact—it don't pay.

A saloon keeper sold a drinking man one pint of new rum, making fifteen cents clear profit. The man under the influence of that pint of rum killed his son-in-law; and his apprehension, confinement in jail, execution, etc., cost the county more than one thousand dollars—which temperate men had to earn by the sweat of their brows. It don't pay.

The loss sustained by society, morally and financially, the sorrow and suffering, the misery and destitution, produced and augmented, and what is infinitely a greater consideration than all else, the destruction of soul and body, the inevitable result of using or trafficking in intoxicating liquors—these all attest the truthfulness of the verdict—it don't pay.—Newark Advertiser.

Some Truth to be Heeded.

We ought to take great care to select honest men for all public offices, and then we ought to treat them with sufficient respect to keep them honest. Unsupported charges of corruption will breed corruption quicker than almost any other thing. A man who is constantly called a thief will be likely to become a thief in the end. A servant that is never trusted will seldom be trustworthy. The most scrupulous men are liable to become weary of well-doing if they are always libelled and calumniated alike whether they do well or ill. Men who try to do their duty and are generally slandered for it are in imminent danger of falling, for they are subject to a double temptation, one before and one behind, and are likely to learn to deserve the defamation at last. Applause for well doing is one of the sweetest and most effective agencies of virtue—it is an influence that always makes for social order. It is getting to be almost a badge of disgrace for a man to be elected to public office in this country—in this land of boasted self-government, where such a choice should be a badge of honor and a pledge of courtesy. A sad day for America it will be when the best men stand aloof from the polls and say "No I cannot afford to be elected, for I have a good name, and I have a wife and children who love me and would suffer to see me abused. I cannot accept your nomination." Already there are good men who say this, and already our politics is suffering for it. When that time comes in this country, and it seems to be hastening on, when all men shall say it, a free government will be a failure utterly at least for such a people as we, and the American republic will perish from the earth. Let us be wise in time.—Church Union.

Baby shows are the fashion now, but as long as mothers continue to nurse their little ones with Laudanum or other opiates, they can not expect their babies to look bright. If your Baby needs medicine get a good and harmless one such as Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

Old Uncle Daniel Drew made $200,000 recently in a stock speculation. We have always said that Uncle Daniel was a good man, and when, during his recent misfortune, all the newspapers were making fun of him, we kept still and said nothing. We beg Uncle Daniel to give us credit for that.—Buffalo Ex.

WHY SUBMIT TO THE DISCOMFORT and humiliation entailed by a local disease of the skin, when GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP will rid you with certainty and despatch! It is a remedy which never fails to relieve cutaneous diseases, and, as a means of banishing defects of the complexion, it is equally reliable. The benefits arising from the use of Sulphur Baths, in cases of skin disease, and of rheumatism, and Gout, are well known; but the cost is too heavy to be incurred by many persons who would otherwise take advantage of them. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP answers the same purpose, and is both inexpensive and convenient. No one need go abroad in search of a sulphur bath who has this admirable means of providing one in-doors. It is incomparably the best deodorizer and disinfectant of clothing and bed linen in use, and prevents diseases of an obnoxious nature caused by contact. Sores, ulcers, bruises, scalds, cuts and sprains are promptly remedied by it; and its cleanly, healing and soothing properties constitute it a far more desirable remedy for scorbutic ailments than ointments of any description, since such greasy compounds soil the clothing, often aggravate, and very rarely indeed do any permanent good. Sold by Druggists.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

A Boston lady sent her little boy to a drug store the other day to get a porous plaster, and charged him to to be careful not to forget what he was going after. He went out, repeating the words to himself, and in a few minutes came back saying: "Here, mamma; this is the poorest one I tood dit."—Chicago Post.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of mental over-work, indiscretions or excesses, is always cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy,—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1.00 per single vial, or $5.00 per package of five vials and $2.00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 109 Fulton street, New York.

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CENTRAL NEW JERSEY TIMES.

VOL. X. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1878. NO. 508.

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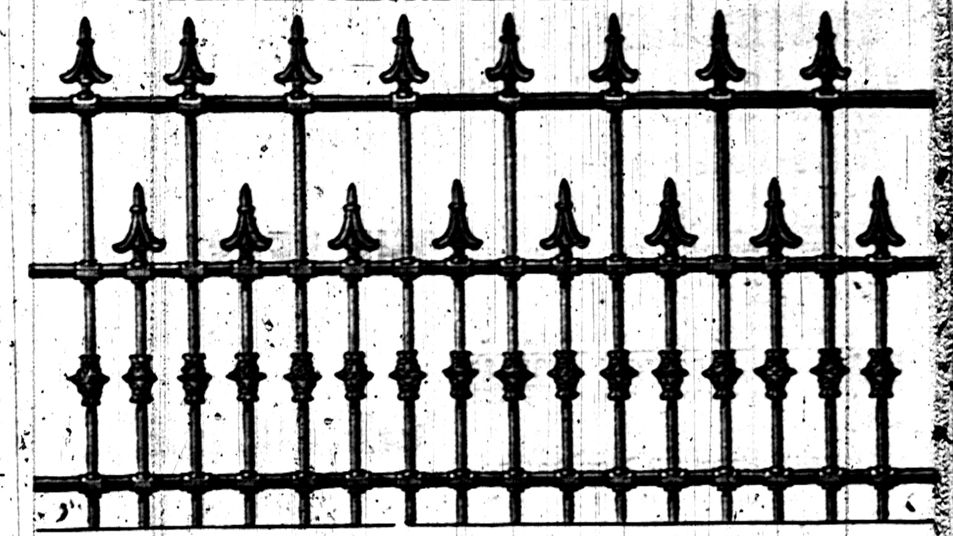

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can be seen at any time at the office of the Poor Overseer, No 9 Madison Avenue.
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The course of study includes the branches generally taught in our best private schools, to fit for College, for teaching, or for business pursuits.
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[ORIGINAL.]

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From the fair summer land beyond our ken,
Might speed them back the sullen waves across
And whisper to us love's sweet words again.

I would it were true that the doubting heart
Might prove hope's tender fancies from above,
And peer beyond the darkling mists that part
Our yearning spirits from the land of love.

Rapt in the visions of that happier clime,
We might forget earth's perfidy and wrong;
Awhile forget the dissonance of time
In the sweet rhythm of that ceaseless song.

But they return not—yet perchance they come,
As the faint zephyr comes to us in spring,
Soothing and fragrant, voiceless yet and dumb
Whither or whence its viewless wandering.

Softly as sumbeams fall upon the rose,
Tearful in the flushed ecstasy of morn,
May come the benignant influence of those
Beyond the confines of the shadowy bourne.

Mayhap it is thus that our loved and lost
Come to us in our inner, deeper life,
Come sweetly to us, worn and tempest-tost,
Breathing a mystic calm amid the strife.

The impulse gendered back of all research;
The premonition, vague and ill-defined;
The fancy's turn, the spirit's sudden lurch,
May own the touch of disembodied mind.

Who knows the freedom of the world unseen?
There is no logic in the skeptic's sneer;
And, part and parcel of our own demesne,
The very world of spirits may be here.

Plainfield, June 7, 1878.

THAT LITTLE PLACE OF BROWN'S.

The place was mine, and we lived as cosily there, my wife and little daughter and I, as birds in a nest, until the Blacks, some old friends of ours from the city, came to live in our neighborhood.

We were at supper one night when my wife told me.

"They're going to take the French-roofed house around the corner," said Sally, "with the big extension and the conservatory, and as I happened to be walking out just as the trucks came down I couldn't help seeing that the parlor furniture is of crimson satin damask and ebony—I think it's ebony, but I wont be sure," continued my wife, "but at any rate it's inlaid."

"Well, that's a comfort, anyway," said I. "If you're positive it's inlaid, Sally, you can perhaps go on with your supper."

"Yes," she said, so preoccupied with her theme that she hadn't eaten a morsel, "and there's the handsomest bedroom set for Jane that I 'most ever laid my eyes on; it's one of these dressing bureaus, Joe, with a magnificent plate glass that reaches down to the floor."

"That's good," said I. "You can run around there when you have your next gown fitted, and see the hang of it."

"I don't expect to run around there," said Sally, craning her neck up stiffly, turning up the end of her nose and drawing her lips down.

"Why, what's the matter?" said I. "Wasn't Jane friendly? I've done many a good turn for Black in my day, and I hope they're not going to turn the cold shoulder now—"

"Oh, she was friendly enough," said Sally, "but we can't expect, Joe, that people living in that kind of style can be upon terms of intimacy with people that live as we do. There are certain restrictions in society—"

"Restrictions be hanged!" said I. "I'm as good a man as Black any day in the week."

"You're as good as the President, for that matter," said Sally; "but it's all like a pair of scales, Joe; when one goes up another goes down, and, from the way things look, it'll take a pretty heavy weight on the Blacks' side to bring them down to our position."

I must own this kind of logic vexed me a little. I knew pretty well how Black stood commercially, and I told Sally there wasn't a feather's weight on his side, so far as the favors of fortune were concerned. "If he has a mind to live above his means," said I, "he can do it and take the consequences."

"He has as good a right to live above his means," said Sally, "as you have to live beneath yours."

This was her Parthian arrow as I went out of the door, and it rankled a little all the way down in the train, the more sharply that I found Black the centre of an admiring bevy at the depot. He had quite an imposing make-up and a glib tongue, which he used in inveighing against our system of paving. He complained of the condition of a good many things in our young township, and seemed to gain popularity with every fault that he found. At last he spied me, and was exceedingly loud and effusive in his salutation.

"Hallo, Brown!" he said, shaking my hand again and again, and declaring to the people about him that I was an old friend whom he was glad to unearth. "I've run you down, you sly fox. That's a very snug little place around the corner, very snug indeed."

I wouldn't have believed it possible I could have been such an ass as to feel flattered by this familiarity of Black's, but I found myself smirking and nodding with great complacency. Here were at least half a dozen of the gentry about me who lived in big houses in my neighborhood, that I had been going up and down to the city with for years, yet scarcely knew them well enough for an exchange of civilities, and here was Black already hand and glove with the finest of them. It makes me sick now when I remember that I turned my back on poor old White, and went toadying on with this aristocracy. White lived in even a smaller house than mine, and had hard enough work to pay for that. He had failed in business some years before, and I don't know what they would have done without their boy Bob. He was with me in the city, and I knew that a goodly portion of the lad's earnings were given over to the support of the house. It was rather hard for Bob, but he bore his lot with great resignation. He came over pretty often to have a game of cribbage and talk over business matters with me, and I found him sharp enough at both. Then he had a pleasant way with the women. Our little Rosalie was little more than a child, but Sally used to brighten up when Bob came in, till she got into that kink about the Blacks.

"You'll stay here with Rosalie, wont you, Bob, till we come back?" I said to young White; and as I spoke I felt Sally give a savage pinch to my arm. No sooner were we outside the door than she began about poor Bob.

"If you have no regard for your daughter's future, and choose to throw her away on a poor miserable beggar like Bob White—" began Sally.

"Why, my dear," I broke in, "Rosalie's a mere child. Don't begin to plan about her future, I beg of you. She's scarcely left off her pinafores, and if ever there was 'maiden meditation, fancy free,' anywhere, it lies in the brown eyes of our Rosalie."

By this time we had reached the imposing portal of Black's house, and were soon ushered into the presence of the satin damask and ebony. Black's children were none of them grown, but were precocious enough to take the lead in conversation; and we sat for a whole mortal hour and listened to the eldest girl hammer out on the piano what Mrs. Black called a "reverie." I was glad when Black took me into his library, where there were some good cigars and some pretty fair wine, and we left the women to themselves.

But a goodly quantity of poison was infused into Sally's system and mine before we left the big luxurious house, and we went home together as changed as if touched by the rod of an enchanter.

"Dear me!" said Sally, "what a little cubby-hole this is! I declare it's quite like a baby house."

"I'd like to have a library like Black's," said I, taking up the refrain. "It's nice to have a room," I continued, to Bob White, "where a man can take his friends. It would be far pleasanter, for instance, if you and I could have our game of cribbage without the continual gabble of women in our ears."

"Oh, I don't think so," said Bob—"I don't think so at all."

The lad looked over at Rosalie and blushed ingenuously. The color deepened in Rosalie's cheek till it went far ahead of the crimson in Black's satin damask upholstery, and a shy gleam shot from her brown eyes that sent a flood of light into my obtuse cranium.

I began to think Sally was right. Bob White was all very well in his way, but no sort of a match for my daughter Rosalie. She was my own ewe lamb—the bonniest, best and dearest little girl the sun ever shone upon. And, besides all this, there was the secret consciousness that she could, if she wanted to, dress "in silk attire, and siller hae to spare." I hadn't lived in a plain way all these years for nothing. People about me began to realize that although Brown lived in a small house, he was a man of no inconsiderable means. Black had managed to convey this information to them, and I found no fault with this friendliness on his part. Old White never thought of such a thing as taking the seat beside me now on our way down in the train; it was generally filled by more popular parties, and I began to take quite an interest in the social and political points of discussion.

All this cost me considerable in the way of time and money. My games of cribbage were few and far between, and I put my name to all the subscriptions they chose to get up; but I didn't mind the money, and I had long since determined that the less Rosalie saw of young White the better. The color grew a little less vivid in her rounded cheeks, and the light less mischievous and joyous in her eyes; but Sarah said—I thought this was really a more suitable name for my wife's years and dignity—that her beauty was growing more and more refined every day. It has lately even attracted the attention of Mr. Percival Green, the junior member of Black's firm, and Green was one of those active business fellows who was sure to make his mark in the world. I told my wife to spare no expense for Rosalie's advancement and happiness, but was sorry to see a lack of spirit upon her part, and a quiet denial to partake of these new pleasures of popularity.

One thing was certain—radical measures must be taken to put a gulf between her and Bob White that could not be readily bridged over. The whole White family were as proud as Lucifer, and I knew I should have very little trouble in convincing them that the old intimacy had better be broken off. My new house on the Boulevard began to take noble dimensions, and had already cost me a mint of money. Its marble halls were spacious enough to chill me to the bone, and there was quite a melancholy expanse of mud and masonry in its vicinity.

It rather surprised me, when I put our snug little place in the hands of the agent that my wife was so willing to part with the furniture too. I thought a few of the familiar old time-servers might be used to advantage somewhere in the new house, and I confess to a feeling of keen disappointment when she decided that everything must go. "We don't want to set up a second-hand junk shop on the Boulevard," said Sarah; and I was ashamed to foster those old-fashioned sentiments till one morning I found Rosalie crying over my old arm-chair in the sitting room. It was a bungling old trap, covered with a queer pattern of chintz, where the tail of each bird of paradise had gradually faded with many a washing. But the bulgy back seemed to have fitted itself to my weary spine, and the well worn arms of the chair were always cordially held out to me.

"I'm glad you've got a tear or two to spare, Rosy," I said, "at parting with old friends. I'll never get another so lenient with my rickety bones."

"I'll never part with it, father," said Rosalie; and I didn't care to tell her of her mother's decree.

In the meantime, however, I had broken the intelligence to poor Bob, as kindly as I could, that it would be better to cease his visits to the house. I think, as well as I remember, that I did put the blame upon my wife. I was glad to see that he took my communication in a manly, practical way, and bore up under it wonderfully. It troubled me that Rosalie seemed to take the matter so much more to heart. Young Green's turn-out was seen quite frequently at our door that winter, and I was tired of my wife's apologies about the house and its appurtenances. Every day that drew me nearer to the draughty chaos on the Boulevard lent a warmer charm to the snug little home I was leaving, and I found I was not alone in my appreciation. No sooner had it become known that my little place was in the market than offers began to pour in from different quarters. All these offers were referred to the agent, who told me one morning as he was passing that the house had been rented and the furniture sold some time since to a young married couple.

"Here's another pair in search of a nuptial nest," I said, as I propped up an ingeniously carved bit of a cigar box on the maple tree beneath my window. I felt a little blue as I went in to my breakfast, and had scarcely broken my egg when the door bell rang, and I found Black at the door. His face was ashy pale, and his hand trembled upon his gold headed cane.

"No more bad news," I stammered out, for some speculations of ours had turned out very disastrously of late.

"I'm a ruined man," said Black, sinking into a chair by the parlor door.

Big beads of terror started to my own forehead.

"Green has disappeared, the scoundrel," said Black, "and of course I shall be accused of complicity with the defaulter."

"Naturally," I said, dryly, for I was too wretched myself to have any sympathy to spare.

"This is a confidential visit, Brown," continued Black. "I shall have to fall back upon what little money remains to my wife, and I've come around here at her suggestion to hire this little place of yours for the coming year."

"My good gracious!" said a voice behind us; and there stood Sally, as red as the feathers in the duster she held in her hand.

"Yes, Mrs. Brown," said Black, "we've always been fond of this little place, and I really believe we shall be as happy here in our adversity as you will in your fine new house."

"Perdition seize my fine new house and every one that has led me into this muddle!" I cried, beside myself with fright and vexation. "You know well that I shan't have the money now to go on with it. It will be all I can do to keep from bankruptcy myself."

"God forbid that I should refuse to aid my husband in this extremity," said Sally, with great nobility of accent and manner. "We'll make the sacrifice ourselves, Joe; we'll keep our own little place; we'll go on in the old way, dear. We'll stay here ourselves, Joe."

"I'm obliged to you for your consideration, madam," I replied; "but when the horse is gone, it's too late to shut the stable door. The house is let and the furniture is sold."

"My furniture sold!" shrieked Sally. "Oh! oh! oh! my furniture, my furniture, my dear old furniture taken from me! Why, they can't do it! They shan't. It's mine. It ain't yours. They can't take my things for your debts."

"Just wait," said I, "will you, till you're called upon to pay my debts. You gave orders for the furniture to be sold and the house to be rented yourself. The agent told me this morning that a young married couple had taken them. We'll have to go to town and take a furnished flat."

"A furnished flat," echoed my wife, sinking into a chair and covering her face with her apron—"a furnished flat!" And although I can safely swear she had time and again held this way of living to be a domestic felicity, there was an unspeakable misery in her view of it now. "I wish I was dead!" she said. "I'd rather go to my grave than to a furnished flat—just in the lovely springtime, when the Brahmas are beginning to set, and the strawberry bed is one mass of bloom. Oh, my poor child!" she cried, to Rosalie, who had run in and thrown herself at her mother's knee, "your Mr. Green has turned out to be a nasty defaulter. A young married couple have robbed us of house and home, and your father has the cruelty to talk to me of a furnished flat."

"He isn't *my* Mr. Green," Rosalie broke in, "nor ever was, and the married couple wont rob you of anything but—but a—a bad, undutiful daughter. You shall stay here, mother dear, and—and Bo—Bob and I will go the city and take the furnished flat."

"Am I to understand," said I, advancing to this dear, blushing, weeping child, and feeling a singular warmth and cheer creep about my fainting heart—"am I believe that you and Bob are the married couple in question?"

Rosalie hung her sweet head, and my wife cried out to me, with the coolest assurance, that she told me how it would be all along, and that all further opposition on my part would be useless.

"You'd better go to the train, Joe," she said; "poor old Black has been gone this ten minutes. And bring home some garden seeds with you, and bring Bob to supper. We'll all live here together. And please God, my darling," she said, flinging her arms about our little daughter, "we'll all be happy yet!"—Selected.

The Decay of Seriousness.

One of the depressing signs of the times is the general decay of seriousness, which shows itself in many ways—in conversation, in literature, and in the occupations of life. How hard it is to engage anybody in a sober and earnest conversation! People like to talk well enough, and will talk without ceasing on the most trifling subjects. They are ready to gossip, to entertain each other with the small talk of society, but it is rare in comparison that we sit down with one who seems to delight in conversation of a higher kind. The mass of people do not even think seriously. They have no convictions, and do not care to have any, even while life is so solemn and earnest, and so swiftly passing away. They do not care to think deeply about anything outside of their special lines of business. They avoid the trouble of a real intellectual grapple with any of the great problems of life. They do not want to be burdened with opinions which are only formed as the result of thought, and which may compel them to some positive action or to sacrifice. They would get their views as they get their dinners, where they can be had the easiest, and take their creeds as they buy their clothes "ready made," and as easy to put off as to put on. In politics they go with a party; in religion with a sect; to which they give up their own independent thinking, consent to have it done for them.—New York Evangelist.

Anti-Slang Society.

The "Reform Club" is the title of a new organization hereabouts, organized by young ladies for the purpose of discouraging the use of "slang phrases" in conversation. At a recent meeting while a member was addressing the society, she inadvertently made use of the expression "awful nice," and was called to order by a sister member for transgressing the rules.

"In what way have I transgressed?" asked the speaker, blushing deeply.

"You said it would be 'awful nice' to admit young gentlemen to our deliberations," replied the other.

"Well, wouldn't it be?" returned the speaker; "you know you said yourself, no longer than yesterday, that—"

"Yes; I know, but you said 'awful nice.' That's slang."

"Well," said the speaker tartly, "if you are going to be so awful nice about it, perhaps it is; but I wouldn't say anything if I were you. Didn't you tell Sallie Spriggins, this morning, to pull down her basque?"

"No I didn't," retorted the other, her face growing crimson; and Sallie Spriggins will say I didn't. She wont go back on me."

"This is a nice racket you are giving us," cried the President, after rapping both speakers to order. "Let us ask, what is the object of this society?"

"To discourage slang!" cried a dozen voices. "Kerect," said the President, "go on with the funeral."

A member rose to explain that she had been fined at the last meeting for saying "awful nice" herself, but she hadn't the "stamps" to pay in now—would settle, howevrr, in the "sweet by and by."

"That'll be all right," said the President; "pay when you have the ducats."

Another member asked if a young lady could say "old splendid" without subjecting herself to a fine.

"You bet she can't," said the President, who was the original founder of the society, and was, therefore appealed to when any nice question was to be decided.

"Then," said the speaker, "I move that Miranda Pew come down with the dust, for I heard her say that her beau was 'just old splendid.'"

Miranda's face was in a blaze as she cried:

"Well, if my beau was such an old hairpin as your fellow is, I wouldn't say it."

"Shoot the chinning," cried the President. "Will you never tumble?"

But the confusion was too great to be allayed. Miranda's blood was up; some sided with her and others against her, and amid the babble that followed could be heard such exclamations as "dry up," "nice blackberry you are," "wipe off your chin," "hire a hall," etc., when a motion to adjourn was carried "by a large majority."

Pushing a Lawn Mower.

The season has just arrived when out-door sports are apropos. The caterpillar has left his den, the mosquito has turned over in bed and uttered a warning shriek, and big green worms are skylarking around on shade trees and betting on their chances of dropping down behind a man's coat collar.

One of the leading lawn sports is called "Push and Cut." It is played with a machine called a lawn-mower. These machines are neatly put up, beautifully painted, and will make a racket in any climate. The player seizes them by a convenient handle and pushes them towards the grass on a trot. The game is to find an old hoop-skirt, paint-keg, oyster-can or catsup-bottle in the grass. After two or three lessons the player will be amazed at his good luck in finding these things and making tally-marks. Some players take a flying leap over the machine when it strikes an old beef-bone in the grass, but the rules of the game are liberal in this respect. The player can if he prefers, rush against the handle and knock a corner off his chin or bang his chest-bone back into a corner.—Detroit Free Press.

After the circus parade two small boys met on the street. One of them his face glowing with excitement, said: "Oh, Johnny! did you see that fellow with the snakes around his neck?" No word from Johnny. "Yer seen the man in the lion's cage uncourse?" No word or sign from Johnny, save and except a cloud upon his brow. "Well, yer seen the ponies with the red blankets on didn't yer?" "Naw, and I did'nt," said Johnny at last, bursting into tears. "I had to stay at home and tend our baby, but I kin lick the stuffin' out of you!"

They usually catch the lake trout up at Saranac out of canoes. But Mrs. Hayes hauled her fifteen-pounder in with the air of a stern Wheeler.—Phila. Bulletin.

WIT AND WISDOM.

A man with a cast in his eye—the sculptor.

Two vane birds—the weathercock and the peacock.

Motto for a yeast factory—"early to bread and early to rise."

Nothing but time can keep up with the indicator on a gas meter.—Cin. Breakfast Table.

A young Oil Citizen calls his girl Revenge, because she is sweet.—Oil City Derrick.

An Irish lover remarks: "It's a very great pleasure to be alone, especially when yer sweetheart is wid yer?"

An absent-minded Wisconsin threw his watch into the grate and placed his half-smoked cigar under the pillow.

"Mistress Muldoony, it was this blessed minit that ever was, I jist wint around the cor-r-ner for a quarter ov tea, an' luk at the eye I got!"

There iz one trate of the human karakter that the devil himself must envy, and that iz the more we have injured a man the more we despize him.

A devoted husband says that the phonograph is simply a machine that "talks back," and he has had one of that kind in his house ever since he was married.

Many a man who cannot possibly spare time enough to bring a pail of water for his wife, will spend two hours in musing over the contents of an old played out circus bill.

"Brazil's treasury is empty." Dom Pedro, old boy shake: two souls without a single cent, two hearts that long for tin—but when did you start a newspaper?—Brookville Democrat.

"What are you—confidence operators?" said a gruff old fellow to two little beggar girls who asked for alms. "No, sir," said the smallest, with charming simplicity, "but we 'opes to be."

Historicus.—You are right, Latimer was burned at the stake. But it was not because he owned a flute. Let us be just and fair and honest in all things. He was only learning to play the cornet.—Puck.

Hoedel, the would-be assassin, is a "social Democrat." If it is the pleasant habit of the "social Democrat" to climb into your lap and fill you full of lead, give us the "solitary Democrat." That is the kind we have in Iowa.—Hawkeye.

Said a little rogue of Irish extraction,
Who had more of wit than knowledge of traction,
"Faix masther, an' sure, be the powers o' the tug gards,
An' ain't the swate flowers the greatest o' slug gards?"
"Troth no! I think not," the gardener said,
"What was after puttin' that into yer hed?"
"Faix, they be," said the boy, "for they're nay out o' bed."

"What's that?" he asked his landlady, as he set his cup by his plate. "Coffee," was the prompt and decisive reply. "Ah," innocently remarked the boarder, with an air of interest, "and what is it made of?" And there was a silence around the table for the space of half an hour.

The Builder has an article on "How to Act in Case of Fire." The real way to act in case of fire is to give the reporters all the particulars at once, and not go tearing about like a madman, as if you were the only human being who had ever been burned out.—Louisville Courier Journal.

"Yes," he murmured, as he leaned against a lamp-post, and turned over a solitary nickel in his hand, "Black Hills nice place, (hic) plenty (hic) gold there—lively s'ciety, 'n all that, but," and he drew a long sigh, "I couldn' stannit—with whiskey at sev'ny-five cents a glass, sno place for me."

A Connecticut lover, young and enthusiastic, who sang and played for nearly two hours before the house of his lady love the other evening, was electrified—that is, shocked—after a short pause, by a cordial "thank you," gracefully pronounced by the "other fellow," who appeared at the drawing room window.

It was in a Delaware Sunday school. The Superintendent approached a youth of color who was present for the first time, and inquired his name for the purpose of placing it on the roll. The good man tried in vain to preserve his dignity when the answer was returned, "Well, massa calls me Captain, but my maiden name is Moses."

Philological: First English groom (new to Paris)—"And the French gent, as he drives round the corner, he pulls up quick and calls out 'Woa'!" Second ditto (who has been in Paris some time)—"He could'nt have said 'Woa!' as there ain't no W in French." First ditto—"No W in French? Then 'ow d' yer spell 'Wee'?"—Punch.

"What is this?" asked a proud parent of his little boy producing a "kindergarten biscuit" shaped like the letter A. "A cracker," said young hopeful. "Yes," said the father, rather taken down, "I know it's a cracker; but what does it look like?" "A harrow," answered the boy triumphantly, as he grabbed it and made for the door, while the father ruminated on the difficulties of object teaching.—Bos. Transcript.

"Habit" is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter it does not change "a bit." If you take off another you still have a "bit" left. If you take off still another, the whole of "it" remains. If you still take off another it is not "t" totally used up. All of which goes to show that if you wish to be rid of a "habit," you must throw it off altogether.

"There is nothing new under the sun," remarked Solomon, the wise king. "How about neuralgia?" asked Rehoboam, walking into the palace with his jaws tied up in red flannel, and the faint far-away odor of old Robertson county arnica on his mustache. The monarch scowled and said he hoped the kingdom of Israel hadn't got down to running a paragrapher's association just yet.—Hawkeye.

Central New Jersey Times.

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PLAINFIELD, JUNE 13, 1878.

CONGRESS has voted to complete the Washington Monument.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has sent to the POTTER committee fifty names, and the addresses, of persons who will testify that the election in Feliciana parish was attended by intimidation.

OREGON elected a Republican state ticket but the Legislature on a joint ballot will be Democratic, which secures for the latter party a United States senator in place of Mr. MITCHELL.

GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT has been nominated Governor of Arizona. His misfortunes have reduced him to penury, and the Administration has been urged by his friends to recognize his previous valuable services to the country by giving him a government office.

WARREN county, that good old Democratic stronghold, is in a state of excitement over the discovery of a "Ring" which has been robbing its treasury for years. Two of the leaders have disappeared, but others have been arrested and are now in custody. Reform is necessary.

MISS ALCOTT's story "Under the Lilacs" is one of the attractions of *St. Nicholas.* It was begun in November last and will be completed next October. The publishers, SCRIBNER & Co. offer the 12 numbers containing this story, to say nothing of their other treasures, for $2.50 or they can be had of any bookseller at the same rate.

THE Rt. Rev. Bishop SCARBOROUGH, of the Diocese of New Jersey, starts for Europe this week to attend the Council of Bishops which meets this month in London. A farewell service was held on Tuesday evening at St. John's, Elizabeth. One of his former parishioners has just forwarded him a check for $2,000 toward defraying his expenses while abroad.

INVESTIGATION does not investigate to any extent. The only thing proved thus far by Mr. POTTER and his friends is that ANDERSON is the prince of liars—indeed a direct descendent of the "father of lies" himself. And yet he is the chief witness on which they relie to blacken the names of leading Republicans. In the language of the immortal poet these latter can say "Shoo fly, don't Potter me."

CERTAIN unamiable but prominent sisters held an indignation meeting to denounce Judge HILTON for not knowing enough to keep a hotel exclusively for women. A more ridiculous exhibition of ill-feeling has never come to our notice, and the language of the resolutions was largely so violent and abusive that few people could honestly endorse them. The experiment of Mr. HILTON, it must be admitted, was not as thoroughly tried as we wish it had been, but to impugn his motives and to brand him, as the "ladies" did, a "trickster" and a "fraud" is entirely uncalled for.

WHEN shall Republican manipulators of caucuses understand that they do not carry the votes of the party in their pockets? The Republicans are very largely a thinking, independent class, and do not propose to have the "machine" rule over them at will. This seems to have been the feeling shown in Oregon. Senator MITCHELL wishing to be his own successor, went to work to lay his pipes for that purpose and had everything all ready to succeed—except the votes, which he however thought were in the aforesaid pocket. But he erred; there and his well laid scheme failed. There is a lesson here for the Republicans of this vicinity to remember when they come to make county and other nominations. The lesson has been taught before, but it is not well learned.

IN view of the many disparaging comments made in the newspapers, says the *Graphic*, on the motives of the President and of the Cabinet in appointing to office the men who aided in the electoral count in Louisiana and Florida—WELLS, ANDERSON, McLIN and others—it is but fair to give his own explanation. President HAYES is reported as saying:

Most of these men were ruined in the community in which they lived, by doing what he believed their honest duty, that their business perished, nobody would deal with them, and that under these circumstances he thought it only right that they should be provided for according to their abilities. Hence to the two colored men on the Louisiana Returning Board he gave $1500 places in the Custom House—places they were able to fill; to McLIN he gave a judgeship in New Mexico, and when he failed of confirmation for that place and asked for a better one, and one for which the President thought him unfit, he refused him; and when McLIN wrote him a threatening letter, he forbade him the White House and ordered that he should have nothing. "No one," said the President, "has received any office which he has not the capacity to fill."

IT is quite the fashion to make game of Senator STANLEY MATTHEWS. But to raise a laugh at his expense is an innocent thing compared with the attempt to make him a party to alleged election frauds in Louisiana. And his relations to the vagabond witness, ANDERSON, can only be distorted by unfair minds to have such a bearing. In speaking of the documents produced by ANDERSON, which are absurdly considered as implicating Mr. MATTHEWS in fraud, the New York *Tribune* very wisely makes the following analysis of the facts:

There is conclusive proof that Mr. MATTHEWS did not know of the existence of any of these documents until after the inauguration of President HAYES. His first interview with ANDERSON was after the inauguration; all letters between them were after the inauguration; the pretended acknowledgments that fraud had been committed are not even said to have been made known to him until after the Presidential contest had been settled, when one was given to him in March, and the other sent to him April 7. It is, therefore, proved conclusively by the documents, as far as they prove anything, that Mr. MATTHEWS was in no way cognizant of any fraud until after the inauguration. What he knew or believed after that event we have yet to learn. But no Republican leader appears to have had any ground for suspecting fraud, as far as "the documents" prove anything, until after the contest was over, if even then.

THE *Herald* of Monday had for a leading editorial a discussion of the work of the POTTER investigating committee, but it so far forgot the facts in the case as to do a great injustice to the Louisiana members of the electoral college. "That a deliberate forgery" it says, "of one of the most solemn and important documents (electoral certificates) ever executed in this country has been committed seems to be established." In commenting on this perversion of the facts the *Graphic* well says:

Every careful reader of the testimony before the committee knows that no such thing has been "established," or even alleged. The so called "forgeries" are merely the writing of names under the endorsement on the back of certificates. The provision requiring such an endorsement is directory, but not at all vital to the case, and it would be absurd and wicked to vitiate the election of any man when his election was properly certified to, merely because a blunder has been made by an imperfect description of the document on its back. Indeed, Senator Ferry shows that no less than thirteen States sent in official certificates of their vote that were more or less irregular. Even the certificate of New York was so slovenly as scarcely to pass muster; but, as it left it tolerably clear which candidate the State had voted for, it was received and allowed to stand.

THE COUNCIL STILL IN TROUBLE.

By the resignation of Councilmen SMITH, PETTIBONE and SIMPSON the troubles of the Board take on a new complexion. As these were all Republicans their withdrawal left the Democratic members numerically equal to the Republicans and now the new phase put upon the councilmanic affairs is decidedly political. The small Democratic minority of four suddenly being found elevated to an equality with the four Republicans that remain, the schemes grow numerous and varied for serving Democratic aspirations.

Heretofore partisan politics has not disturbed the vexed life of the present council. The members have been working on a higher plane and for more exalted purposes than are known to a mere party strife. The Republican lion and Democratic lamb have been lying down together, and the lamb was not inside either. But no sooner does the political aspect of the Council change than the lamb concludes that while the lion is somewhat disabled, it will get up and look about to see if there isn't a chance to browse around a little. Some would describe this existing condition of things in different language and say that a scent of the spoils had suddenly tickled the olefactory nerve of some of our Democratic politicians, and suggested the desirability of seeing if something could not be done to wrest the loaves and fishes from the Republican grip.

Wild rumors are freely circulating that it is the Democratic purpose to endeavor to get hold of the appointable offices and thus secure what little pap the city has at its disposal. This, it is thought, could be done by repealing certain ordinances which now provide the method of filling those places. But Democratic scheming will lead to Republican vigilance, and as it will require some of their votes to carry out any such program, it is not possible, at present, unless some Republican gives himself away, to work a revolution of this kind in the city government.

As matters now stand there is a dead lock in the Council over any question that the two parties may divide upon. Thus far it has been impossible to fill the vacancies in the Council. The Democrats make a show of fairness in saying that the Republicans are entitled to the places, but they evidently propose to have only such Republicans elected as they wish. And hereby hangs another tale. They "wish" to have elected only those Republicans who are with them in reorganizing the police force with a pet Democratic ex-policeman as chief. So, in the meantime, the varied interests of the city can yield to the petty squabble over the scheme to put back into power an officer who has been rejected time and again as unworthy of the honor. If these Democrats are so anxious to serve the city regardless of any personal feeling, why do they not at once agree upon the name of any three worthy Republicans that have been named to them in caucus? To secure three good men who are capable of looking after the welfare of the city, irrespective of what scheming politicians may seek for themselves or their friends, is far more important than to select men whose chief recommendation is that they can be relied upon to carry out some petty piece of legislation.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS.

WESTFIELD.

—Letters are advertised for Emma Selley and Miss Maggie Noble Box 199.

—The schools of medicine are very unevnly divided here. There are five allopathic physicians to one homeopathic.

—The Rahway Lodge of Odd Fellows will visit the Lodge here this (Wednesday) evening when a pleasant social time is expected.

—The measles which have been spreading themselves over this community to some considerable extent are disappearing entirely and left very little for doctors to do.

—Mrs. Jarley and her wax works were the attraction in the lecture room of the Presbyterian church Tuesday evening. An ice cream and strawbery festival was also a part of the entertainment.

—At the Union County Teachers' Association, to be held in Elizabeth next Saturday, Principal Blazier of this place will lecture on Drawing. The music which is to be furnished by the pupils of the Westfield public school, will be a special feature of the occasion.

—Mr. Corra Osborn, late of this place, is now one of the editorial staff of the Utica *Republican*. The recent sale of the Syracuse *Standard*, with which he was connected, made it necessary for him to dissolve his pleasant and successful connection with that paper.

—Mr. Carlos Aguirrie, a young Cuban surgeon dentist, with his bride, is the guest of Dr. Gale. Mr. Aguirrie formerly held a responsible position in the Cuban army and is a brother of the well known general of that name. He will complete his bridal tour by a visit to his native island.

—The case of Justice Godfrey versus Little for commissions for renting the factory to the Gardner Plate Company came up before Justice Frazee and was decided by him in favor of the plaintiff. An appeal was taken from the decision by the defendant's counsel. So the end is not yet.

DUNELLEN.

—The festival at the M. E. Church last week was the best for some time. About $70 was cleared.

—Mr. Runyon has displayed a progressive spirit in in putting flagging on the walk in front of his place. All this was paid for by money saved by abstaining from the use of Tobacco. We may well have less of the weed and better sidewalks.

—"Childrens' Day" in the M. E. Church Sunday was a happy success. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers and flags, and a large congregation was in attendance. Several infants were baptized in the morning. In the evening the Rev. George Bowers preached to the young yeople and charmed the people with his singing.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Doctor Mary Walker Enabled to Buy New Pantaloons.—The Doubtful Character of "Original Documents.—The Workingmen's Meeting.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1878.

Dr. Mary Walker having been appointed to a clerkship by Mr. Treasurer Spinner, was duly sworn in and was assigned to duty. Some of the lady clerks in the Department took umbrage at the doctor's extenuations, and went with their complaints to the secretary. He, however, refused to ratify what had been done in her case, alleging as his principal reason her unsuitable style of dress. She refused to give up her pantaloons and don female attire, and though she reported for duty for some time, she never got her real appointment or performed any service whatever to the government, yet she was ready and willing to do so. This is the basis of her claim, which the committee on claims have allowed, and the total amount of which is $900.

On account of the interest taken in the daily testimony before the Potter committee, a most important feature is likely to be overlooked, and that is, the character and appearance of the original papers put in as evidence, and upon the reliability of which so much importance hinges. It appears that these are at best of a most mingled and most doubtful character. In some of the documents the ink is changed now dark and fresh, now old and pale in the body of the same paper, while writing in ink and in pencil is quite often found upon the same page. These "original documents" should be subjected to the most rigid and searching scrutiny, and it is mildly suggested that Gen. Butler and Mr. Reed provide themselves with microscopes of a magnifying power of five thousand diameters, and after applying them to the documents in question, turn them upon the characters of the most veracious witnesses who have been and will be summoned to prove the so-called frauds. After their careful use those microscopes should be gathered and mounted in Gregorian gold and filed in the American exhibit at the Paris Exposition, together with a gigantic cast of Cronin's nose.

A great demonstration of the workmen of the district took place last evening, and the extent of the procession and mass meeting exceeded the expectations of the managers. The following is one of a series of resolutions adopted, and which will meet with approval in every section of the country, and which will also explain the motive of the meeting:

Resolved, That in view of the fact that in every State in the Union, Territories and District of Columbia, men and women are out of employment by thousands, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress, before adjournment, to shape its legislation so as to provide liberal appropriations for the completion of the contemplated improvements and erection of public buildings, so that employment may be created for the unemployed.

The economy in public expenditures, which is the only thing that Congress appears to have thought of as a means of mitigating the distress of the country, is an excellent thing when judiciously applied, but when it is carried to the length of refusing to execute necessary and useful public works, it simply spares the property of the country at the expense of the laboring classes.

But, in point of fact, the government might undertake enough of public work to afford material relief to industry without adding in any appreciable degree to the burdens of property; for all the money it would be necessary to expend could readily be borrowed at four per cent. per annum, and the forty millions proposed in Mr. Shelcker's bill would add but $1,600,000 per annum to the annual charge for interest on the national debt—a cost which would be more than compensated by the advantages that would be gained by having work done while business is dull and labor and materials are cheap.

Letter from a Former Resident.

Never since my first knowledge of the city of the plain has it appeared to better advantage than during my recent visit. Nature seemed to outdo herself in decking it in garments of beauty and glory. Since my last visit there, eighteen months ago, more buildings, handsome in design and substantial and costly in structure, have been erected than in any like period in her history; and this, notwithstanding the exceeding severity of the times, showing that a substantial class have come to your city to create, adorn and then enjoy country homes, and at the same time have so many of the pleasures and comforts of city life. This is the bright side of the picture.

But it is sad to think that with the great outlay of time and labor in the temperance cause in Plainfield, intemperance should still walk boldly through the streets of your fair city, defying God and man. Of all the devices of the great enemy of man there have been none more potent and effective, more demoralizing and damning, than the use of intoxicating drinks. It has hitherto defied all the efforts, divine and human, that have been put forth to stay its progress. It would be entirely discouraging were it not for the belief that God is omnipotent and the assurance that he will at length crush the monster intemperance out of existence. But now its hold on the human family is as strong as that of the devil on the possessed child in our Savior's time, which could be cast out by prayer and fasting only.

The question now arises, Is the church of God doing its whole duty relative to this matter? Should not not every minister and church member be actively engaged in storming this stronghold of the arch enemy of God and man? Should not more time be spent in preaching and praying against it than hitherto? Is not most of the preaching and praying of the present day directed against minor evils and lesser sins, leaving unscathed this greatest of all sins, this double sin? For it is not only a sin in itself, but an incentive to almost every other sin. The story of the monk illustrates this thought. Satan gave him the choice of three heinous sins, drunkenness being one of them. The poor simple monk, thinking this to be the least of the three, chose it as the one for him; the sequel being that while under the influence of drunkenness he committed the other two. The church of God first needs purifying until every member shall become a pronounced abstainer and temperance worker.

There are a few men in Plainfield of whom better things might be expected than their record shows. Good citizens, estimable men in every other respect, they yet, deliberately and in defiance of all the light that shines along their path, not only lend their influence, but do all in their power to license, establish and perpetuate this evil in your city. Let them but put forth the same efforts against that they now make in favor of this unholy traffic, and the former moral status of the city would soon be regained. And then, what a gain to these men in having clear consciences and the satisfaction of knowing at the end of life that they have been the conservators instead of the destroyers of the peace, good order, harmony and morality of the community.

H. L. N.

Binghamton, N. Y., June 8, 1878.

Editorial Excursion.

Next Monday the annual excursion of the editorial fraternity of New Jersey will begin and continue until Friday. This is the time when the hard-worked and impecunious newspaper man gathers up the small change he has been laying aside during the year and buys the ticket which entitles him to one week of square meals at moderate rates, and partial relaxation by travel at prices to suit the times. A few other persons than editors, who wish to embrace the opportunity once in a year to travel in good company, can secure tickets on the same terms. Those who go from Union County should send for tickets to Louis S. Hyer, Editor of *National Democrat*, Rahway. The following is the program for the week:

The Twenty-second Annual Excursion of the Editorial Association of the State of New Jersey, will be made to the Sea Shore, in Monmouth County, New Jersey, and take place during the week commencing Monday, June 17, ending on Friday, June 21, 1878.

On Monday afternoon the Excursionists will assemble at the Pavilion Hotel, Highlands of Navesink, opposite Sandy Hook, and make that place their headquarters until after breakfast on Thursday morning.

At the Highlands, on Tuesday afternoon, there will be a Pic-Nic and an old-fashioned Monmouth County Clam Bake near the Highland Lights; on Tuesday evening an entertainment at the Pavilion Hotel, the particulars of which will be published hereafter.

On Wednesday morning a Steamer Excursion on the Navesink River, and a two-hours' Carriage-Ride in the vicinity of Red Bank; on Wednesday evening the Annual Editorial Dinner at the Pavilion Hotel.

On Thursday morning the Excursionists will proceed to Ocean Grove, and dine at the Arlington House, with the officers of the Ocean Grove Association.

On Thursday afternoon the party will proceed to the Monmouth House, at Spring Lake. In the evening the Annual Hop will take place at said Hotel.

The party will remain at the Monmouth House until after dinner on Friday, when the Excursion will come to an end.

TICKETS—The price of Tickets will be Nine Dollars each, and will pay for all Hotel, Railroad and Steamer expenses for the Excursion. Each member will be entitled to two tickets. After all the members are heard from, and their orders are filled, if there should be any tickets left, they will be distributed by the Executive Committee as they may think best for the interests of the Association, and in the order in which they may be applied for—first calls first served. No applications for tickets granted without being first referred to the Executive Committee. Tickets ready for delivery June 6th. All applications for tickets should be made to the following persons:

Sinnickson Chew, *West Jersey Press*, Camden; A. A. Vance, *Jerseyman*, Morristown; Charles Bechtel, Trenton; Louis S. Hyer, *National Democrat*, Rahway; William B. Guild, *Evening Journal*, Newark; James S. Yard, *Democrat*, Freehold; John F. Babcock, *Fredonian*, New Brunswick; Daniel Porter, *Unionist*, Somerville.

Arrangements for this Excursion to the Sea Shore have been made at the earnest request of many members of the Association, and the Officers feel assured that it will be one of the most delightful re-unions of the many enjoyed by the members of our Association.

By order of the Executive Committee.
DANIEL PORTER, President.
JOHN F. BABCOCK, Secretary.
New Brunswick, June 1st, 1878.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

[OFFICIAL.]

ELIZABETH, June 6th, 1878.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union convened at the Court House in the City of Elizabeth, on Thursday, June 6, 1878, at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Present—Director C. W. L. Martine and Freeholders Briant, Crowell, Doty, Forsyth, Hubbard, Irving, Isenman, Keron, Nolte, Pierson, Randolph, Roll, Runkle, Smith and Thompson.

Absent—Freeholder Kennedy.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communication from Dr. Thomas Terrill, jr., County Physician, in reference to the county being held responsible for the payment of bills of parties for finding the dead body of any person or persons in any river or stream in the county, and taking said body to a place of safety, and notifying the proper authorities of the fact. And also that the County Attorney be requested to give a written opinion upon the subject.

Which communication was received and placed on file, and the County Attorney's opinion ordered to be obtained.

Also, bill of William Sailor, for finding body in Newark Bay, said bill ordered, on motion of Freeholder Keron, to accompany the foregoing communication.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

By Freeholder Hubbard:

The Committee on Clinton Avenue Bridge, Erona, beg leave to report that the bridge is an actual necessity, the street being now impassable, and that the cost of a new structure will not exceed $1200, one-half to be borne by each of the counties of Union and Somerset, your committee would therefore recommend that the bridge be put under construction. Respectfully submitted.

J. F. HUBBARD,
GEO. W. F. RANDOLPH,
JOSEPH NOLTE,
J. S. IRVING,
WM. H. BRIANT,
Committee.

Which was received and recommendation adopted by a unanimous vote.

Committee on Lost Coupons presented indemnity bond from John Kean and Robert W. Townley; the same was received and placed on file, and on motion of Freeholder Hubbard the amount ordered paid by a unanimous vote.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Freeholder Runkle:

Resolved, That the name of the Director be added to the Committee on the County Line Bridge over the Passaic river, between Union and Morris Counties.

Amendment by Freeholder Hubbard:

That the Director be added to all committees.

Which amendment was accepted and the resolution as amended was adopted.

The resolutions defining the duties of Standing Committees were taken up by sections and adopted.

On motion of Freeholder Randolph, section eight was amended so as to read, "jail physician be appointed at the last meeting of the Committee in each year." And on motion of Freeholder Randolph section eleven was amended so as to read, "Original agreements, etc., shall be filed away in the County Clerk's office. The Book of Records to be kept in the safe in the Freeholders' room."

The rules as amended, on motion of Freeholder Keron, were then adopted as a whole.

By Freeholder Isenman:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to examine the bridge over Rahway river on Springfield avenue, in the township of Cranford, and ascertain whether the same should be repaired or rebuilt, and the probable cost of such repairing or rebuilding and report thereon to this board.

Which was adopted, and the following committee appointed by the Director:

Freeholders Isenman, Keron, Randolph, Pierson, Thompson.

By Freeholder Randolph:

That when the Board adjourns it be to meet on Tuesday, July 2, 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Which was carried.

The following bills were taken up and ordered paid:

Marsh & Ryno, $30; J E Marsh, 700; State Asylum for Insane, 3,282.99; E M Barber, 2 25; Joseph Donovan, 52; Jas Beatty, 44; J M C Marsh, 17.80; Lawrence Trapp, 44; Thomas McCarty, 44; Wm E Sampson, 3.16; William Walsh, 48; Peter J Tenbrook, 3.56; Adrian C Darting, 12.30; J M C Marsh, 60.50; William E Sampson, 72; James Glasby, 110; John Keron, 110; Eli M Barber, 60.50; Amos Moffett, 66; Donald McVicar, 55; E M Wood, 100.94; George Miller, 131.25; Elizabeth Daily Monitor, 100; L S Hyer, 108.50; F W Foote, 100; Charles H Schmidt, 113.75; Drake & Cook, 157.30; U M Osborn, 225; W L Force & Brother, 100; Runyon & Leonard, 100; Edward Neuberger, 100; William Runkle, 120 96; D G Fink, 4.25; Wilson & Simpson, 13.78; Wilson & Simpson, 99.10; J W Laing, 9.50; Levi Hetfield, 6.03; Smith F Roll, 25.92; Wm Runkle, 109.44; Wm Runkle, 62.70; Wm T Day, 6.50; Connell Dunn, 135; Jacob F Badsley, 46; E S E Newbury, 70; N W Pease, 125; N W Pease, 118.25; B Holmes, 18; Thomas Terrill, jr, 41.66; Geo C Ford, 8; George W Bailey, 10; John Ryder & Co, 14.74; Elizabeth Gas Light Co, 18.30.

On motion the bills of James S. Vosseller for $58.08, Philip Breen for 4.10, Wm. E. Sampson for 9.48, and J. A. Montgomery for 3.40 were referred to the Auditing Committee for further information in relation to them.

By Freeholder Keron:

Resolved, That the Director notify the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Middlesex county that bills amounting to $30 for the interment of two unknown persons who were killed at Menlo Park, Middlesex county, have been paid by this Board, and request that the amount be returned to the Collector of Union county as provided for by law.

Which was adopted.

Freeholder Randolph moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the Director declared the Board adjourned to meet on July 2, at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN L. CROWELL, Clerk.

A young lady says she longs for fingers like the prongs of a pitch-fork, with diamond rings enough to fill them to the ends.

An unpleasant passenger in a street-car is a crying Baby. In such cases Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup should be given to the little sufferer to ease its troubles. 25 cents a bottle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VEGETINE.
IS Recommended by all Physicians.

VALLEY STREAM, QUEENS CO., LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—I take the pleasure of writing you a small certificate concerning Vegetine prepared by you. I have been a sufferer with the *Dyspepsia* for over forty years, and have had the *Chronic Diarrhea* for over six months, and have tried most everything; was given up to die, and did not expect to live from day to day, and no physician could touch my case. I saw your Vegetine recommended to cure *Dyspepsia*. I commenced using it, and I continued doing so, and am now a well woman and restored to perfect health. All who are afflicted with this terrible disease, I would kindly recommend to try it for the benefit of their health, and it is excellent as a blood purifier.
By Dr. T. B. FORBES, M. D., for
MRS. WM H. FORBES.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE
For CANCERS and CANCEROUS HUMORS.
The Physician's Certificate. Read it.

ASHLEY, WASHINGTON CO., ILL., Jan 11, 1878.
MR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—This is to certify that I had been suffering from a *Rose Cancer* on my right breast, which grew very rapidly, and all my friends had given me up to die, when I heard of your medicine, Vegetine, recommended for *Cancer* and *Cancerous Humors*. I commenced to take it and soon found myself beginning to feel better; my health and spirits both felt the benign influence which it exerted, and in a few months from the time I commenced the use of the Vegetine the *Cancer* came out almost bodily.
CARRIE DeFORREST.

I certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. DeForrest, and consider her one of our very best women.
DR. S. H. FLOWERS.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD—If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier.* The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE
I regard it as a Valuable FAMILY MEDICINE.
Jan. 1, 1878.
MR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—I take pleasure in saying that I have used the Vegetine in my family with good results, and I have known of several cases of remarkable cure effected by it. I regard it as a valuable family medicine.
Truly yours,
REV. WM. McDONALD.

The Rev. Wm. McDonald is well known through the United States as a minister in the M. E. church.

THOUSANDS SPEAK—VEGETINE is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

VEGETINE.
The M. D.s have it.
MR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.
S. B. DE PRIEST, M. D. *Druggist*,
Hazleton, Ind.

VEGETINE.
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.
Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

A HORSE FOR SALE.
Bay, sound, strong, gentle, good looking, sixteen hands. Also, a buggy, sulky, harness, etc. Will be sold cheap. Address
P. O. Box 149, Plainfield, N. J.
ap11tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. & H. F. LEE'S
LITHONTRIPTIC
DISSOLVES
STONE AND GRAVEL
In the Kidneys, Liver and Bladder. [illegible] address H. F. LEE COMPANY, No. 40 Clinton Place, New York City. Sold by druggists.

THE CHAMPION.
HICKOK'S IMPROVED
Keystone Cider and Wine Mill
20,000 IN USE AND APPROVED.
This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1878. [illegible]
W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos, ORGAN [illegible] Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$10. $20. $50. $100.
Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges), is a sure road to rapid fortune. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

NO ADVERTISING AGENT can insert an advertisement in our list of twenty-six STANDARD WEEKLIES at ten dollars a line without losing money. Those advertisers who want to obtain the best possible circulation without expending more than from $30 to $100 should address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York.

PARSONS & CO.,
CITY BOOK, MUSIC
AND
TOY STORE,
PLAINFIELD
PRICES WAY DOWN.

C. E. GAUSE,
23 WEST FRONT ST.,
W-A-L-L P-A-P-E-R-!
WALL PAPER
OF THE
LATEST STYLES
AND
PATTERNS.
CURTAINS.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES!
C-H-I-L-D-R-E-N'S C-A-R-R-I-A-G-E-S!
C. E. GAUSE,
Wholesale & Retail Stationer,
23 West Front street,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Fleischman's
GENUINE
VIENNA BREAD!
BAKED BY
J. GEBHARD.
Fresh every day at 8 cents a loaf.
Also, every variety of
Bread, Breakfast Rolls, French Rolls, Tea Biscuits, etc.,
And all kinds of
CAKE.
J. GEBHARD,
West Front Street, opposite Demarest's Grocery.
ap24tf

NEW BAKERY!
J. WALKER
Begs most respectfully to inform the public of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened the store
Next Door to the Post Office,
FRONT ST.,
AS A
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,
Where may be always found a large stock of
FRESH BREAD, CAKE, PIES, &C.
Hot Rolls and Tea Biscuit
Every morning and evening.
ENGLISH BREAD & FRENCH BREAD,
Orders punctually and carefully attended to.
Plainfield, Nov. 20, 1877.

In the District Court of the United States
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.
In the matter of Sidney Bayles and William S. Bayles, Bankrupts.
[illegible]
W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

In Chancery of New Jersey.
To Harvey Dayton:
[illegible]
SUYDAM & JACKSON,
Sol's of Petitioner.
Dated May 25, 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEMAREST,
THE POPULAR
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCER,
GIVES
THE BEST GOODS
FOR
THE LEAST MONEY.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
GROCERIES
To Suit the Times!
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
34c. per Gallon.
JAVA COFFEE,
32c. per Pound.
MARACAIBO COFFEE,
28c. per Pound.
RIO COFFEE,
25c. per Pound.
Good Oolong Tea, 35c a pound.
Sugar-cured Hams, 10c. pound.
" Shoulders, 6c. pound
Dried Apples, [illegible]c. pound.
Dried Peaches 4 lbs. for 25c.
Whittaker Hams.
Sliced Corned Beef, 20c. pound.
ORANGE CO. BUTTER
of the choicest quality received fresh every Tuesday and Friday.
Sugars and Teas
Retailed at New York wholesale prices.
Clover and Timothy Seed,
Formosa Oolong Tea,
AT 30C.
Can't be beat! Try it!
Licensed to sell
ALES, WINES AND LIQUORS,
For Family and Medicinal Use.
P. M. DEMAREST,
Front St., nearly opposite Post Office.
PLAINFIELD N. J.

JUST RECEIVED!
A large Assortment of
SPRING and SUMMER
CLOTHS & CASSIMERES
Suitable for
MEN'S, YOUTH'S & BOYS'
CLOTHING
At prices never before so low.
All Wool Suits for Men, to Order, $15 to $25.
All Wool Suits for Men, Ready Made, $10.
All Wool Suits for Boys, Ready Made, $4 to $6.
All Wool Cassimere, per yard, 65 cents.
Union Cassimere, per yard, 18 to 50 cents.
Also a full line of Gents' and Boys'
FURNISHING GOODS.
JOHN H. FRENCH,
NO. 19 CHERRY ST.

SOMETHING NEW
IN
CHILDREN'S PICTURES
F. C. LANGHORNE,
Front St., Opp. Cherry.
Has just received from New York some new designs in Backgrounds, and is prepared to make pictures at the following low rates:
Imperials, - $5.00 per Doz.
Cartes de Visite, 2.50 per Doz.
Special Care Taken in Copying.
Also
Old Daguerreotypes Cleaned.
my9w1

In the District Court of the United States
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.
In the matter of Israel D. Ten Eyck, Bankrupt.
[illegible]
W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Central Railroad
OF NEW JERSEY.
All Rail Line to Long Branch.
Passenger Station in New York, Foot of Liberty St.
Arrangement, Commencing June 3, 1878.
Plainfield and New York.
Leave Plainfield at 3:23, 5:43, 6:33, 6:58, 7:34, 7:58, 8:13, 8:28, 8:45, 9:58, 11:34, A. M.; 1:26, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:01, 8:23, 9:30, 10:41, P. M.
Leave New York, foot of Liberty st., at [illegible] 8:00, 8:45, 10:15, 11:30, A. M.; 1:00, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:45, [illegible] 12:00, P. M.
Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at 12:50, [illegible] 8:32, 9:20, 11:00, A. M.; 12:03, 1:37, 2:03, 3:10, [illegible] 5:07, 5:33, 5:48, 6:07, 6:38, 7:10, 7:47, 8:30, [illegible] P. M.
PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.
Leave Plainfield at 5:43, 6:33, 8:13, 8:28, [illegible] 11:34, A. M.; 1:26, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:01, P. M.
Leave Newark at 6:15, 8:00, 8:50, 10:30, [illegible] 1:05, 1:30, 2:45, 3:57, 4:00, 4:35, 5:30, 6:10, [illegible]
Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.
PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.
Leave Plainfield at 6:08, 7:35, 8:49, 9:46, [illegible] 2:04, 4:30, 5:05, 5:37, 6:05, 6:35, 7:07, 8:16, [illegible] P. M.
Leave Somerville at 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 7:50, [illegible] 9:30, 11:11, A. M.; 1:00, 2:25, 3:25, 5:25, 8:00, [illegible]
PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.
Leave Plainfield at 7:35, 9:46, A. M.; 2:04, 5:05, 6:35, P. M.
Leave Easton at 7:00, 9:40, A. M.; 1:00, 4:00, 6:25, P. M. In addition a train leaves Phillipsburg at 6:00, P. M., DAILY.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Leave Plainfield for New York at 3:23, 11:34, A. M.; 1:23, 9:30, P. M. For Dunellen and Bound Brook at 1:25, 10:00, A. M.; 6:35, P. M. For Somerville and Easton at 5:35, P. M.
Leave New York for Plainfield at 9:00, A. M.; 5:30, and 12:00, P. M.
Leave Easton for Plainfield at 9:40, A. M., and from Phillipsburg at 6:00, P. M.
WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.
Train leaving Plainfield at 7:35, A. M., connects at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Elmira, etc.
Train leaving Plainfield at 9:46, A. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Scranton etc.
Train leaving Plainfield at 2:04, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Tunkhannock, etc.
Train leaving Plainfield at 5:05, P. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, etc.
Train leaving Plainfield at 6:35, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Elmira, etc.
LONG BRANCH DIVISION.
Trains leaving Plainfield at 7:28, 8:45, 11:34, A. M., 3:51, 5:48, P. M., connect for Long Branch Division.
Leave Elizabethport for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt and Squan at 5:30, 8:15, 11:45, A. M., 12:15, 4:29, 5:30, 6:30, P. M.
Trains leaving Elizabethport at 8:15, A. M., 12:15, 4:29, 5:30, 6:30, P. M., connect at Matawan Junction for Freehold.

New York and Philadelphia—New Line.
Short Route to Trenton and Philadelphia.
Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia at 1:25, 8:25, 8:49, 10:20, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:36, 6:05, P. M.
Leave Plainfield for Trenton at 1:25, (except Monday) 2:25, 8:49, 10:20, 11:28, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:36, 5:37, 6:05, P. M.
Passengers by the 4:36, 6:05, P. M., trains change cars at Bound Brook.
RETURNING.
Leave Station, Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 6:45, (way), 7:45, 9:30, 11:30, A. M.; 1:30, 4:15, 5:45, 12:00, P. M.
Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Sts., at 1:20, (except Monday) 6:50, 8:13, 10:20, A. M.; 12:15, 2:35, 4:35, 6:30, P. M.
Passengers by 7:45 and 11:30, A. M., trains from Philadelphia change cars at Bound Brook.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Leave Plainfield for Trenton and Philadelphia at 1:25, 10:00, A. M.; 6:21, P. M.
Leave station Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 9:00, A. M.; 5:30, 12:00, P. M.
Leave Trenton at 1:20, 9:50, A. M.; 6:16, P. M.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

BOYNTON BEACH
PLEASURE GROUNDS,
WOODBRIDGE, N. J.,
Greatly enlarged and improved, will reopen for the season of 1878 on
TUESDAY, JUNE 11th.
First-class facilities for
BATHING AND BOATING.
Fine Pavilion, 125x30 feet, well floored and with water-tight roof, Restaurant, Swings, etc., making it the most available place within reach of Plainfield for Excursions and Picnic Parties. Sabbath Schools, Associations and Family parties should examine our grounds and make early engagements to secure a choice day. No intoxicating drinks sold on or near the grounds. No Sunday parties taken.
HOW TO GET THERE.—Drive from Plainfield by Oak Tree to Uniontown, Woodbridge and the Beach, 11 miles; or take cars on Central Railroad and Long Branch division to Woodbridge. All local trains on Long Branch division stop at Woodbridge station, six minutes' walk from the Beach. Stages to all trains from and after June 11.
my23m3

Notice of Assignment.

Notice is hereby given that David W. Rogers and Chas. A. Rogers, partners trading under the name and firm of D. W. Rogers and Brother, of the city of Plainfield, in the county of Union and state of New Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their partnership estate, for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.
THOMAS A. ROGERS, Assignee.
Dated May 18, 1878.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Antoine De Baud is complainant, and Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife, are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the eighteenth day of July next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife, to Antoine De Baud, on lands in the city of Plainfield, dated September 4, A. D., 1871; and you, Goodmann Jensen, are made defendant because you own said land, or some part thereof; and you Anna A. Jensen, are made defendant because you are the wife of the defendant, Goodmann Jensen, and may claim an inchoate right of dower or other lien or interest in said lands and premises.
SHEPPARD L. STEWART,
Sol't of Compl't. No. 2, E. Front St., Plainfield, N. J.
Dated May 15, A. D., 1878.-my23w6

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Susannah C. Davis and Arthur C. Davis, her husband:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein The Citizens Building Loan and Savings Association of Plainfield are complainants, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainants, on or before the twentieth day of June next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Josiah Moneton and wife to The Citizens Building Loan and Savings Association of Plainfield, on lands in the township of North Plainfield, dated April 1, 1874, and you are made defendant because you are heir-at-law of Josiah Moneton, deceased, and have an undivided interest therein.
JOSEPH B. COWARD,
Sol'r of Compl't, Plainfield, N. J.
Dated April 19, 1878-my2w6.

District Court of the United States

For the District of New Jersey. In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of Israel D. TenEyck, bankrupt.
District of New Jersey, ss.:
The undersigned will sell at public auction at his office No. 2 East Front St., Plainfield, New Jersey, on Friday, the fourteenth day of June, A. D., 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, to wit: Beginning at a stake in the [illegible] line of Second avenue and corner of a lot [illegible] conveyed to Chetwood Bird, and one hundred and four feet northeasterly from Job C. Crane's line, as laid out on a map of Roselle; thence, running a northwesterly course along the line of Chetwood Bird's lot, two hundred feet, to a stake and corner in line of lot conveyed to Carrie E. Valentine; thence running along that line, a northeasterly course parallel with Second avenue, fifty-two and [illegible] feet, to a stake and corner; thence running [illegible] easterly course, two hundred feet, to a stake in the northerly line of Second avenue; thence [illegible] southwesterly course, fifty-two and [illegible] feet to the place of beginning. Together with the land in front of said lot to the middle of Second avenue, to be used as a public street forever. Also, four lots in the city of Chicago, Cook county and state of Illinois, being and lying in Lee's subdivision of the city of Chicago, Cook county, in the state of Illinois, and numbered Seven, Eight, Forty-one, Forty-two, in Block 5, in a certain plot or survey thereof, entitled, "Lee's Subdivision of the West [illegible] of the South-east [illegible] of Section 20, Township 38, N. 14, [illegible] by Alexander Walcott, County Surveyor, Chicago, Illinois, March 3, 1874, and filed in the office of the recorder of deeds for Cook county, Illinois, on the 7th day of May, 1874, by the number 160,873, and recorded in Book of Plats, page 73, and which said lots are designated on said plat as number 7, 8, 41, 42.
S. L. STEWART, Assignee.
Dated May 22, A. D. 1878.-my23w3

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Thomas Jennings and Wm. E. Jennings is this day dissolved. All bills due the said firm will be collected by Thomas Jennings. The business will be conducted as usual by Thomas Jennings.
THOMAS JENNINGS.
Plainfield, N. J., May 8, 1878.-my9w6

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Scribner & Thompson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]
I. SCRIBNER,
J. M. THOMPSON.
Plainfield, N. J., April 22, 1878.-ap25w6

Central New Jersey Times.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

PLAINFIELD POST-OFFICE.

MAIL ARRIVES.

NORTH & EAST—7:38, A. M.
SOUTH—7:38, A. M., 5:05, P. M.
EAST—2:04, 5:05, 6:37, P. M.
WEST—8:50, A. M., 5:50, P. M.

MAIL CLOSES.

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH—8, A. M.
EAST—11, A. M., 2, P. M.
EAST & SOUTH—5:00 P. M.
WEST—7, A. M., 4:30, P. M.

Mail for WARRENVILLE, N. J., closes at 11, A. M., Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Post-Office opens at 7, A. M., closes at 7:30, P. M.—Saturdays at 8, P. M.

Orrin E. Runyon will act as Collector for this office for the present. A prompt response to his calls will be highly appreciated by

RUNYON & LEONARD, Proprietors.

—The Board of Freeholders has ordered a bridge for Clinton avenue where it crosses Greenbrook.

—Mr. John Stephenson, the Confectioner, lies at the point of death from effusion of the brain.

—Messrs. Suydam, Jackson and Butts were made counsellors at law last Wednesday.

—The Central Baptist Sunday school hold their annual picnic at Washington Rock this Thursday.

—Mr. Samuel Milliken has returned from the meeting of the General Assembly to which he was sent as a delegate.

—Fires are still kept up in furnaces and stoves. For the middle of June this is a circumstance rare enough to be noticed.

—The newspapers will finish publishing the laws this week. We should breathe freer if we had got through with the work ourselves.

—We are glad to know that Engine Co. No. 2 at a recent meeting, passed a resolution prohibiting the use of beer and all liquors in their house.

—The organ at the Church of the Holy Cross, which has been undergoing repairs, is now in order and will be used Sunday next.

—Fish are dying in Green brook. This is to be expected when so much dye stuff is floating around. Our Ohl fish commissioner may find a little field here for the exercise of his authority.

—Strawberries of nearly every variety seem to be grown at Denton's nursery. We recently saw specimens of five of the best known kinds, and they were tempting to behold. Mr. Denton keeps the plants for sale.

—The Cooley corset which is advertised this week has had a large sale throughout the country. Mr. Cooley, the inventor, is a resident of Washington Park, and of corset is natural that our own citizens should test its merits. Mr. Peck has it for sale.

—The music on Thursday evening at the Crescent avenue strawberry festival will be under the charge of Mr. R. H. Mayland, of Brooklyn, who is known to some of our readers as an excellent flutist. We are assured that a program of choice music will be rendered.

—It is worthy of note that growers of strawberries in this vicinity generally use honest boxes. But we have seen some of this fruit brought from a distance in quart(?) boxes whose bottoms seemed to aspire to be the covers, so near the center are they placed. Moral—Patronize home producers.

—Mr. Baker's power for canal boats made such an impression upon the New York legislature that they voted to make a liberal appropriation to test its value. The bill was passed just as the session closed, and is now in the hands of Governor Robinson, who may yet sign it before the time allowed him by law expires.

—Evergreen Cemetery is now guarded on Sundays by a private watchman, Wm. Steel, who has succeeded in clearing the place of all loafers and rowdyism. Those who wish to visit the graves of friends on that day will now have the companionship of a quiet and orderly class of people.

—The brakemen on the Central railroad have been taking elocution lessons or something, for they now call out the names of stations so distinctly that every one can understand them. Another good feature is the announcement as the train leaves one station of the name of the next one at which a stoppage will be made.

—The Plainfield orchestra, (under the lead of Mr. Clark Evans), have volunteered their services for Wednesday evening at the strawberry festival of the Crescent avenue church Sunday school. Good music may be expected from this excellent club, who are rapidly gaining the popular favor.

—The call for a special meeting of the Council, announced in our last issue for Tuesday evening, having been ordered in an irregular manner, through a mistake, the clerk was not authorized to serve a notice upon the members. As none of the Council seem to care for another meeting for the present there may be a rest until the regular meeting.

—Rev. Henry J. Vandyke, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach here next Sunday in exchange with Rev. K. P. Ketcham, at 10½ a. m. He will also preach in the Crescent avenue church at 7:45 p. m. These services will, no doubt, be specially interesting. Dr. Van Dyke has many friends in this city, and is well known as one of the leading men in the Presbyterian church. During his stay here he will be the guest of Mr. B. F. McKeage, of North Plainfield.

—We are pleased to announce that Madame Szemelenyi, of Baltimore, one of the most successful vocal teachers of this country, will spend her summer vacation in Plainfield. We are also more than pleased to say that she has consented to take a limited number of pupils during her stay. Madame Szemelenyi pays especial attention to the proper emission of the voice. Anyone wishing to know further particulars are referred to Hon. J. H. Evans, or Mrs. Belle P. Collier, City Hotel.

—Mr. James Closson and his neighbors on either side of him (P. C. Onderdonk and owners of the Seminary property) have been greatly improving their handsome places by thinning out the superfluous shade and ornamental trees. At first blush it seems a great pity that such elegant trees of more than twenty years growth should be hewn down. But there can be too much shade around a dwelling for one's health or for the beauty of the grounds. Trimming off low branches and cutting down unnecessary trees will allow more air and sunshine to circulate and enlarge the view.

—Cloth posters should not be allowed on trees in the city. They are no ornament.

—Mr. Geo. Watson, the famous Newark clothier, will take possession in a few weeks of the house he has rented of Mr. Platt, at the corner of Front and Richmond streets.

—If every store should have a wooden awning built before it, our streets would remind one of a passage through Washington market. Ought our business fronts to be disfigured in that way?

—There is a striking provincialism among us which puts "into" in place of "in." Here is an example: "I saw no good *into* it." Notice, the coming week, how many times this mistake occurs.

—French Brothers, as they elsewhere announce, have entered upon the philanthropic work of going from house to house with the excellent products of their Mills. This will be found a great convenience to housekeepers, which they will duly appreciate.

—A brother of Principal Gross graduated at the Episcopal Theological school of New York city last week, in a class of seventeen. He was one of the three selected to read essays on commencement day. The subject of his paper was, The Church and Education. Mr. Gross has been engaged as an assistant to the rector of one of the New-York churches.

—Good fortune follows close upon the path of ex-councilman R. Simpson. He had hardly extricated himself from councilmanic perplexities when he was greeted by the presence of a charming daughter. He and his are correspondingly happy; while the street commissioner expands with additional pride as he thinks of his growing honors as a grandfather.

—An item is going the rounds of the newspapers that the Central Baptist church is building a new edifice, naming the architectural peculiarities, material, cost, etc. But the members of that church are not aware that such a work is being done though they are earnestly hoping that it may be one of the certainties of the future. Always go away from home to learn the news.

—Our miscellaneous reading on the outside pages will be found entertaining and profitable. There is a poem of merit by Mr. Morrison, and a story which will amuse while it teaches a good lesson. The difficulties encountered by an anti slang society in reforming a bad habit are well presented, and the tale of Mrs. Boggs' ambition to have her husband become a bankrupt is a satire on the ignorance of business matters shown by some women. There are other pieces which though short are worth reading.

—An excellent opportunity for studying and practicing the principles of elocution will be afforded in the class which Miss M. L. Runyon proposes to organize, in accordance with the announcement that is made in our advertising columns. Miss Runyon holds the honorable position of elocution teacher in the celebrated Packer Institute, Brooklyn. Her duties there, however, do not claim all her time, but leave her free to conduct such a class as is proposed.

—The pupils of the Sunday-school of the Church of the Holy Cross had a very successful strawberry and ice-cream festival Tuesday afternoon and evening in their school building. The children worked very persistently and were rewarded for their pains by a generous patronage from the friends of the school and others. A gipsy's tent, in which two of the scholars looked, and admirably acted, like the original character, was visited by a great many who were anxious to get a glimpse of their future history.

—Is it right to have an ordinance read by title when the ordinance has not been prepared? A supplement to a license ordinance was recently read by title, but when we called upon the clerk to see the ordinance we discovered that the ordinance was not written out, but only the title given. Common sense would say that such a proceeding was entirely irregular, that no such ordinance can be considered to be before the Council, inasmuch as a sheet of paper with merely a line at the head, written in the language of a title to an ordinance, by no means constitutes an ordinance; and we are informed that the law coincides with the common sense view.

Athletic Sports.

—The Crescents and Roselles did not play ball last Saturday on account of the weather.

—The Mohawks of Staten Island and the Crescents will play at the above place on Saturday afternoon.

—The Athletics vs. Crescents this Wednesday afternoon, and Saturday the Athletics play the Roselles on the 8th street grounds.

—The Plainfield Athletic Club are covering their track with coal ashes, which will greatly improve it. Nearly twenty new members were proposed at their regular meeting last Friday evening.

Horses in Motion.

The "Driving Park Association," which has just been organized in this city, had an opening day last Thursday at Avon Park. The occasion interested a large number of our citizens, including many of the fair sex, and Park avenue was alive with all kinds of vehicles, early in the afternoon, making their way to the driving park. The interest, of course, centered in the races, of which there were four, and which were sufficiently exciting to be entertaining. The persons who entered for the races were R. E. Elliot, J. W. Laing, Chandler Quintin, John Chandler, J. G. Cadmus, P. C. Osborn, J. W. Johnson, M. Vanderveer, John Osborn, W. S. Darling, and Mr. Smith.

A Gay Night at the Park House.

The opening "hop" of the season was given at the Park House last Friday evening and proved a grand success in every way. From the expression dropped by many of the guests and old inhabitants of this popular hotel it was the best entertainment ever given there. The company began to arrive about 10 o'clock, and soon strains of sweet music could be heard and fair forms seen flitting about on the light fantastic, in the fine and well lighted parlor. The toilettes of the ladies should be especially praised and we would like to describe them but, owing to limited space, we regret not being able to do so. Supper was served at 12 o'clock sharp in the main dining-room. The table was artistically decorated and groaned beneath its load of various delicacies.

Supper having been satisfactorily disposed of dancing was again indulged in till "old sol" peeping over the short hills reminded the revelers that it was time to think of "Home Sweet Home." We most heartily congratulate Mr. T. S. Baldwin on the great success of this his opening hop and trust that each succeeding one will prove equally successful and enjoyable. All praise is due to the proprietor and Mr. Frank Baldwin, his son, both of whom worked indefatigably to make the entertainment the success it proved.

THE TROUBLE IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

SUSPENSION OF ENGINE CO. NO. 2 FROM DUTY.

THE COMPANY CONSIDER THE ACTION PREMATURE.

AN AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY PROBABLE.

We referred in our notice of the late fire at Netherwood to the disorderly conduct and intoxicated condition of some of the firemen. As some members of the Fire Board were witnesses of these irregularities, they could not do otherwise than take official notice of the matter. Therefore, at their next meeting, they adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of this Board that several of the members of Engine Co. No. 2 were intoxicated on the night of the burning of Mr. Hyde's barn at Netherwood, and conducted themselves in a manner tending to bring the Department into bad repute, and,

WHEREAS, Said conduct was in direct violation of the Rules and Regulations of this Department, and,

WHEREAS, The several persons so intoxicated and disorderly are known to the officers of said Company, therefore,

Resolved, That the officers and members of Engine Co. No. 2 be requested to take action against said members, and cause them to be expelled from their Company, and report such action to this Board at its next regular meeting, Wednesday, June 5, or at the special meeting of the Board to be held Wednesday, June 12, at 8 o'clock P. M.

This action was speedily communicated to the company named, and they decided that, as the names of the offenders were not mentioned, they were unable to follow out the instructions of the Board.—This fact was stated verbally to the Board at its meeting on Wednesday evening of last week, whereupon the Board immediately ordered the company to be temporarily placed under discipline in accordance with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in view of the fact that the members of Engine Co. No. 2 decline to take action in the case of the disorderly members at the Hyde barn fire, the Company, for the present, be suspended from duty.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Board request the Chief of Police to place a policeman in the house.

The promptness and vigor which the Board showed in discharging what they believed was their duty in the premises deserve to be commended, and even if they, as it is claimed, have somewhat exceeded their authority in the case, the fault is rather on the right side than otherwise. But, naturally, the extreme measures resorted to by the Board have been the cause of great excitement and indignation among the members of the company, who believe that they have been unfairly treated, and unnecessarily subjected to a humiliation which they might have been spared, consistently even with what might be the Board's duty in the case.

The merits of the controversy which is now going on so vigorously over the matter no one can understand who has not a personal knowledge of the spirit in which Company No. 2 received the instructions of the Board directing them to expel the offending members. But this knowledge we do not, and, of course, can not, possess. If the instructions were received in a disdainful spirit, and the course pursued by the company was one of simple defiance, then the Board had no alternative but to take the peremptory position they did.—If, however, the company honestly desired to be purged of the offending members, also as honestly protested their ignorance of the persons accused, and as honestly wished to state their difficulty to the Board for the purpose of conference or further instruction, then the Board were perhaps hasty in their final action. Yet, as the Powers that be, their action must be respected.

It is only fair to say, however, in this connection, that the official minutes of the company indicate that in referring the subject back to the Board for further instructions the company acted in good faith, though the spirit that chiefly gives character to an act can not, of course, be discerned in a written record. But the company deny that their spirit was one of disrespect to the Board. They still further claim that their By laws, which have been approved by the Board, do not authorize expulsion for the first offense.—But the Board evidently interpreted the company's course as dictated by an insubordinate feeling, and so concluded that nothing was left to be done but to order the suspension. But, as we have said, we have not the necessary personal knowledge to determine what the merits of the question are. We are satisfied, however, that the Board intended to do just what was right in the case.

Of one thing we feel quite sure, that is, that the Fire Department will be benefitted by the breeze that has been raised.—We are among the disinterested observers of the life and doings of the Department and have no prejudices whatever, and so express the feelings of that large class when we say that every company may profit by what has thus far transpired, and be stimulated to make every effort to have the entire Department elevated in its tone and spirit. No. 2, in particular, has a splendid opportunity to prove the manliness of its membership by practicing self-control in speech and action, and especially in case of fire by not permitting a single member to interfere with the plans of the Board in using the engine. It will only then be a question of time when present troubles shall be adjusted and the company, freed from unworthy members, shall take up its work again in the Department.

And it is to be hoped, also, that hereafter the puerile jealousies and rivalries existing between some of the members of both engine companies may be buried forever. These are feelings entirely unworthy even of school-boys, and in the Fire Department they can not be cherished without leading to unbecoming conduct. We have witnessed exhibitions of bitterness that bordered on a serious outbreak, a result that will inevitably happen at some time if the jealousy is not put aside. There may be a kind of rivalry that will only lead to greater efficiency, but it must be good natured and entirely free from envyings.

The suspended company held a meeting at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association Monday evening, at which nearly all the active members were present and many of the retired members, among whom are some of our best citizens. The unfortunate position in which the company was placed was freely discussed, and the result of the talk was the appointment of a committee to confer with the Fire Board in view of adjusting the troubles. The committee consists of J. W. Jackson, T. J. Gillies, D. Rogers and the officers of the company, Frank Vail, George Butcher, J. B. Martin, and H. J. Martin. The Board has expressed its readiness to meet such a committee, and it is now expected that the conference will occur this Thursday evening. Results satisfactory to all concerned, we do not doubt, will be reached.

Runaway.

A double team hitched to a farm wagon, the property of Reune D. Runyon, started, of their own motion, on a tour of observation without a driver, Wednesday noon. When they started they were standing in Front street, near Peace. Down the latter street they sped to Second, down this to Cherry, of course. (Every runaway horse goes straight for that street.) Then, as if John held the reins, down Cherry to Front, and thence westward on that street until the wagon struck a post near Grove street and disconnected the horses. Moral.—Tie your horses securely when you get out of the wagon.

The Druggist Cases.

Preparations are making to serve a writ of mandamus upon Judge Good to compel him to get out an execution to collect the fine of $25 imposed on R. J. Shaw at the time of the druggist excitement last April. It is contended that the Charter now in force does not give the Judge the power to collect the fine, and the case will be argued in due time before the Supreme court. In reference to the Mallinson case, the city, it is claimed, is in error in supposing that it can do anything on a writ of certiorari, as the Charter provides that such a writ only applies to the defendant in a suit and not to the city. This case may therefore be considered settled.

Gifts to Children's Home for April.

A lady—four pairs knitted stockings. A lady—cake pan, package of tea, two stove rings. A lady—small dresses and shoes. A lady—one wash tub. A friend—two gallons kerosene. A friend—vinegar. A lady—package of clothing and hat for "Mamie." A lady—package of clothings. A lady—clothing. A lady—lettuce, cake and eggs. A lady—six underwaists and stockings. A little girl—apron for "Birdie" and cake for children. Ladies' Warren Mission Aid Society—26 new undergarments. Ladies of Holy Cross church—3 new aprons. A lady—package of clothing. A lady—box of sugar and wafers for "Katie." A lady—2 pails milk. A lady—cod liver oil for "Katie." A lady—milk. Anna and Alice—books, dolls and toys. Easter offering from Friends' first day school—$4.87. do. Central Baptist Sunday school—$10. Do. M. E. Sunday school—$15. Do., four little girls—$2.50. Total, $32.37. A lady, through Mrs. Dr. Kimball—$5.00. Warren Mission Sunday School—$4.59.

Original Humor.

—A disease that printer's pocketbooks are not subject to—plurisy.

—The flowers of the field do not spin; neither does a mountain top.

—Washerwomen have sun-dry reasons for sending their clothes to grass.

—A fellow is not necessarily a blind man because he's a window shutter.

—If a man will keep a watch upon his place he can find an iron spring of his own.

—Some men have carved their way in the world by the sword; some by sheer steal.

—Poultry raising ought to be profitable. Among chickens every grain of corn answers for a peck.

—Whatever the P. A. C. may think about it, the best time for foot traces is when it's muddy.

—Archery is a very captivating accomplishment for young ladies. It teaches them to draw the beau.

—David's sling brought down one big fellow; but a good many more have been laid low by the gin sling.

—You can find most of the flavoring extracts at the drug stores and groceries; but you must go to the negro minstrels for the "essence of ole Virginny."

ROLL OF HONOR OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR MAY.

The Roll of Honor contains the names of those pupils in the High School and Grammar School who during the month have been perfect in deportment and have reached a general average of .9 in scholarship, which means *excellent*. A pupil loses his place on the Roll of Honor by absence, but when he renders a satisfactory excuse he is allowed to make up the work done by the class during his absence and thus make his standing good.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Senior Class.

Stella Briant,	Lillie F. Perry,
Georgie L. Chamberlain,	Kate A. VanderWeg,
Clara O. Dunn,	Hattie H. Winslow,
Ellen A. Holmes,	Edward T. Milliken,
Mary T. Patterson,	B. Rush Rhees.

Howard J. Runyon.

Junior Class.

Emma L. Cadmus,	Margery H. Wanzer,
May L. Bolton,	Cornelia R. Wright,
Libbie Dusenbury,	C. Palmer Hull Jr.
Mary Gardner,	Harry C. Munger,
Anna B. Gillies,	Frank E. Powell,
Carrie W. Ketcham,	Oscar T. Roberts,
M. Aline Randolph,	Frederic Ruttman,
Cora B. Smalley,	Francis R. Shunk,
Josie Stevenson,	George E. Vincent,

Franklin B. Wiley.

Third Class.

Florence Bleecker,	Mary C Rocap,
Mamie Brown,	Jennie B. Skidmore,
Laura Brady,	Carrie VanNamee,
Mamie DeCamp,	Elma H. Runyon,
Annie D. Guion,	Mary A. Vail,
Jennie Fezandie,	Alice Wood,
May Grace,	Lizzie VanWinkle,
Lizzie Jeffers,	Winfield Angleman,
Carrie E. Maxson,	George Carter,
Mary Mullen,	Richard H. Depew,
Jennie B. Murray,	Samuel Humpston,
Nellie M. Pangborn,	George M. LaMonte.

Fourth Class.

Clara M. Bloss,	Carrie E. Randolph,
Lillie Coward,	Flora A. Randolph,
Grace Daniel,	Laura A. Randolph,
Lina Gardner,	Fred S. Guion,
Jennie V. Harriott,	Edwin Haviland,
Beulah P. Ketcham,	George M. Kirkner,
Angie S. Patterson,	Walter D. Wyckoff.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

First Class.

Irene M. Affleck,	Mary E Robinson,
Clara V. Bass,	Annie L. Schumm,
Sadie D. Grant,	Nora H. Thorn,
Lulu M. Kaufman,	William H. Brown,
Ella Mullen,	L. Ashley Grace,
Lulu I. Needham,	Willie E. Hart,
Alice B. Newby,	John Loughlin,
Fannie L. Runyon,	Roger P. Murray,
Lulu J. Ross,	George Madden,
Laura A. Randolph,	Charles R. Winslow.

Second Class, 1st Division.

Leona L. Burdick,	David J. Bias,
Augusta G. Berkaw,	Arthur C. Chamberlain,
Carrie F. Pike,	Harry L. Dorrance,
Emily B. Praed,	Frank W. Heynigur,
Mary D. Pennington,	Fred R. Haberle,
Augusta A. Quass,	James M. Leonard,
Leona A. Martin,	William J. Marsh,
Ida P. Ross,	Willie R. Sandford,
Mattie A. Ross,	Joseph W Sandford,
Bessie B. Shepperson,	Charles W. Sandford,
Emily B. Tracy,	Robert G. Smith,
Seymour W. Bonsall,	Howard C. Tracy.

2d Division.

R. Lee Bass,	Ella C. Scribner,
May F. Depew,	Ida L. Spicer,
Laura L. Gardner,	Jennie A. Vosseller,
Mamie S. Garretson,	Luther DeG. Adams,
Alice A. Mace,	J. Heywood Cuthbert,
Minnie S. Miller,	Irving Daniel,
M. Lillie Newman,	Lemuel W. Serrell, jr.
Ida F. Rocap,	

Third Class. 5th Street.

Mattie Breen,	Lillian K. Wilson,
Mary M. Buckley,	Fanny P. Escosura,
Annie Cannon,	Kittie C. Day,
Lida E. Cornell,	Ursula Odie,
Mary F. DuBois,	Charles S. Baldwin
Annie C. Flaig,	Eugene B. France,
Victoria Hand,	William O. Hubbard,
Charlotte Hand,	Noah T. Pike,
Ella C. Morehouse,	Evarts Tracy,
Augustus K. Murray,	Percy H. Stewart.
Kathie Y Yates,	

4th Street.

S Lena Bass,	Alice Holmes,
Emma A. Bilyeu,	Maggie A. Manning,
Florence M. Clark,	Lillian V. Marsh,
Estelle Daniel,	Jennie F. Rushmore,
Edith H. Esty,	Thomas Hughes,
Laura E Force,	John M. Kelker,
Mary A. Fields,	Alfred Wade,
Sarah E. Giles,	A. P. Schnellendruessler.

Fourth Class, 5th Street.

Maggie A. Carney,	Dollie Maxson,
Anna E. Davis,	Carrie Tingley,
Lizzie Darling,	Lulu B. Thomas,
Flora D. Fuller,	Frances L. Wales,
Mary J. Harding,	Willie A. Kline,
Mary J. Horan,	Joseph H. Fuller,
Anna J. Madden,	Abel S. Holcomb,
Anna A. Moore,	Frederick H. Manning,
Eva A. Peer,	Orestus V. Marsh,
Laura E. Runyon,	Truman Moffett Jr.
Kittie C. Ross,	Arthur H. Mulford,
Clara Smith,	Wallace L. Serrell,
Katie Mack,	Frank VanWinkle.

4th Street.

Caroline N. Betts,	Carrie Schenck,
Anna Case,	Minnie Runyon,
Sarah Gardner,	Mattie Runyon,
Helena Garretson,	Sarah VanDuyne,
Florence G. Hawkins,	Rachel Young,
Anna B. Jones,	Emily A. Williams,
Nellie M. Lithgow,	C. Gray Belton,
Ella Laing,	Dorrie Gillies,
Daisy Mathews,	Francis Martin,
Rachel Mosher,	Clarence Haviland,
Hettie Randolph,	Frank Newman.

—COLLIER, the Plainfield jeweller, No. 3 Cherry st., makes a specialty of the repairing of French clocks. The following persons have had that class of work done, and have kindly consented to allow their names to be used as references:

Mr. J. Harvey Ackerman,	Seventh street.
Mr. T. C. Aldrich,	Second "
" A. C. Baldwin,	Park House.
" J. P. Badger,	Fifth street.
" G. B. Brown,	Union avenue.
Rev. Edmund Embury,	Washington Avenue.
Mrs. Canfield,	Grove "
Mr. J. N. Davis,	Union "
" A. R. Dunlap,	Netherwood.
" John H. Evans,	Plainfield avenue.
" R. A. Faber,	Rockview "
Dr. C. A. Hart,	Crescent "
Mr. Samuel Hudson,	Somerset street.
" T. S. Hunn,	No. 7 3d Place.
" E. P. Hanson,	Ninth street.
" Wm. P. Humbert,	Central avenue.
Mrs. Janes,	First Place.
Mr. W. L. Jones,	Cherry street.
" Herbert Ketcham,	Fifth street.
" Geo. Lewis,	Somerset "
" Washington Lithgow,	No. 8 Second Place.
" C. L. Lockwood,	Cherry street.
" Geo. Lissignolo,	Front "
" L. Myers,	"
" James Merritt,	Kensington avenue
" H. O. Newhall,	Seventh street.
" S. A. Potter,	Washington Park.
" A. D. Shepard,	Front street.
" I. D. Stevens,	"
" D. A. Sayer,	Liberty "
Mrs. T. B. Stillman,	Central avenue.
Mr. C. F. Ross,	Fifth street.
" Wm. Taylor,	No. 16 E. Sixth
" C. E. Townsend,	Washington Park.
" D. O. Wotherspoon,	Front street.
Mrs. A. C. Ward,	Fanwood.
Mr. John W. Handren,	Dunellen.

my23w4

Local Miscellany.

Please take notice that figured organdies can be bought at Whitney's for 12½ cents per yard.

To The Public.

There have been complaints made to me by my customers on account of irregularities on the part of one of my employees John Donald who serves my patrons with milk on one route. It has been discovered that the milk sold has been watered. On account of this discovery I have discharged the said driver on that milk route and will see from henceforth that my customers will be served with pure milk.

JOHN E. DOWLEY. my23w4

Something new at Whitney's, real torchon laces all widths at decidedly low prices.

Mrs. S. C. Conklin has a fine assortment of Hosiery and Gloves which has just been received. Also the finest stock of ribbons in the city. june6

Buntings, buntings, buntings just received at Whitney's. Look at them.

Pier and mantel mirrors, connecting sets and cornices, made to order at Swain's, 42 West Front street. my30

Ho! for Whitney's and there find more of those dime ginghams of which kind he has sold so many.

PIANO TUNING.—D. P. De La Rue will visit Plainfield as often as his services are required for the purpose of tuning and repairing Pianos. Orders may be left at the TIMES office.

Did you know that beside torchon laces Whitney also keeps Italian and imitation of Russian, Maltese and Duchess?

Oil paintings, engravings, chromos, and picture frames of all kinds at Swain's, 42 West Front street. Re-gilding and repairing. my30

Something startling at Whitneys. White shirts for 50 cents and others at proportionately low prices.

Bale Hay, free from dust and dirt, baled by hand power, without wood, at L. B. Boice's Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

The best Timothy Hay in Plainfield is now being baled by L. B. Boice, Somerset street. The dust and dirt is thoroughly taken out and the hay pressed by hand power.

At Whitney's another lot of lace goods including collars for ladies and bibs and collars for children.

No wood used in bale Hay, at L. B. Boice's Somerset street.

DRAKE, the Tailor, may be found on Cherry St. near Front St., where he is prepared with increased facilities to serve his old patrons. Expenses light and prices correspondingly low. s28

Have you seen the latest novelty? It may be found at Whitney's, and is a pocketbook attachment, which with a pocketbook sells for 50 cents.

Two car loads of A No. 1 tip top heavy Western oats just received by L. B. Boice, Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Artists materials at Swains, Front St.

Very fine colored lawns, new styles for 15 cents per yard at Whitney's.

Just received, one ton of Lump Salt for Horses, at L. B. Boice's, Somerset street. Three cents a pound.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN POST OFFICE

June 12, 1878.

Brun, Le	Jennings, D T
Baldwin, Miss Emma	Kane, John
Couster, Mr. John D	Koons, Miss Dora
Compton, Henry	Kelly, Miss Maria
Coste, Francis Mary	Maccauley, Miss Ella
Clarkson, Thomas H	Moore, Edward
Curry, Rev. Daniel	Murry, Catharine,
Carty, Charles	for Mrs Cox
Dunham, Jane	Maldon, Mr E G
Durr, T. L.	Miller, Isaac L
Dunlap, James	Maier, Miss Lena
Day, Miss Esther	Mieber, Agost
Dunham, Elizabeth,	Roderick, Mr T
care of Mr Post	Steward, Mrs James
Farrington, Mrs H	Sullivan, Mary
Greene, Phil	Stewart, Mrs James
Herans, Miss Ellen	Sullivan, Mary
Henry, Edwin	Stewart, Adelia
Hedden, Mrs	Sedgewick, John
Hoagland, Miss Bella M	Wells, Ida M
Jaques, Mrs John D	Taylor, Miss Julia

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. W. VAIL, P. M.

MARRIED.

FITHIAN—RITCHIE.—At the residence of the bride's father, Fanwood, N. J., on Wednesday, June 12, 1878, by Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D., of Brooklyn, Joel Fithian, of Bridgeton, N. J., to Sara E., daughter of James Ritchie, Esq. No cards.

DAVID LEESON,
UNDERTAKER,
Holds himself ready to wait on the public any hour of the day or night. Has the most modern improvements in Corpse-preservers and Hearses. An elegant new Child's Hearse used in connection with the burial of children. Coaches furnished if desired. *Charges made satisfactory to all parties.*
Residence and office Front St., 2 doors north of Parse & Whitney's Dry Goods Store, Plainfield, N. J. f17

ALEX. M. RUNYON,
UNDERTAKER.
Somerset St., cor. Front,
Residence 75 Front Street, opposite Peck's,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Hearse, attendance, &c., all hours, day or night.
Prices low in all cases. 15jy

A CARD.
W. H. SEBRING announces that he is now prepared to take orders for FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS at reduced prices, using the very best material, with a 3 or 4-ply all linen bosom, *extra quality.* Workmanship, quality and fit guaranteed. No gentleman obliged to accept any unless entirely satisfactory. Orders received at Vanderbeek's Music Store. Gentlemen not finding it convenient to call will be waited upon at their residence or place of business.
W. H. SEBRING, Manufacturer, Plainfield, N. J.
my11y

BOARD AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The former residence of Mr. Brook, corner Grove St. and Prospect Place, five minutes' walk from the Depot, has been leased and fitted up for a select boarding house, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Families wishing permanent board can make arrangements on liberal terms.
my30m Mrs. J. C. BROWN.

TO LET.
The French roof dwelling on Second St., second house east of Richmond. Good cellar, first floor—parlor, sitting room, dining room and kitchen; second floor—three good-sized bedrooms; third floor—large, convenient attic, also bath room. Apply to ALBERT THORN, 2d St., Plainfield, or WM. ROCKWELL, National State Bank, Newark, N. J.
my30w4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSTRUCTION.
A Princeton student wishes to obtain a few pupils to instruct in the Classics and Mathematics during the summer months. Apply to P. O. Box 20.
je6tf

ELOCUTION! ELOCUTION!
MISS M. L. RUNYON,
Teacher of Elocution, desires to give notice that her present engagement in Packer Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., will permit her to give instruction in the principles and practice of Elocution to a class limited in number, in this city, after the summer vacation, provided it be formed by July 1st next. Persons desirous of forming such class may address her through the Plainfield Postoffice, Box 430, or call on her at her residence, No. 12 West Second Street, Plainfield, on Saturday, June 22d, from 1 to 6 p. m., for any information as to terms, etc.
June 10, 1878. je13w3

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD.
A private family, with a few boarders, have a front room on the first floor to let, with board. Also one or two on second floor suitable for gentlemen. Terms moderate. Inquire at this office. je6

CRESCENT AVENUE SUNDAY SCHOOL
STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.
Wednesday Evening,
JUNE 12th,
Thursday Afternoon and Evening,
JUNE 13th,
In the Chapel of the Church.
Good music will be provided for each evening.
Admission, - - - - 15 cents.
Children, - - - - 10 cents.

Wait for the Wagon
OF THE
CITY MILLS,
Which will hereafter take orders for and deliver at the doors of citizens all kinds of
FLOUR.
ALSO
FEED, CORN, OATS,
And, in short, everything pertaining to the trade
TERMS CASH
From the wagon. Persons wishing credit will please call at the Mills.
FRENCH BROTHERS.
je13tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
FROM
AUCTION SALES!
Perfect Slaughter
24 DOZ. TWO-BUTTON KIDS
For 50c., been selling for $1.00.
10 pieces Plaid Nansook, good quality, at 12c.
10 " Good Pique, only 7c.&8c.
10 " Extra fine Pique, 10c.
100 Sun Umbrellas
At 50c., 70c., 85., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 $1.75 and $2.00.—25 per cent. cheaper than any place in town.
Cottonades and Linens
For Men and Boy's wear,
For 12½, 18c., 20c. and 25c.
20 Pieces of
Handsome Printed Organdie,
Fast colors, for 12½c. per yard.
Summer Underwear,
For men, women and Children, 25 to 50 cents.
5000 Ward's Best PAPER COLLARS,
In handsome Boxes, only 20c.
Gents' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Ties,
At the lowest prices ever heard of.
KEEP COOL
And don't get excited.
1000 Fans, 1c. each.
LADIES & GENTLEMEN,
Bring your loose change to White's Savings Bank. You will get the largest kind of dividend. No mistake about it.
J. E. WHITE,
17 East Front St.
Sign of the Flag.

WANTED $300.
First mortgage on house and lot worth $4,500, and insured for $2,200.
ALEX. B. BUTTS,
Counsellor at Law, Front St.,
Opposite Cherry St.,
Plainfield, N. J.

PECK'S CORNER.

Great Clearing-Out Sale
OF
HATS & FLOWERS.
PECK
Does not wait until you do not want goods and then mark them down; but he closes out seasonable goods when you can use them.
HATS AND FLOWERS
ALL MARKED DOWN,
And they are the New and Latest Goods and Styles.
Fine Flowers from 10c.
Hats Hats Hats Hats Hats Hats Hats Hats Hats Hats Hats Hats Hats
Are cheap enough for all.
TRIMMED HATS
ALL REDUCED! ALL REDUCED! ALL REDUCED!

COME TO PECK'S.
4th. They can not break down, having a Cork Padded Bit to Steel to every Corset.
5th. They are the very perfection of Comfort.
If you will give the Corset a Fair Trial and do not pronounce it the easiest and best fitting you ever wore, return it and get back your money. I have just received a fresh stock from the Manufacturers. Please call and examine.
je13m

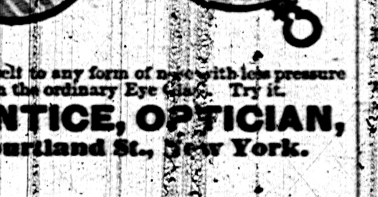
A REVOLUTION IN CORSETS,
AND A FEW FACTS GUARANTEED TO EACH PURCHASER!
1st. THEY ARE CORK IN PLACE OF BONE OR HORN.
2d. THEY ARE CORK AND MAKE A GRACEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL.
3d. YOU CAN WASH THEM AS THEY ARE, AND THEY WILL NOT SPOT OR STAIN.

THE LARGEST STOCK AND THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY
For Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles,
A happy combination, that pleases all people.
COLLIER'S, 3 CHERRY ST., 2D DOOR FROM FRONT.
All branches of the repairing business executed with promptness, in creditable style.
Repairing on French Clocks a Specialty.
my9y

BUTTER! BUTTER!
MOORE,
No. 13 Cherry Street,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTTER DEALER.
FINE BUTTER A SPECIALTY,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
ap11y

VERMEULE'S STRAW HATS.
If you want a STRAW hat of any kind, go to
VERMEULE'S.
If you want a Straw Hat for your boy, a cheap hat, a medium priced hat or a high priced hat, go to
VERMEULE'S.
Straw hats for youth, Straw hats for young men, Straw hats for middle aged men, and Straw hats for old men and for all men, at
VERMEULE'S.
There never was a larger variety of Straw Hats in the city than can now be seen displayed at
VERMEULE'S.
FRONT ST.,
Opposite Somerset,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

PRENTICE'S PATENT.



Adjusts itself to any form of nose with less pressure than the ordinary Eye Glass. Try it.
PRENTICE, OPTICIAN,
1 Courtland St., New York.
j6m3

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
Bond & Mortgage,
At Geo. A. Marsh's,
Opposite Depot.
mar21tf

FOR SALE.
Four Counter Tables suitable for stores. Also two Singer Manufacturing Machines. Will be sold cheap at No. 19 Cherry St.
mar7tf JOHN H. FRENCH.

TO LET.
A desirable Residence, containing 11 rooms, on Front St., next to Dr. Smith's. Three minutes' walk from Depot. Rent low. Apply to
my2tf C. G. MEEKER, Ex'r.

Trees! Trees!
FOR SALE LOW!
A large assortment of Trees, Shrubs, Vines, &c. Also, a fine lot of large Evergreens for Winter planting, 15 to 40 feet high.
3li8f EVAN JONES, Plainfield.

1878.
WASHINGTON ROCK MOUNTAIN HOUSE
At Washington Rock, near Plainfield and Dunellen, New Jersey.
The above popular and romantic place of SUMMER RESORT is now open for the entertainment of permanent and transient guests.
THE HOTEL is well furnished throughout, and during the past year has been greatly improved.
A large, well-shaded Pavilion, Observatory, Croquet Grounds, Central Park Swings, Rustic Arbors and Seats are attached to the Grove and Hotel for the use of the guests. The air is dry, pure and salubrious—a cure for Malaria, Asthma and Hay Fever.
On and after June 15th, the Hotel Omnibus will run daily between Dunellen and Washington Rock, connecting with trains which leave Plainfield for Dunellen 9:47 a. m., 3:04 and 6:05 p. m., and returning will convey passengers to Dunellen to connect with trains for Plainfield at 7:30 a. m., 2:45 and 5:50 p. m. OMNIBUS FARE, 25 cents.
For board and entertainment generally address
STAATS BROS.
Plainfield or Dunellen P. O., New Jersey.

Plainfield and New-York Express
Baggage and all other packages called for and delivered at any address in Jersey City, Brooklyn and New York.
WAGON LEAVES PLAINFIELD
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
RETURNS FROM NEW YORK
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Office in Plainfield at R. A. Mumford's Real Estate Office, opposite R. R. Depot.
Office in New York 25 Old Slip.
Residence, 7th St., near Richmond, Plainfield, N. J.
JOHN J. KER, Proprietor.
my30tf

HOLMES' CITY EXPRESS,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office with Central Express, at Depot.
Freight and Baggage Delivered.
Furniture moved with Care.
Pianos Handled Carefully.

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE PROPERTY
Belonging to the estate of Elston Marsh.
A BRICK BUILDING, Cor. Front and Somerset Sts.
THREE BRICK STORES, Cor. Front and Grove Sts.
100 FT. BUILDING LOTS, Front St., opp. M. E. Church.
75 FT. ON GROVE ST.
HOMESTEAD PROPERTY
AND
ONE half interest in a FARM of about 25 acres on Front St., extending through to Netherwood Depot.
For particulars apply to Executors
F. B. MARSH,
C. D. LEONARD.

Central New Jersey Times.

THE NEW BONNET.

BY MILLIE C. POMEROY.

Half past ten o'clock, and still no bonnet;
I'm almost wild for fear it will not come;
She's been at work upon it all the morning,
And knows I'll nearly die if it's not done.

She said she'd send it over in good season—
The very sweetest bonnet in the place;
If it's not here in time—I'll know the reason!
She'll never dare to look me in the face.

Oh, dear! ahem! Good morning, Mrs. Proudy;
You called to walk to church with me—how kind,
But I have such a fearful, dizzy headache,
That, for the present, I am quite confined.

"Missus, it's come." Excuse me for a minute.
Ahem! your calling, dear, has cheered me so,
I'll just run in my room and get my bonnet;
I think I feel quite well enough to go.

—*Chicago Journal.*

Something Important for Summer Bathers.

As this is the season when arrangements are made for summer vacations, a word of advice may be of service to those who are seeking the seashore. If you don't wish to run the risk of becoming deaf, take a handful of cotton along with your thin clothes, and when you go in bathing, put plugs of cotton in your ears. This may save you from earache, and perhaps from more serious trouble. Dr. Samuel Sexton, a surgeon-in-chief to the New York Ear Dispensary, in a recent communication to The Medical Record, estimates that a thousand people of the city are sent to their physicians, to be treated for ear diseases, every year, whose trouble has arisen from getting water in their ears while bathing, or from catching cold at such time by exposure or neglect.

It appears from the doctor's researches that salt water is peculiarly irritating to the delicate structures of the inner ear. Very cold water of the freshest kind may, however, be equally harmful, and there is a short list of cases resulting from the Russian bath, two of the patients being themselves physicians. A few instances are cited where the trouble came from using the so-called "nasal douche"; water having penetrated to the ear by the passage from the back of the mouth. But these are unimportant compared with those where trouble has come from salt-water bathing. In all of the 65 of the last named cases inflammation occurred; in 57 it was acute. A variety of subsequent damages may accrue, when the trouble spreads; permanent deafness is not among the least of these, and life itself may be endangered.

Surf bathers are especially exposed to such injuries, since a breaker may strike them on the side of the head and drive the water into the ear; the same result may ensue if the bather gets a sudden mouthful from an unexpected wave, the water then being forced through from the mouth to the inner ear. Man, the doctor thinks, is not naturally amphibious. Animals fitted for aquatic life are provided with various arrangements for keeping the water out; seals, for instance, have a moveable membrane in the ear, which closes and shuts out fluid; the muscles of the water-shrew are competent to shut the ear-passages. People who are blessed with very small openings of their ears run the least risk in bathing. A man should never dive, says the doctor, if he wishes to pre-serve his hearing. When in the surf he should take the wave on his chest or back, "closing his mouth and nostrils;" though how a man can close his nostrils the doctor does not state. But the pledget of cotton for the ears is essential, and every bather should be provided with it.—N. Y. Tribune.

Hints About Water.

No water that has stood in open vessels during the night should be used for drinking or cooking. By exposure to the air it has lost its "aeration," and has absorbed many of the dust-germs floating in the apartment. If convenience requires water to be kept in vessels for several hours before use, it should be covered, unless the vessels are tight. Wherever practical, all distributing reservoirs should be covered. Filtering always adds to the purity of water. Drinking water should not be taken from lakes or rivers on a low level. Surface water, or water in lakes, pools, or rivers which receive the surface wash, should be avoided as much as possible. Do not drink much water at a time. More than two tumblers full should not be taken at a meal. Do not drink between meals unless to quench thirst, as excess of water weakens the gastric juice and overworks the kidneys. Excessive potations, whether they be of water or other fluid, relax the stomach, impair its secretions, and paralyze its movements. By drinking a little at a time the injury is avoided.

Setting Strawberries.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives his method of managing strawberry beds, as follows:

Lay a board, say twelve inches or more wide, on the edge of the bed, and set the plants along by the edge of the board; then put down another board so that its edge will be two inches from the plant row; now set another row along the opposite edge of the board. So continue until the bed is completed. The advantages are: No hoeing; runners cannot catch between the rows; berries always clean from dirt; the earth under the boards gathering food to feed the plants; the roots always kept moist, etc. When you desire to renew the bed, instead of spading it up, after a crop has been harvested, remove the boards and allow the vines to run over the space formerly occupied by the boards, and the next spring replace the boards by putting them directly on the row of old vines with space between as in first setting, and you will have an annual crop with but little trouble.

To Whiten Lace.

Lace may be restored to its original whiteness by first ironing it slightly, then folding it and sewing it into a clean linen bag, which is placed for twenty-four hours in pure olive oil. Afterwards the bag is to be boiled in a solution of soap and water for fifteen minutes, then well rinsed in luke-warm water, and finally dipped into water containing a slight proportion of starch. The lace is then to be taken from the bag and stretched on pins to dry.

There may be sutch a thing az a man who has stole once and then quit, but I hav not the honor of hiz acquaintance.

What Boggs Must Do.

"Boggs," said Mrs. B. suddenly, the other evening, looking up from the paper she was reading, "why don't you go into bankruptcy and have some style about you?"

"Go into bankruptcy?" repeated Boggs, "what for?"

"Because it is the fashion," replied Mrs. B. "Everybody who is anybody goes into bankruptcy now-a-days. Our neighbors are all getting the start of us. Here's Soggs, who lives across the street, he is in the list today. Now we have lived in this town a good deal longer than Soggs has. Why couldn't you have got your name in the paper as well as he?"

"I don't want my name in the papers in that way," said Boggs.

"That's the way; always behind everybody else. We never could hold our own along with our neighbors."

"But we couldn't hold our own if we went into bankruptcy," persisted Boggs.

"Nonsense," cried Mrs. B. "Don't the Squiggses, who went into bankruptcy last summer, live just as well if not a little better than before? Now, Boggs, do oblige me by buying a file."

"Buying a file? What for?"

"So that you can file your petition. Do it this very day and it will be in the morning papers. Then your wife and children can hold their heads up with the best of 'em. Somehow I feel that we are under a sort of cloud now. People look at us as much as to say, 'There's something the matter with the Boggses'."

"Mrs. Boggs, I never take advantage of nothing."

"I know it. And that's what keeps us under. But couldn't you put in a petition? You know there is a petition up stairs that we don't need. You could take it down and—"

"Woman, how foolish you talk. You don't know anything about this business."

"But I do know that we are getting left, and it wont be long, you will find, before folks give up inviting us anywhere. Haven't you any liabilities?"

"I have liabilities," replied Boggs, "but I haven't any ability to lie."

"Oh, you're too nice for anything where the welfare of your family is concerned. Tell me about your assets."

"I wouldn't have any if I did as neighbor Soggs does across the street."

"How is that?" asked Ers. B.

"Why, the ass sets around all day doing nothing, and it is no wonder that he had to apply to the bankrupt court for relief." Then Boggs laughed a low contented laugh at his little joke.

Said Mrs. B., tartly, "you'll bankrupt your stock of wit if you keep drawing on it after that fashion. Then you wont become a bankrupt to maintain our social position?"

"No, I wont," said Boggs, bluntly.

"Then I give you due notice that I shall receive or make no more calls. I shall give up our pew in church and take the children out of school. I shall close up the house, give out that we have gone into the country, and we will all live in the kitchen. If we can't do like the rest of folks and be somebody there is no use trying to live."

Boggs must certainly be driven into bankruptcy for self-protection if Congress doesn't repeal the bankrupt act and stop the foolishness.—Cincincinnati Saturday Night.

The diamond flashes all the more brilliantly for its beautiful setting. So that jewel, the mind, when contained in its casket, the body made beautiful by health, exhibits more grandly its wondrous splendor. And those desiring to enjoy that high degree of health which pure blood maintains should use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

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Scene in a horse-car. Seats all occupied. Enters a person dressed as a lady. Bright little boy arises and offers his seat. Lady drops into it with an air of slight disdain. Boy—Oh, I beg your pardon, did you speak?" Lady—"No, I didn't say anything." Boy—"Oh, excuse me, I thought you said 'thank you.'" Lady, in high dudgeon—"You may have your seat." Boy (resuming it)—"Well, I'll thank *you*." Passengers convulsed. Lady disappears at next street crossing.—Boston Transcript.

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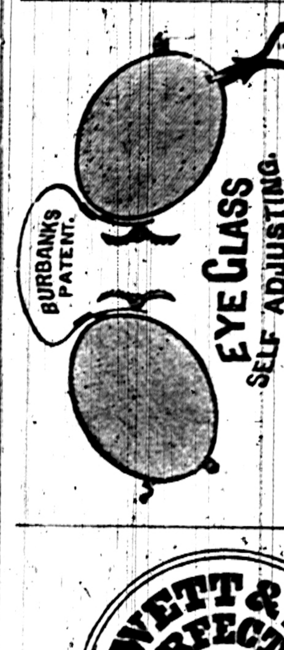

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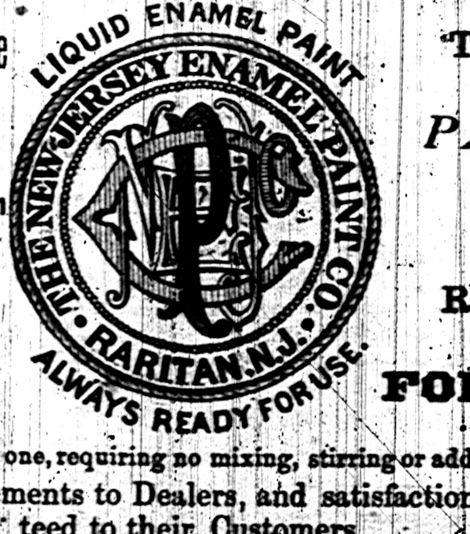

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CENTRAL NEW JERSEY TIMES.

VOL. X. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1878. NO. 509.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Ale L. B. Butts
Lawyer
Master in Chancery
& Notary Public
Plainfield N.J.

Front St. opposite Cherry St.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Notary Public, Master and Examiner in Chancery,
Office Corner of Front and Cherry Streets,
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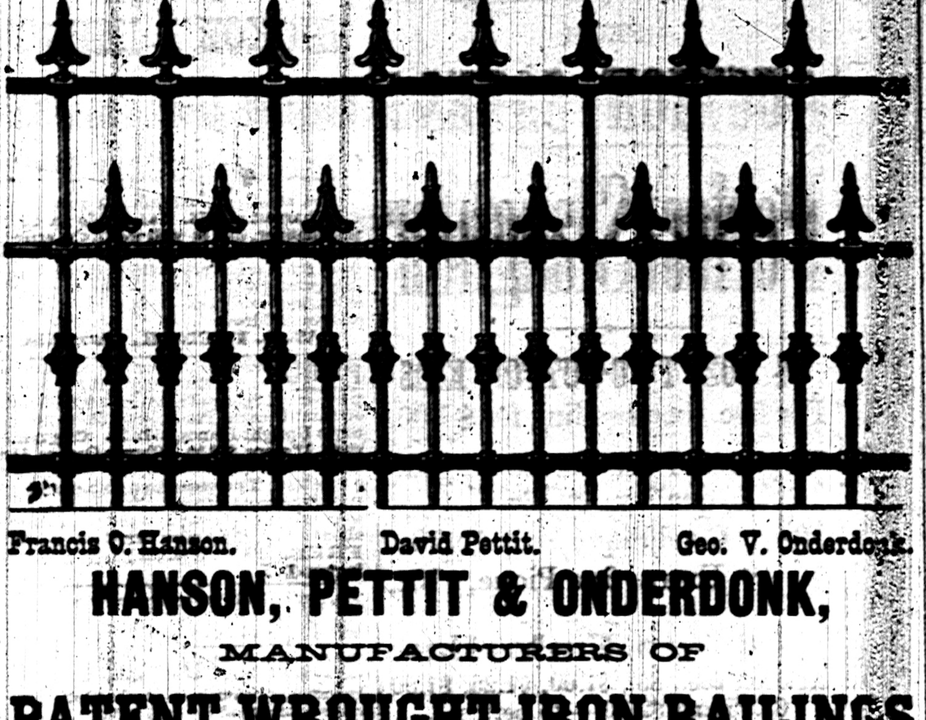

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of the
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can be seen at any time at the office of the Poor Overseer, No 9 Madison Avenue.
j24tf T. J. GILLIES, Overseer of the Poor.

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Mrs. Walcott's Poems.

We publish below a single poem from the collection edited by Mrs. Walcott's sister—herself a poet of no mean order. Years ago, when the author of this charming bit of sentiment was ripening into a beautiful womanhood, she, for a brief interval, made New Jersey her home. Afterward, in Illinois, her maturer experiences found expression in several compositions which, when published, elicited much admiration and praise. For some years past she has resided in California, where she has taken a high place as essayist, poet and lecturer.

THE LOST LOVE.

Was it the gold of the dead leaves falling?
Was it the sheen of the sunset sea?
Was it the voice of the night-bird calling
Low, through the dim sweet meadows to me?

Was it the spray from the bright waves blowing?
Was it a sail of the flashing tide?
Was it a star through the zenith going?
Was it the soul of my fair, dead bride?

Linger with me, O calm of the gloaming,
Lull me with voices so sweet and far;
Waft her white robes, O light breezes roaming;
Tint her long tresses, O moonbeam and star!

Was it a dream of the sunset glory?
Was it the flutter of dead leaves near?
Only a fancy, the old sweet story?
Fancy—the voices so tender and clear!

Only the mist of the blank sky falling;
Only the flash of the wild white sea;
Only the sob of the night wind calling;
Never my lost love coming to me!

SAVED BY A SACRIFICE.

Just twenty years ago to-day since Tom asked me to become his wife. Ah, how well do I remember that happy time! We were sitting, he and I, in the arbor, amid the roses and purple grapes. Tom was handsome then (you would scarcely think it now) and I loved him; but as he asked me in that sweet, thrilling voice to give my hand and heart to him, I felt an unaccountable thrill of horror run through my frame.

"I can not, oh, I can not, Tom!" I cried, "I may be foolish and superstitious, but I must never marry, for if I do I shall most certainly be the wife of a drunkard."

"What nonsense is this, Mary?" said he. "Have you ever seen me in bad company, that you think I would be led astray? For you know I have been strictly temperate since you have known me."

"Yes, yes, I know you are all I could desire my husband to be; but I am sure if I marry, no matter whom, misery follows, for there is a curse resting upon me. Listen while I tell you what I mean:

"Three years ago, before my father died, he and I belonged to the temperance order here, and he was presiding officer. Well, one night we were to try a member for violating the pledge; the case was a very aggravated one, as this was the fourth offense, and he had boasted that it made no difference how often he drank, as the lodge would never expel him, and he would be reinstated at the next meeting with nothing more than a reprimand. These reports reached father's ears and made him very angry.

"The committee made their report, and all were in favor of expulsion, until the poor wife arose and begged us to give him one more trial. When the votes were cast for suspension or expulsion it was a tie. In that case the chairman casts the decisive ballot, and father decided he should be expelled. For one moment silence reigned; then the wife of the disgraced man arose, and raising her hand toward heaven, cried in a sharp, shrill voice:

'May the curse of God rest upon you and yours, Mr. Weston! May your daughter suffer as I suffer! May her husband be a drunkard!'

"She then hurried from the room, while I shook as with the ague. Tom, dear Tom, I can not get rid of the conviction that I am to know from experience just what that woman suffered, and I am sure it would kill me to be a drunkard's wife."

"My darling," whispered he, "you need fear nothing, for I swear by all I hold sacred, by the memory of my angel mother, and by the hope that God will bless our union, never, no, never, to touch any kind of intoxicating liquors. Will that satisfy you, Mary? You know that I am not an intemperate man, and surely, with you for my wife, there would be no danger of my falling. I must say I think you are a very foolish little girl to heed the ravings of an angry woman; nevertheless, I promise that there shall never be the ghost of a chance for the curse to descend."

Of course I accepted him, not even asking him what his past life had been. He told me he had belonged to the army, and he often amused me by relating incidents of his travels; but further than that I knew nothing. My parents were both dead, and I was alone, with no one to advise me; but, for that matter, all seemed to think I was doing remarkably well, for Tom was a general favorite.

So we were married, and commenced housekeeping at once in a cosy little cottage in the outskirts of the town. Oh, how perfectly happy we were! My husband was sober, industrious and affectionate, while I did all in my power to make our home an Eden.

I have often thought I was too happy, if such a thing is possible; at any rate, my happiness was of short duration.

We had been married five months when, one evening at a party, I noticed that Tom acted strangely; he appeared reckless, his laugh was loud and boisterous, and he shunned me. At length some friends whispered that I would do well to get him home, as he was drinking pretty freely.

For a moment I gazed in wonder; their words had no meaning for me; then the awful truth burst upon me that Tom had fallen, and I moaned in agony.

"The curse is upon me! O Father in heaven, why should I have to bear this burden? Oh, I pray thee, let me die!"

I persuaded him to take me away, pleading that I was not well, and my white, terror-stricken face alarmed him so much that he made all haste to get me home.

There were many days of sorrow and nights of silent waiting after that. He promised to reform, and at first I believed him, but the vow once broken could not be mended, and I soon found there was no hope. I was a drunkard's wife, and such I must be so long as we both lived.

I thought my lot hard then, but as years rolled on and children were born to us, I was miserable indeed. I dared not dream of the future of my little ones, for over it hung that fatal curse. 'Tis true, I found some comfort in the present, for my children were all a mother's heart could desire; but the awful truth was always before me: "Their father is a drunkard."

I was ambitious, but how dared I, a drunkard's wife, hope my boys would ever rise in life, no matter how abundantly nature had blessed them? My two girls, twins, were lovely as fairies, but all I asked for them was that they might be spared a lot like mine. At other times I would be almost frantic with the galling of the iron chain that kept me bound at the foot of the ladder of life, and often in my despair have I prayed God to take at once either the children and me or my husband.

Oh, the cruel, cruel curse! Was it always to rest upon me?

My prayers were answered sooner than I expected. I had five children—Charley, a fine, handsome boy of seven, then my twins, Flora and Clara, of five, next Frankie, of three, and an infant.

My girls used often to go to their papa when I feared he would visit the saloon. The children all loved him, for when not under the influence of liquor he was a kind father, and they were anxious to keep him at home as much as his work would allow.

One evening Flora and Clara went forth on their usual errand. They were beautiful children, with clear blue eyes in which you could read their souls, long, golden curls, dainty features, and fair transparent complexions. I called them my "twin emblems of purity," and it was a fit simile.

Ah, how plainly can I see them now, as they kissed their hands to me and told me not to fear, for they would see that papa came home safe. Why was it I wished to call them back—that I felt as though a heavy load were pressing upon my heart—as though what had been bright and beautiful now looked dark and chill? Do coming events cast their shadows before?

When next I saw my darlings they were lying still and cold upon the green river bank.

Dead? Yes, dead, drowned. The jewels of my heart, that I had prized so highly, the two pure white buds that I had watched and nursed with such care, and held far dearer than my life, my precious little girls, were dead, drowned in that cruel, cold river.

Their father had left his work quite early to go to the saloon, and by the time they arrived he was intoxicated. They coaxed him to come home, but were ashamed to go through town with him, so they went around where the river was crossed by a foot bridge. When on the narrow bridge he suddenly reeled and, ere the children knew the danger, all three were in the water. He got out in safety, but my little girls were drowned.

Oh, how I grieved for my lost ones. And it was then, in my hour of affliction, that I felt the kindness of my neighbors, for all, both old and young, tried to show the sympathy they felt.

The words of one old lady, in particular, rise in my memory.

"My poor Mary," said she, when I was refusing to be comforted and rebelling against the will of God, "you think it hard that your beautiful children should be taken. Do you not know if you were in a garden of flowers you would pick only the rarest and loveliest? And surely the Angel of Death will do the same. Besides, Mary, have you not often prayed that they might never know the sorrows you have endured for eight years? And how could they be spared that anguish more surely than by lying as they now are? It is all for the best, poor stricken mother."

But I could not feel it was better my darlings should be lying there in one coffin, with their waxen hands folded on their bosoms, holding some pure white blossoms, and their happy hearts stilled forever. And when the cold clods fell upon the coffin with that hard, dull thud, I shrieked aloud in my agony, and was carried fainting from the graveyard.

It was many days before I woke to consciousness, for I was very ill with brain fever; but while I lay there, cared for kindly by my husband and the neighbors, my two little boys were neglected, and ere I was able to sit up they were laid beside their sisters; so Charley was all I had left.

But I did not feel the loss of the babies as I did the twins, partly because I was too weak to realize the blow, and because I was watching the change in my husband. He felt that the loss of the four children rested upon himself, for were it not that he was intoxicated on that evening, they would not have died.

He therefore made another vow not to drink, joined the temperance order, quitted his old habits, and was in all respects like the Tom of olden times. And I was so full of thankfulness that there was no room for grief.

This happened twelve years ago, and the second vow remains unbroken. We were very poor then, depending upon my needle, and what little work Tom did for our bread. Now we have a pleasant home, as nearly as possible like the cottage of our young married life. Tom has a lucrative business, and in all respects is doing well. But, what is better still, our boy gives promise of becoming a good and useful man, and what more can a mother ask.

We mourn for our lost children, but have learned from experience that it was all for the best. They are spared the troubles of a life on earth, and they have saved their father. I am contented and happy, for though the day dawned in tears it is ending in smiles.

Woman's Responsibility in Politics.

I started to put on my overcoat and hat immediately after supper, the other night, feeling well aware that my better half would not entirely approve such occupation of the evening as I proposed, while she staid at home alone. And, to tell the truth, I didn't exactly want to stop just then to justify my purpose. It takes so long, you know, to make a woman see some things. If she is in the wrong, you don't always like to make her admit it; and when you are in the right, maybe you can't make her see it. I had promised my friend Thompson that I would attend the primary meeting, so I thought I would go out kind o' quietly and explain things after I got home, in case she were sitting up till then.

"My dear, you are not going out this evening, are you?" with the pleading look and the tone that are so hard to resist.

"Why, yes; it's the primary meeting to-night, and it is very important that we should attend to getting good men nominated."

"What difference will it make if you don't go? It seems as if it were the rarest thing in the world for you to spend an evening at home. There's your society meeting, and then a committee meeting, next a trustees' meeting, besides our regular sociables and church meetings. And since this campaign began, the club meetings, and the caucuses and the consultations with men who feel themselves burdened with the responsibility of running the city government, have left you absolutely not an evening at home in these last three weeks. All day long at your business, and all the evening at politics, of what use are you to your wife and children? It seems to me you owe us something besides our daily bread."

"Certainly, and now I am going to see what I can do for you by way of good government, reduced taxation, and good schools for our children. These are things that nearly concern us, and this is the only time one can render this service. If we stay away the greedy office-seekers will have it all their own way, as they have had it for so long a time. Don't you remember what the pastor said about the duty of attending the primary meetings?"

"Yes, and then went off shooting ducks, and was not there himself. That shows how important he considers it. The truth is that politics is filthy business anyway; and those that meddle with it are sure to be contaminated. Can a man touch pitch and not be defiled? Don't you see that the good men who get into politics become corrupted by the surroundings, lose their interest in good things, and go to the bad generally? I wouldn't have you involved in politics or get into office for anything."

"Now, now! that is just the way women and a great many good men talk. And that is just the reason affairs go on so badly in politics. But a republican form of government can succeed only by the influence of its best men. And the best men need the support and encouragement of women. It is not agreeable to go down into the slums to drag the political body out of the depths. You smelled the tobacco smoke that clung to my beard after the caucus last night. I had to smell it all the evening. But the presence of men who were determined to do some good hindered the schemes of a set of bad men who ought not to rule us. A great deal is said about reforming politics by giving the suffrage to women, but the country is not ready for that yet, nor the women either. But if the wives of our best men will insist on their husbands attending the primary meetings instead of complaining of their absence from home, they would at once begin a reform in our political institutions in the right place; and it is in their power to save the state from ruin in this way."

That speech did the business. "Go," she said, "save your country; but do please wash your beard thoroughly before you come up stairs."—*Advance.*

Accepted or Rejected.

A young author of this city, who was so unfortunate as to have an article rejected by one of the best known magazines of our country, and feeling it was not merited, thought that he would call upon an aged author of Cambridge and receive consolation, if possible, at his hands. After the case was stated, the article read, the position duly discussed, the young man in earnestness said: "If you had written this and signed your name to it, it would have been accepted without a doubt." "Well," said the old man, "let us try it, sir. I will copy and send it to another publication, and see what the result will be." It was agreed. After the copy was made and duly directed the young man took the letter and placed it in the office himself. In due time the article was returned to the sender, with these words on the margin: "*Rejected*—your advanced years must be getting the better of your mind, or else you have been very sick and have attempted writing when very weak, as the article shows great weakness." Comment is unnecessary. The young man's mind is evidently changed.

This reminds us of another incident, which is related as follows: Some years ago the wide awake editor of the New York Ledger engaged Mr. Beecher as a contributor, and for a short article, about half a column, I believe, he was paid $100. To test the opinion of another paper, he sent the article anonymously, and in reply the editor said: "We can not afford to pay you for the two articles you have sent us; they are well written, but the ideas are rather soft. Clouds, sea, sky, trees, etc., have all been written to death. Try yourself on the little and big incidents of every day life."—*Cambridge Tribune.*

Day before yesterday a man in New York died so suddenly that the body was almost cold before the distracted and grief stricken relatives found the will.—*Hawkeye.*

Stammering.

A correspondent of the *English Mechanic* replies to an inquiry on the subject of stammering: "I would advise you to make the boy read out loud, but by himself, and when he knows there is no one listening. If he comes to a word that he can not get out, let him miss it at once, and without hesitation. I think that there is more difficulty found with words commencing with a consonant—such a word as 'better,' for instance. He will close his lips at the demand of the first letter, and when he finds that he can not open them to say 'bet,' let him be taught to miss the first letter and say 'etter'—the same with 'can.' The act of removing the tongue from the palate to pronounce 'an,' completes the word almost unconsciously. When a difficulty is found with a word which commences with a consonant, the patient will, in nine cases out of ten, be able to manage a word with an initial vowel. My own name commences with the letter B, and at one time I had very great difficulty in replying to the question, 'What is your name?' although, at another time, I could pronounce it easily. I obviated that by commencing at the Christian name and saying the whole over quickly.—I think it is more or less a nervous affection, similar to St. Vitus dance, which I have known a child to take from looking at the twitching muscles of another, and I have an idea that stammering is often taken in the same manner. Never look at your boy when he is speaking."

He Preferred His Mother Tongue.

A bluff, hearty, well dressed party in spectacles has just banged his valise upon the counter and registered his name.

"Want some rooms. Wife and babies meet me here to-morrow. Stop a week. How are you fixed?"

"That'll be *au fait*," remarks the clerk. "Give you a nice *suite*—just vacated by Count Salamagundi and—"

"Eh!"

"I remarked that it would be *au fait* and that we could give you a *suite.*"

"*Orfay—sweet!* Young man, what sort of things are those. This is Boston, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir, that is—I—"

"Well, wont you be kind enough to talk English? It's good enough for me here."

"Well," said the clerk, flushing red in the face, "Anything to please you, sir."

The bluff, hearty party turns away and strides in the direction of the reading room, but the word "boor!" which reaches him, causes him to turn back and remark:

"My friend, I am no boor. I speak and write nine languages well enough to teach them in ——— University. I love my mother tongue best of all and believe that it answers all practical purposes in this country. In your intercourse with me be kind enough to use it, and you will do me a particular favor."—"Nib" in *Hotel Gazette.*

Children's Etiquette.

We have been asked to publish the following rules of conduct, and to request parents to cut them out, paste them on pasteboard and hang them where the children can read them daily, to the end that those children may vie with each other in the observance of the rules.

Always say "Yes, sir," "No, sir," "Yes, papa," "Thank you," "Good night," "Good morning."

Use no slang words.

Clean faces, clean finger-nails, indicate good-breeding. Never leave your clothes about the room. Have a place for everything, and everything in its place.

Rap before entering a room, and never leave it with your back to the company.

Always offer your seat to a lady or old gentleman.

Never put your feet on cushions, chairs, or tables.

Never overlook any one when reading or writing, nor read or talk aloud while others are reading.

Never talk or whisper at meetings or public places, and especially in a private room, where any one is singing or playing the piano.

Be careful to injure no one's feelings by unkind remarks. Never tell tales, make faces, call names, ridicule the lame, mimic the unfortunate, nor be cruel to insects, birds, or animals, for the Lord made them all for a good purpose.

Girls' Attitude to Young Men.

There is a thing of which I want to speak, and that is of the behavior of girls towards young men who are not lovers but simply friends. Let me tell you plainly that our sex were not meant to be wooers. The custom prevalent among a certain class of young ladies of asking, directly or indirectly, the attentions of young gentlemen, is not an admirable custom. Said a lady to me, not long since, "My son is much prejudiced against a young girl whom I admire, because she is constantly sending him notes, inviting him to be her escort here or there, and planning to have him with her." A modest and dignified reserve, which is neither prudery nor affectation, should distinguish your manners to gentlemen. Too great familiarity and too evident pleasure in the society of young men are errors into which no delicate and pure-minded girl should fall.—*Selected.*

A little girl had been absent with her parents to a camp-meeting for two weeks. On her return her little playmate, Ella Day, entertained her by showing her her new playthings. At night little Mary, in saying her prayers, said: "Oh Lord, bless Ella Day, and make her a good girl, so I can take all her playthings away from her and she wont want them back again!"

It was an apprentice to a merchant tailor who sponged a dollar greenback to prevent shrinkage.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Flour seeds—Kernels of wheat.

Uneasy rests the head that wears a tidy.

The whole thing in a nutshell—The worm.

Even a barrel hoop will turn when trod upon.

Boston Society calls banged hair "idiot's fringe."

The peach crop will stand more killing than a cat.

Aim high, but not so high as not to be able to hit anything.

If twenty grains make a scruple, how many will make a doubt?

Among the latest curiosities is a wet stone to sharpen the water's edge.

"It's just a-swell" as the patient Job observed when he felt his first boil coming on.

Facts to remember—Some men are good because goodness pays best; some are good for nothing.

A Dakota lead mine has been named "Old Abe." If this isn't Lincoln the present with the past, what is?

A pint of peanuts will keep George Francis Train a week. That's why this country is down on peanuts.—*Roch. Dem.*

A Frenchman, intending to compliment a young lady by calling her a gentle lamb, said: "She is one mutton as is small."

A Columbus man says he started thirty years ago to make $1,400,000. He has got the fourteen, but the ciphers bother him.

A Philadelphia editor wants New York to be consoled for the loss of the chimpanzee, as there is the Pennsylvania legislature to pick from.

Somebody says, "Every failure is a step to success." This will explain why the oftener some men fail the richer they become.—*St. Joseph Her.*

A magazine article is headed "How to draw a cat." Only those who have tried know that the best way is not by the tail.—*Bridgeport Standard.*

My idea of punishment is that we get it as we go along. I am a married man. I have seven wives.—Distinguished Mormon, in *Buffalo Express.*

"How came you to have such a short nose?" asked a city dandy of a country boy. "So that I should not be poking it into other people's business," was the reply.

"Paper, sir?" asked the newsboy. "No, I never read," was the blunt reply. "Hi, boys, come here," called out the gamin; "here's a man as is practicin' for the jury!"

One may study nature all his lifetime, and then not be able to explain why the man who misses one step in going down stairs is certain to miss three or four more before he brings up.

"Abuv all things lern yure child to be honest and industrious; if these two things don't enable him to make a figger in this world, he iz only a cypher, and never waz intended for a figger."

"I am afraid you will come to want," said an old lady to an English gentleman. "I have come to that already," was the reply. "I want your daughter." The old lady opened her eyes.

It has been discovered that lager beer is a certain remedy for corns. We believe the usual method of applying the remedy is to let it soak into the corn from the inside of the foot.—*Hawkeye.*

We suggest a remedy for "hazing" in colleges. When the students are caught at it, let the President give them a difficult task to study—lines from some of the poets. For instance he might say to them, "Go Hom-er."

Charles (playfully). "How much really did that hat cost, Jennie?" Jennie. "If you really want to inspect the bills for my dry-goods, Charles, there is a way to do it." And what else could Charles do but propose on the spot?

Robinson (after a long whist bout at the club)—"It's awfully late, Brown. What will you say to your wife?" Brown (in a whisper) "Oh, I shan't say much, you know—'Good morning, dear,' or something of that sort. She'll say the rest!"

Thackeray used to tell of an Irish woman begging alms from him, who, when she saw him put his hand in his pocket, cried out, "May the blessing of God follow you all your life!" but when he only pulled out his snuff-box, immediately added, "and never overtake ye."

Some paper once made the announcement that Joaquin Miller is now on his "joay to Joashington," and now it is doubtless the same genius who causes to be set in type and sent abroad the following: "Hjalmar Bjorth Boyesen to mjarry a New Yjork ljady."

When you see a young fellow who a year ago used to step up and order lager for the crowd with the utmost *sang-froid*, patiently trundling a baby carriage along on Sunday afternoon, and looking chap-fallen in his last season's hat, don't it speak volumes for the reforming influence of woman's society?

When you find a man who claws over all of the papers on the desk, looks through the drawers, searches every pocket in his clothes, and explores the regions above his ears in search of his lead pencil, and finally finds it between his teeth, don't lend him money—he is absent-minded.—*Keokuk Constitution.*

The fashion reporter who wrote in reference to a belle: "Her feet were incased in shoes that might be taken for fairy boots," tied his wardrobe up in a handkerchief and left for parts unknown when it appeared next morning: "Her feet were incased in a pair of shoes that might be taken for ferry-boats."

Central New Jersey Times.

FOUNDED IN 1857.
As "The Plainfield Union."

J. C. RUNYON and W. J. LEONARD, Publishers.

PLAINFIELD, JUNE 20, 1878.

THE invention of the phonograph was predicted many years ago, as will be seen in our issue of next week.

QUEBEC strikers had it their own way in that city the other day, and a reign of terror was the consequence.

THERE is a rumor that Mr. TILDEN paid ANDERSON'S lawyer a large counsel fee. That was money poorly invested.

THE President has nominated R. E. FENTON, WILLIAM F. GROESBECK, and F. A. WALKER as the American members of the Monetary Conference.

THE Hessian fly is reported to be destroying the wheat crop of this state. The Hessian couldn't fly when George Washington lit on him.

ATLANTIC steamers are now carrying a great many of our citizens to Europe. Millions of money will be taken out of the country by the hegira. The rush is probably due to the French exposition.

ALL eyes are turned upon the Congress of nations now assembled at Berlin to settle the Russo-Turkish problem. BISMARCK is president, and will be the leading mind of the conference without doubt.

COLGATE & Co. the old established soap makers have been carrying a large line of insurance for 72 years costing them about $200,000 and never had any benefit from it until their recent fire which would have caused them a loss of about $250,000 had they not been insured. It pays to have a fire policy. Renew your insurance.

A ROMAN Prelate, so called, is the author of a series of letters on Papal questions in the Sunday *Herald*. The letters which purported to be from Rome have suddenly ceased since the *World* has discovered that, instead of letters they are translations from a book. By these cheap tricks does the *Herald* continue to undermine confidence in its sincerity and truthfulness.

A REPUBLICAN member of the House, Mr. BURCHARD, offered a resolution that the President's title can not now be attacked by Congress, which took the House by surprise, but was carried, 215 to 21. Mr. HARTRIDGE then presented his report, saying that Congress has no right to confer power on the courts to reopen the electoral count, which was carried by 234 to 14. This takes away all the capital of the POTTER investigation.

GENERAL BUTLER'S appointment as a Republican member of the POTTER committee was an insult to the party, and it looks as if Speaker RANDALL intended it as such. He knew that because Mr. BUTLER had been unable to dictate appointments to the Administration, he was a bitter enemy of President HAYES. This fact has appeared very plainly in Mr. BUTLER'S course in the committee. The entire bent of his purpose has been to injure the Administration. The worst side of this gentleman's character never was more successfully illustrated than it has been by his conduct as a member of the POTTER committee.

LOOK TO YOUR PLUMBING.

Attention cannot be too often called to the dangers of defective plumbing in our dwellings. The evils which arise from this source are so numerous that it sometimes seems to be preferable to abolish the system altogether. The poison that diffuses itself through houses, secretly destroying the health of the inmates, is little suspected and is sometimes never discovered as the cause of ill health and loss of life. Only the other day one of the families of this city, several of whose members had been more or less indisposed without knowing the reason, at length made the discovery that the ventilation to the waste pipes was entirely defective and the poisonous gases could only escape through wash bowls and bath room. In this way the air of the house was constantly filled with poison.

A BAD PARTY RECORD.

The well-informed and impartial Washington Correspondent of "The Independent" has had a wide observation of men and Congress at the Capital, and he serves up his views of the present situation in the following emphatic manner: "The present House of Representatives is in some respects the worst we have seen in 40 years. But for the conservative Senate the country would be at the door of anarchy and ruin. See for a moment what this Democratic Confederate House has actulaly voted. It has voted to repeal the Resumption Act, flood the country with paper money, cut the army down to inefficiency, and has started a revolutionary movement against the President's title. Is not that enough to ruin any party in ordinary times? It has also, through many of its leaders, done much to encourage the spirit of communism in the country. Quite a number of speeches have been made in the House by Democratic members which treated the riots of last summer very lightly. Demagogues have constantly inveighed against rich men and bondholders as if they were lawful plunder for the masses of poorer men in the country. Such conduct is simply infamous, and it ought to result in the overthrow of the Democracy in the House. But I doubt if it will. The alliance between the "solid South" and the Northern Democracy cannot easily be broken. It will probably take still more flagrant conduct to arouse the people to their danger.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

The death of this distinguished and venerable citizen has occurred all too soon, even though he had almost reached the ripe old age of eighty-four. His interest in life has been so intense, and his vigor so unaffected by the wear of his more than four score years, that he has not been reckoned among the number who, with their life-work finished and their strength ebbing away, are only waiting to go hence. Death came to him in the very midst of his activities—while his voice had hardly ceased uttering one of the most beautiful orations of his life. For it was his exposure to the sun's heat at the unveiling of the bust of MAZZINI in Central Park, and the mental strain experienced under the circumstances in delivering his oration, that led to his death.

There is something grand and inspiring in a long life like his, lived without any abatement of vigor or loss of interest in that which concerns the best welfare of men—in a life which filled out completely to the last moment of its four score years, not only the ideal of a busy career, but the ideal of a life devoted to all that is pure and uplifting. For few men have lived whose aim has been more exalted, and whose pen has been so busy to write only such words as make for truth and righteousness. For seventy years he has written for the public in prose and poetry, and it is said of him that not a line need be recalled for want of pure and elevated thought. His verses may not stand the severest test of literary criticism; his words may not have been as strong as the cause he advocated deserved; but to say that what power he had was never used for an ignoble purpose, but always to advance the moral good of the world, is to give him a place among the truly great men of earth. It puts his work above the reach of criticism.

He is known and loved as a poet wherever the English language is spoken, and will be while the world stands. As a journalist his half century of service with the New York *Evening Post* gave him a place to exert an influence whose power and scope can never be measured. In the language of the tribute paid him by the Associated Press, "He made his journal among the best in the land for intellectual vigor and free and independent thought. What was better, he redeemed, as far as one man could do so, the journalism of his early days from the offensive practice of personal discussion, often ending in duels, and at times in death, and placed it upon the broad foundation of that tolerance for others which is inseparable from free discussion and true self-respect."

It may be, as the editor of a sensational New York paper says in a depreciating article, that Mr. BRYANT, as a journalist, never rose above mediocrity—meaning, we suppose, that he did not make a paper that sold well. But this is an insignificant result, measured by any just moral standard, compared with the great achievement of successfully resisting the demoralizing spirit of the times, and of raising and maintaining a high standard of journalism. In the words of the tribute just referred to, "We honor him as one of our profession, whose thoughts and works illustrate that perfect integrity of character, and that thrift and success which, though born of rare genius and talent, finds its best rewards in the example of a well-spent life."

At eighteen years of age he had a vision of the true life which it has been his aim to realize, and his end as well has been almost a literal transcript of his words uttered in that dawn of his manhood when he sang those now familiar strains in his Thanatopsis:

> So live, that when thy summons comes to join
> The innumerable caravan, which moves
> To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
> His chamber in the silent halls of death,
> Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night,
> Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
> By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
> Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS.

WESTFIELD.

—It is not good weather for corn, neither in fields nor in boots.

—The fire department purpose to have a parade on the Fourth of July.

—The Catholics are making arrangements for a pic-nic at Oakland grove, for the benefit of Trinity Church.

—Fourth of July will soon be here; then the small boys will have their faces burned, fingers blowed off and eyes put out.

—The Westfield Dramatic Club had a social entertainment at the house of the Misses Stirling, Tuesday evening, 18th inst.

—Dr. Wm. Gale is going to give us more light on the subject. He has put a shining light in the street lamp in front of his store.

—J. T. Pierson wants to keep the dust down. He has put in a force-pump, with hose with which he will sprinkle the street in front of his premises.

—Dr. South, of Plainfield, has gone on a vacation, and has availed himself of the services of Dr. T. V. Smith, of Westfield, during his absence. We congratulate Dr. South on so excellent a substitute.

—Last Sunday was children's day in the Methodist church, and the pastor preached in the morning to children. Eight infants were baptised. In the afternoon the children assembled in the body of the body of the church and were addressed by Mr. Pearsoll. The entire service was of a very interesting character.

—The Odd Fellows had a very pleasant time, last Wednesday night, the occasion being a visit from some of the members of Essex Lodge of Rahway, Plainfield Lodge, No. 144, and Bergen Point Lodge, the visitors numbering altogether about 25. After the regular meeting of the lodge, the brethren were invited to the house of P. G. John R. Barkalew, where a sumptuous table was spread, and they were bountifully entertained. Speeches were made by G. W. S. Alpheus Smith and Bro. Boice of Plainfield, Bro. Codington of Rahway, and others. It was a very pleasant occasion, and will no doubt prove beneficial to the order.

DUNELLEN.

—The new house of Mr. Gise is being hurried along quite fast. The frame is up and mostly enclosed.

—The strawberry festival at the Presbyterian church was well attended, but the net proceeds were not so large as in former years.

—Prof. Chas. Fredericks, of New York city, will give readings, humorous and entertaining, in the M. E. church, Thursday evening, 20th inst.

—Our citizens are wide awake in preparation for a Fourth of July celebration. The headquarters will be in Mr. Anglemans's grove, where the friends of the M. E. church propose holding a festival.

—The youngest child (about three years old) of Mr. Wm. Beekman, swallowed a lath nail last Friday. It lodged in the throat at first, and as the skill of Drs. Brakley and Vail did not succeed in getting it out, it passed on down the throat.

The Building Up of Character.

EXTRACT OF A SERMON PREACHED SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1878, BY REV. D. J. YERKES, D. D.

Our text says a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches. But when a person chooses a good name he does something more than give an assent to the value of it. We suppose there is scarcely any one who would not prefer that his name should be honored rather than dishonored. But no one wins a good name or noble character by a simple expression of his desire for them. It is easy to say, "I will have a good name;" but a man does not obtain a good name in that way. He who bears a good name must deserve it; and he who holds his place among his fellow men, as a man of character, has something to make him what he is. He builds up his character on honesty, truthfulness, fairness, charity and good will. We have in our mind two persons. They were born in the same town; went to the same school; began business about the same time. James was the more talented of the two, though Peter showed more thoughtfulness and conscientiousness. Both are yet living, though many years have passed away. Peter is respected, honored, trusted. His neighbors say his word is as good as his bond. Contending parties often refer their difficulties to him, both having confidence in the fairness of his decisions. He has been called upon, time and time again, to take charge of large monied interests, to settle estates, and administer the affairs of monied institutions. The same can not be said of James. He is not a bad man; but he does not command the same respect and confidence. The difference between the two is in this, that one has character, and the other has not; and that difference lies in the difference of their lives. One built up character, and the other did not. Through the life of the one ran the noble purpose to be swayed by principle in all his conduct. He accustomed himself to weigh all his actions in the scales of truth. And so he habituated himself to put aside selfishness, the impulse of the moment and the prejudices of the hour, at the command of ruling principle. He schooled himself to weigh justly the conduct, opinions and rights of others. By this process of self-discipline, going on through his life, he acquired the ability of self-control and self-direction which always leads him to act wisely, justly, generously; and thus his life developed into a noble, manly character. You see he had something to do with this result. It came not by chance, nor altogether through the native bent of his inclinations and powers. His own purpose added to shape his life and made him what he is. He built his character by building himself. This is what we mean by the building up of character. It is something that any one may do, if he only have the purpose to do it. Here is a young man. Let him possess himself of this purpose, the purpose always to do right; to deal fairly and honorably with others, whether in act or speech; never to do a mean thing; to take his stand always on the side of truth, justice and goodness; and if he fulfil that purpose the purpose will grow into a principle, and the principle will grow into a power, and the power will grow into a character.

A Legal Contest over an Election Bet.

Some of the Democrats in this vicinity seem to have their doubts that Mr. Hayes was elected President. Mr. D. Marshall is one of them, and so he does not believe he is called upon to pay the ten dollars that he bet with W. H. Sebring that Mr. Tilden would be elected. But the stake-holder, Mr. E. M. Laing, decided to pay over the money deposited in his hands to Mr. Sebring, and so did about a year ago. Mr. Marshall now brings suit to recover the ten dollars from Mr. Laing. The case was brought before Justice Richardson last Friday afternoon and a jury of six men, as follows: Evan Jones, Wm. Flagg, Charles Adair, Chas. Gily, Wm. Chandler and John McIntyre.

Messrs. VanWinkle & Maxson appeared for the plaintiff and Messrs. Suydam & Jackson for the defendant. The facts were set forth in accordance with the above statement by Mr. Walter Westfield in opening the case.

Mr. Marshall was then sworn and testified: I am the plaintiff in this case. I made a bet with Wm. H. Sebring in 1876, a few weeks before the election; it was probably not eight weeks before. I bet $10 that Mr. Tilden would be elected. I put the money into the hands of E. M. Laing as stake-holder. The money is still owing me. Mr. Laing has not given up the money. Have asked him several times. Mr. Laing said I must agree with Mr. Sebring before he gave the money to me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Suydam: Mr. Sebring came into my house and there we made the bet. We agreed to meet at E. M. Laing's and put the money up. Little was said at Mr. Laing's. Talked the matter over a little at Mr. Laing's store. Told Mr. Laing the object of our coming to his store. We then put up the money. Mr. Sebring might have stated that if Hayes was elected he would go and get the money, and if Tilden was elected he said I should go. Went to see Mr. Laing after the election, two or three months afterward. Mr. Laing said that I and Mr. Sebring should get together and settle the matter. Do not think any one was present at that time. I asked for my money because I believed that Tilden was elected. I did not bet that Tilden would be the next president. I do not bet that way. I bet that Tilden would be elected. I said very little at Laing's.

Re-direct: I bet that Mr. Tilden would be elected president. The man might die and I would not bet that he would be the next president. I do not remember that Sebring said he bet Hayes would be the next president, and I do not know that I objected to that way of putting it.

The testimony for the plaintiff here ended.

Mr. Sebring was sworn and testified: I made a bet with Mr. Marshall. It was not quite two years ago that I was in Dr. Thiers' office. We talked over the election, and then met Mr. Marshall and I said I thought Mr. Hayes would be the next president. Mr. Marshall said I will bet you a $10 silk hat he will not be. We went to Mr. Laing's and deposited the money. I said that we must have a distinct understanding about this. If Mr. Hayes is elected president I will come and get my money and silk hat, and if Mr. Tilden is elected you can do the same. I received my money on the bet about one year ago.

Cross-examined: I bet that Mr. Hayes would be the next president. I think nothing was said about betting on the election. I was betting on the presidency. I of course thought that Mr. Hayes would be president as the result of the election. I went to Mr. Laing about a year ago and told him I had won two silk hats already, and as I did not want another I would take a travelling bag instead.

Re-direct: I stated to Mr. Marshall that if Mr. Hayes is the next president I will come here and get my money, and if Mr. Tilden was the next president he should come to Mr. Laing's and get his ten dollars.

E. M. Laing was sworn and testified: I am the defendant in this suit. I have resided here several years and have seen several elections. I remember when Mr. Marshall and Mr. Sebring came into the store and put the stakes in my hand. "I want you to understand," Mr. Sebring said to Mr. Marshall, "that if Mr. Hayes is elected president I am to get your $10 and a silk hat; and if Mr. Tilden is the next president you are to come and get my $10 and a silk hat."

Cross-examined: I supposed they were betting on the next presidency. I of course supposed that the result would depend on the election. I paid the money to Mr. Sebring some time in June, 1877. I have not told any one that I had not paid the money over. I do not know how often Mr. Marshall has called upon me about the matter. Eighteen months ago I told Mr. Marshall that I had not paid the money over. I did not tell Mr. Marshall that I would not pay the money over until he and Mr. Sebring had agreed about the matter.

Mr. Sebring recalled: Mr. Marshall has never spoken to me about the matter since the bet was made.

Mr. Marshall recalled: Called upon Mr. Laing since February last. Mr. Laing said that he had not paid the money over and said he would not pay until I and Mr. Sebring had agreed. I first asked Mr. Laing not to pay anything to Mr. Sebring two or three months after the election. I have asked him three or four times if he had paid the money to Sebring, and I told him I wanted my money and he could give Sebring his.

Re-cross: I met him about Feb. 1 near the store. I never saw Mr. Sebring about it. Have never said anything to Sebring about it. I spoke to Mr. Laing before the electoral commission seated. I believed Mr. Tilden was elected. I told Mr. Laing that he could give Mr. Sebring his money and I would take mine. I had won it but he could have it.

Mr. Laing re-called: I remember Mr. Marshall came into the store after the election. He said I want you to hold on to the money. I did not say to Mr. Marshall, since Feb. 1, that I had not paid over the money to Mr. Sebring.

Mr. Suydam, counsel for the defence, endeavored to show that the bet was upon the Presidency, that is, who would be President, and not upon the election. Hence as Mr. Hayes is President, no matter what may be the opinion about the election, Mr. Marshall lost the bet. The principal point made, however, was that the plaintiff could not recover as the Gaming Act fixes the limit for bringing suit in such cases to six months. A year having passed since the bet was made it was too late to recover.

Mr. Maxson, counsel for the plaintiff, contended that the distinction made between betting on the election and on the Presidency was a mere pretense. He also argued that the Gaming Act was a distinct act and did not apply to the case. The election act said nothing about the six months' limitation. The law therefore entitled the plaintiff to recover.

The justice then read a short charge to the jury, ruling out the points of the defence. Just as he had finished, Mr. Suydam quickly arose and indignantly protested against a justice reading a charge that had been prepared before the trial had taken place.

The spectators were struck by the same peculiarity of the course of justice in this instance, and wondered at the prescience that could anticipate the arguments of the counsel so well.

The justice having recovered from this unexpected interruption, put the jury into the hands of the constable, and after deliberating over the matter they agreed to disagree, and a new trial was set down for Monday last, when there was a substantial repetition of the former trial.

The jury sitting at the last trial were S. C. Conklin, Geo. Burgess, A. Milligan, J. G. Cadmus, L. Hart and —— Wadsworth. The jury retired at 5.30, and remained out all night. At 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, having failed to agree, they were discharged. The jury stood 4 to 2 in favor of the defendant.

JULY MAGAZINES.

THE ECLECTIC for July begins a new volume. The leading paper is a reply by Dr. Elam to Tyndall's lecture on "Man and Science." Goldwin Smith discusses "The Eastern Crisis." The third paper is a description of "Vienna and Viennese Life;" following which are the second part of "The Earth's Place in Nature," by J. Norman Lockyer, F. R. S., "The Maenad's Grave," "Edmund Burke," a picture of "The State of Paris Before the Outbreak of the Revolution," by Taine, and a curious account of "The Gardener Bird." There are some delightful "Memorials of a Man of Letters," by John Morley; and "The Greatness of the Romans," by Goldwin Smith, is one of the best magazines articles of recent times. Besides several shorter papers and poems, there are four chapters of Black's "Mac Leod of Dare" and well-filled editorial departments; and the number altogether is one of great variety and interest. Single copies, 45.; one copy one year, $5. Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street New York.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for July finds a novel field for the portrayal of character and the description of scenery in the lowlands of Virginia. The opening article of the Number devoted to this subject, and entitled "Some Landmarks of Old Virginia," is contributed by Allen C. Redwood, who uses his pencil as effectively as his pen. Of especially humorous and pathetic interest is Mrs. Rideing's paper about Hospital Life in New York, with sixteen bright illustrations by Reinhart Abbey, and Rogers, effectively representing every phase of hospital life from the coming of the ambulance to the period of convalescence. Porte Crayon contributes one of his characteristically illustrated papers on "Old-time Militia Musters," full of the racy humor belonging to the ancient "general training day," the scene being laid in Virginia. In his charming story, "Owlet," John Esten Cooke also takes us to Virginia, and the interest of his romance is heightened by Mr. Pyle's beautiful illustrations. There are two illustrated papers on foreign subjects. A. H. Guernsey contributes one on the peculiar features of the worship of Juggernaut in Orissa. The other, entitled "A First Week in England," introduces us to the quaint old houses and rows of Chester, to Ludlow Castle, where Milton wrote his "Comus," and to the fine old cathedral at Hereford. Dr. Abel Stevens contributes a timely article, entitled "Anecdotes of Voltaire among the Swiss," full of fresh materials furnished by Gaberel, an ancien *pasteur* of Geneva—materials wholly ignored by Voltaire's recent biographer, Mr. Morley. The Editorial Departments are full of entertainment and timely information.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL for July opens a new volume with an American novelette by Albert Rhodes, entitled "A Bit of Nature." "A Bit of Nature" is thoroughly of the soil; and will be welcomed specially by readers who are wearied of the stereotyped phases of the English novel. A short story in the number, which is almost long enough to be called a novelette, entitled "Sam," is a tale of mining life from a new hand. The number opens with an illustrated article entitled the "Rose of New England," which is not a paper on Juno's flower as it flourishes in bleak Yankee-land, as many will doubtless suppose, but an eminently interesting paper on Norwich, Connecticut, which is dubbed by this handsome title. Edward King has a paper from Paris entitled "Paris and May," and there are various other articles of interest.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON has the second installment of "Aunt Huldah's Scholars," by E. E. Hale; the conclusion of "Tom's Heathen," which will be followed in the August number by a serial entitled "Fishers of Men," by S. T. James, which we are assured will be good; and two complete stories, "The Tale of a Tornado," and Little Pilkins," the latter particularly excellent. Edward Abbott's "From Platform to Prairie" is a timely sketch of a horse-car driver's change of base to the West and farming. "Chips from a North-Western Log," by Campbell Wheaton, is the first of a series that will tell of personal experience among the Indians. "The Doctrine of Christian Song," by Rev. G. T. Ladd, and "Church Music" by Bishop Clark of Rhode Island treat effectively a subject of general interest. "Have We a Christian State?" by Rev. C. H. Richardson of Madison, Wis., is an able and readable paper, and other contributions are "The Protestants of Russia" by C. H. Woodworth, "The Stepping Stone of Bethphage," by J. A. Paine, "What is the use of the Alphabet," by Arthur Gilman, and poems by Rose Terry Cooke, T. S. Collier, Mary E. Bradley, and S. W. Duffield. Mr. Gladden talks in the Editor's Table about "Sunday Reading." "The Religious Press," "Materialism in Literature," etc., with his usual force, and recent books are noticed under "Literature."

Original Humor.

—To make two apples out of one—pare it.

—Pumpkin pie is the poor man's dish—it has no upper crust.

—It is not the province of the harmonial philosophy to consider a log a rhythm.

—The course of true love does not run smooth probably because it runs in an arrow way.

—Jones says the soap at his boarding house is pure cast steel. One piece will last forever.

—Ladies do not mean to be sarcastic, perhaps, but they are very fond of personal reflections.

—Men often boil with rage, but it is believed that Job is the only man who ever boiled with patience.

—Belles are made to ring. They ring their hands before marriage, and they wring men's bosoms afterward.

—There's nothing certain. Many a man thinks he has his property paid for, while Biddy's cousin has a lean on the gate.

—No wise mother who has refractory children will allow the good old fashioned mode of castigation to slipper memory. It is a fundamental corrective, if directed to the proper end.

The public has been humbugged so often with worthless medicinal preparations, that only a few good ones now remain in use. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture is one of them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VEGETINE.
IS Recommended by all Physicians.

VALLEY STREAM, QUEENS CO., LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
MR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—I take the pleasure of writing you a small certificate concerning Vegetine prepared by you. I have been a sufferer with the *Dyspepsia* for over forty years, and have had the *Chronic Diarrhea* for over six months, and have tried most everything; was given up to die, and did not expect to live from day to day, and no physician could touch my case. I saw your Vegetine recommended to cure *Dyspepsia*. I commenced using it, and I continued doing so, and am now a well woman and restored to perfect health. All who are afflicted with this terrible disease, I would kindly recommend to try it for the benefit of their health, and it is excellent as a blood purifier.
By Dr. T. B. FORBES, M. D., for MRS. WM H. FORBES.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE
For CANCERS and CANCEROUS HUMORS.
The Physician's Certificate. Read it.

ASHLEY, WASHINGTON CO., ILL., Jan. 14, 1878.
MR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—This is to certify that I had been suffering from a *Rose Cancer* on my right breast, which grew very rapidly, and all my friends had given me up to die, when I heard of your medicine, Vegetine, recommended for *Cancer* and *Cancerous Humors*. I commenced to take it and soon found myself beginning to feel better; my health and spirits both felt the benign influence which it exerted, and in a few months from the time I commenced the use of the Vegetine the *Cancer* came out almost bodily.
CARRIE DEFORREST.
I certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. DeForrest, and consider her one of our very best women.
DR. S. H. FLOWERS.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD—If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE
I regard it as a Valuable FAMILY MEDICINE.
Jan. 1, 1878.
MR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—I take pleasure in saying that I have used the Vegetine in my family with good results, and I have known of several cases of remarkable cure effected by it. I regard it as a valuable family medicine.
Truly yours,
REV. WM. McDONALD.
The Rev. Wm. McDonald is well known through the United States as a minister in the M. E. church.

THOUSANDS SPEAK—VEGETINE is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

VEGETINE.
The M. D.s have it.
MR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.
S. B. DE PRIEST, M. D. *Druggist*, Hazleton, Ind.

VEGETINE.
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.
Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

A HORSE FOR SALE.
Bay, sound, strong, gentle, good looking, sixteen hands. Also, a buggy, sulky, harness, etc. Will be sold cheap. Address P. O. Box 10, Plainfield, N. J.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
FROM
AUCTION SALES!
Perfect Slaughter
24 DOZ. TWO-BUTTON KIDS
For 50c., been selling for $1.00.
10 pieces Plaid Nansook, good quality, at 12c.
10 " Good Pique, only 7c.&8c.
10 " Extra fine Pique, 10c.

100 Sun Umbrellas
At 50c., 70c., 85., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 $1.75 and $2.00.—25 per cent. cheaper than any place in town.

Cottonades and Linens,
For Men and Boy's wear,
For 12½, 18c., 20c. and 25c.

20 Pieces of
Handsome Printed Organdie,
Fast colors, for 12½c. per yard.

Summer Underwear,
For men, women and Children, 25 to 50 cents.

5000 Ward's Best PAPER COLLARS,
In handsome Boxes, only 20c.
Gents' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Ties,
At the lowest prices ever heard of.

KEEP COOL
And don't get excited.
1000 Fans, 1c. each.
LADIES & GENTLEMEN,
Bring your loose change to White's Savings Bank. You will get the largest kind of dividend. No mistake about it.
J. E. WHITE,
17 East Front St.
Sign of the Flag.

DEMAREST,
THE POPULAR
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCER,
GIVES
THE BEST GOODS
FOR
THE LEAST MONEY.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
GROCERIES
To Suit the Times!
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
34c. per Gallon.
JAVA COFFEE,
32c. per Pound.
MARACAIBO COFFEE,
28c. per Pound.
RIO COFFEE,
25c. per Pound.
Good Oolong Tea, 35c a pound.
Sugar-cured Hams, 10c. pound.
" Shoulders, 6c. pound.
Dried Apples, 7c. pound.
Dried Peaches 4 lbs. for 25c.
Whittaker Hams.
Sliced Corned Beef, 20c. pound.
ORANGE CO. BUTTER
of the choicest quality received fresh every Tuesday and Friday.
Sugars and Teas
Retailed at New York wholesale prices.
Clover and Timothy Seed,
Formosa Oolong Tea,
AT 60C.
Can't be beat! Try it!
Licensed to sell
ALES, WINES AND LIQUORS,
For Family and Medicinal Use.
P. M. DEMAREST,
Front St., nearly opposite Post Office,
PLAINFIELD N. J.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. H. P. LEE'S
LITHONTRIPTIC
DISSOLVES
STONE AND GRAVEL
In the Kidneys, Liver and Bladder. [illegible] S. H. P. LEE COMPANY, No. 40 Clinton Pl., New York City. Sold by druggists.

THE CHAMPION.
HICKOK'S IMPROVED
Keystone Cider and Wine Mill
20,000 IN USE AND APPROVED.
[illegible] Address W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

PIANO [illegible] ORGAN [illegible] Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$10. $20. $50. $100.
Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges), [illegible] Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

NO ADVERTISING AGENT can insert an advertisement in our list of twenty-six STANDARD WEEKLIES at ten dollars a line without losing money. Those advertisers who want to obtain the best possible circulation without expending more than from $30 to $100 should address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York.

PARSONS & CO.,
CITY BOOK, MUSIC
AND
TOY STORE,
PLAINFIELD
PRICES WAY DOWN.

C. E. GAUSE,
23 WEST FRONT ST.
WALL PAPER
WALL PAPER
OF THE
LATEST STYLES
AND
PATTERNS.
CURTAINS.
CHILDREN'S
CARRIAGES!
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES!
C. E. GAUSE,
Wholesale & Retail Stationer,
23 West Front street,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Fleischman's
GENUINE
VIENNA BREAD!
BAKED BY
J. GEBHARD.
Fresh every day at 8 cents a loaf.
Also every variety of
Bread, Breakfast Rolls, French Rolls, Tea Biscuits, etc.,
And all kinds of
CAKE.
J. GEBHARD,
West Front Street, opposite Demarest's Grocery.

NEW BAKERY!
J. WALKER
Begs most respectfully to inform the public of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened the store
Next Door to the Post Office,
FRONT ST.,
AS A
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,
Where may be always found a large stock of
FRESH BREAD, CAKE, PIES, &C.
Hot Rolls and Tea Biscuit
Every morning and evening.
ENGLISH BREAD & FRENCH BREAD,
Orders punctually and carefully attended to.
Plainfield, Nov. 22, 1877.

In the District Court of the United States
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY.
In the matter of Sidney Bayles and William S. Bayles, Bankrupts.
[illegible]
W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

In Chancery of New Jersey.
To Harvey Depew [illegible]
[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Central Railroad
OF NEW JERSEY.
All Rail Line to Long Branch.
Passenger Station in New York, Foot of Liberty St.
Arrangement, Commencing June 3, 1878.
Plainfield and New York.
[illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.
[illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.
[illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.
[illegible]

SUNDAY TRAINS.
[illegible]

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.
[illegible]

LONG BRANCH DIVISION.
[illegible]

New York and Philadelphia—New Line.
Short Route to Trenton and Philadelphia.
[illegible]

RETURNING.
[illegible]

SUNDAY TRAINS.
[illegible]
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

BOYNTON BEACH
PLEASURE GROUNDS,
WOODBRIDGE, N. J.,
Greatly enlarged and improved, will reopen for the season of 1878, on
TUESDAY, JUNE 11th.
First-class facilities for
BATHING AND BOATING.
Fine Pavilion, 125x30 feet, well floored and with water-tight roof, Restaurant, Swings, etc., making it the most available place within reach of Plainfield for Excursions and Picnic Parties. Sabbath Schools, Associations and Family parties should examine our grounds and make early engagements to secure a choice day. No intoxicating drinks sold on or near the grounds. No Sunday parties taken.
HOW TO GET THERE.—Drive from Plainfield by Oak Tree to Uniontown, Woodbridge and the Beach, 11 miles; or take cars on Central Railroad and Long Branch division to Woodbridge. All local trains on Long Branch division stop at Woodbridge station, six minutes' walk from the Beach. Stages to all trains from and after June 11.

In Chancery of New Jersey.
To Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife:
By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Antoine De Baud is complainant, and Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife, are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the sixteenth day of July next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.
The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife, to Antoine De Baud, on lands in the city of Plainfield, dated September 4, A. D., 1871; and you, Goodmann Jensen, are made defendant because you own said land, or some part thereof; and you, Anna A. Jensen, are made defendant because you are the wife of the defendant, Goodmann Jensen, and may claim an inchoate right of dower or other lien or interest in said lands and premises.
SHEPPARD L. STEWART,
Sol't of Compl't, No. 2, E. Front St., Plainfield, N. J.
Dated May 15, A. D., 1878.

In Chancery of New Jersey.
To Susannah C. Davis and Arthur C. Davis, her husband:
By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein The Citizens Building Loan and Savings Association of Plainfield are complainants, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainants, on or before the twentieth day of June next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.
The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Josiah Moncton and wife to The Citizens Building Loan and Savings Association of Plainfield, on lands in the township of North Plainfield, dated April 1, 1874; and you are made defendant because you are heirs-at-law of Josiah Moncton, deceased, and have an undivided interest therein.
JOSEPH B. COWARD,
Sol'r of Compl't, Plainfield, N. J.
Dated April 19, 1878.

District Court of the United States
For the District of New Jersey. In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of Israel D. TenEyck, bankrupt.
District of New Jersey, ss:
The undersigned will sell at public auction at his office No. 2 East Front St., Plainfield, New Jersey, on Friday, the fourteenth day of June, A. D., 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, to wit: [illegible]
S. L. STEWART, Assignee.
Dated May 22, A. D. 1878.
The above sale stands adjourned to Friday, June 28, A. D., 1878, at same time and place.
S. L. STEWART, Assignee.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Thomas Jennings and Wm. E. Jennings is this day dissolved. All bills due the old firm will be collected by Thomas Jennings. The business will be conducted as usual by Thomas Jennings.
THOMAS JENNINGS.
Plainfield, N. J., May 8, 1878.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Scribner & Thompson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm's name will be used in settlement of their business. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to settle promptly. The business will be conducted as usual by I. Scribner.
I. SCRIBNER.
J. M. THOMPSON.
Plainfield, N. J., April 22, 1878.

U [illegible] make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. [illegible] Augusta, Maine.

Central New Jersey Times.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

PLAINFIELD POST-OFFICE.

MAIL ARRIVES.

NORTH & EAST—7:38, A. M.
SOUTH—7:38, A. M., 5:05, P. M.
EAST—2:04, 5:05, 6:35, P. M.
WEST—8:50, A. M., 5:50, P. M.

MAIL CLOSES.

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH—8, A. M.
EAST—11, A. M., 2, P. M.
EAST & SOUTH—5:00 P. M.
WEST—7, A. M., 4:30, P. M.

Mail for WARRENVILLE, N. J., closes at 11, A. M., Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Post-Office opens at 7, A. M., closes at 7:30, P. M.—Saturdays at 8, P. M.

—Hotel Netherwood is expected to be ready for guests next Tuesday, June 25th, 1878.

—Mrs. Szemelenyi desires her pupils to call on her on Saturday afternoon next, at the City Hotel.

—Fourth of July will be celebrated at Washington Rock under the auspices of the Historical Association.

—Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, preached two effective sermons in our city last Sunday.

—Dr. Vincent, from last accounts, was the guest of Fountain J. Hartley, Esq., secretary of the London Sunday School Union.

—Zephyr Hook & Ladder Co. anticipate an excursion about the middle of next month. The destination has not yet been decided on.

—Recent judicial proceedings remind us of that old question of the casuists: Is a man who bets any worse than a man who is no better?

—The Mayor will soon be called upon to look after the cigar stores that sell their goods on Sunday. Some of the dealers are forgetting the law in the case.

—The Rev. Dr. Smith, of the Congregational church, delivered a sermon on the subject of "The First Marriage" to a very large audience last Sunday evening.

—L. Manning is doing some good work in these days in the tombstone line. His reputation seems to spread over a wide territory, as he gets orders from all around.

—The newspapers of the state say that the chief of our Fire Department has been suspended. This entirely erroneous statement will never be overtaken by the truth, so let it roll on.

—The Plainfield Athletic Club are preparing a short programme of athletic sports, to be competed by members of the club on their track, which is nearly completed. They will probably take place the latter part of next week.

—The diplomatists at the European Congress sit at their sessions around tables arranged in the shape of a horse-shoe. Now one of the wits of the city wants to know if this is an indication that the Congress is likely to put its foot into it.

—The Union County Caledonian Club held a meeting in Elizabeth last Thursday evening, and decided to hold their annual games this year in this city and on the grounds of the Plainfield Athletic Club, which is now nearly completed. These games take place on the first of August.

—A large excursion passed through our city last Saturday from Hartsville, Pa.—They came over the new line road from Philadelphia to Bound Brook, then to Jersey City on the Central, and up the Hudson to West Point by boat. There were two trains of eleven cars each.

—A live green turtle was displayed in front of Gardner's butcher shop on North avenue, this Wednesday morning, and attracted considerable attention, as he was allowed to wander down the sidewalk two or three times for exercise. He was captured near Savannah, Ga., and weighs 12[illegible] pounds.

—The school year of the Plainfield Academy closed on Friday, June 14. The progress of the pupils during the past year has been very satisfactory. In the examinations Andrew S. Manning attained the highest honors in the advanced department, and Romualds M. Echeverria in the preparatory department.

—J. N. Schenck, the machinist, of North Plainfield is making several oscillating engines of two-horse power, which can be sold for a moderate price. The machines will be small, occupy little room, are very compact and simple, and able to do good, satisfactory work for light business.

—The Mothers' Meeting will be held this Friday afternoon, June 21, in the Warren Mission chapel. Mrs. Lewis Bond will be present and give some interesting statements of her experience in religious teaching among the Mohammedan worshippers. All mothers and friends of the cause are invited to attend.

—A lad named Michael Carty, in attempting to alight from a moving coal train passing through this city last Thursday, stumbled and caught his left foot under the wheels. It was so badly crushed that amputation below the instep was necessary. Dr. C. F. Stillman attended him, and at last accounts the patient was doing well.

—A wagon loaded with furniture for the Netherwood hotel was accidentally set on fire by a spark from a passing engine at the Netherwood depot last Wednesday afternoon. The flames were extinguished, but not until they had consumed two sofas and damaged several other pieces of furniture. The prompt assistance of some trackmen, who were working near by, probably saved the whole load from burning.

Those of our citizens who heard Mr. A. E. Stoddard in the Oratorios given by the New York Sacred Music Society at Steinway Hall last winter will be greatly pleased to learn that he is to sing with the choir at the Crescent Avenue Church next Sabbath morning and evening. We advise those who have not heard him to avail themselves of this opportunity to hear the best baritone singer of sacred music in this country.

—A teacher in one of our city Sunday schools, who has a class of half a dozen wide awake boys, arranged recently to take them on a pleasure trip in New York bay, during one of his official tours to the forts of the harbor in a revenue cutter. His object was a good one, but the undertaking was more than he bargained for. The boys were like monkeys, running here and there and making him nervously anxious for their safety. Two of them ventured so near the bow as to be splashed with water, which compelled them to retire to a bunk while their clothing was dried in the engine room. A happier man than the teacher could not be found the night he got home with those boys all safe. Being accustomed to manage a family of quiet girls, he was convinced that they were different cases that he had to handle on his excursion.

—The Alumni Association of the High School have secured the services of Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., of New York, elocutionist, and Mr. Chas. H. Edwards, organist, for an entertainment at the Congregational church next Thursday evening. The program will comprise humorous and dramatic recitals, and choice selections of music. Mr. Roberts is so well and so favorably known in this community that it is unnecessary to add anything to this simple announcement. It will be a first class entertainment, and should be enjoyed by a large audience, as it doubtless will be.

—The Sunday school of the Central Baptist church had a very pleasant picnic at Washington Rock last Thursday. The morning was fine, and the school turned out in full force. Swings, balls quoits, croquet, and other sports, were indulged in by the juveniles, while the older members found recreation in viewing the magnificent landscape. The grounds surrounding the Rock have been greatly improved, and the Staats Bros. strive to make it pleasant for their visitors. A sudden shower in the afternoon drove the picnickers under shelter for an hour, but it was over in time to allow them to reach home before dark.

—Gazelle engine went out for a wash last Wednesday evening and tried the well on the corner of Crescent avenue and Third place. At this wash they also had the pleasure of seeing their new apparatus for keeping steam work. In leaving the house they had on about 10 pounds of steam and reaching the corner of Second and Cherry streets they blew their whistle without having any fire in the fire-box of the engine. This apparatus which cost the company considerable time and money is one of the finest arrangements known and is a great benefit to the company.

—Dr. L. Craig received on Tuesday morning, by express, a box of luscious peaches and plums, from Mr. Prosper J. Berckman, of Augusta, Ga.—a liberal sample of which the Doctor generously placed upon our table. The fruit was the finest we have ever seen in this latitude so early in the season, some of the peaches measuring eight inches in circumference. Mr. Berckman was formerly a resident of Plainfield. He removed to Georgia many years ago, where he has had great success as a scientific and practical agriculturist, and is widely known as a writer on rural topics.

—A specimen of Mrs. Walcott's poems is given on our first page. It is followed by a story that illustrates a great principle and teaches a valuable lesson. In other miscellaneous articles on the outside pages a few profitable hints are given to women respecting their responsibility in politics, while children get a good lesson in etiquette, and young ladies receive some good advice. One writer has found the source of all our woes as a people, which he ascribes to the absence of the slipper of our grandmothers, and another side of domestic life is given by Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher in waste in the household. Besides these are our usual numerous paragraphs, long and short, abounding in wit and wisdom.

Death of John Stephenson.

The severe illness of Mr. Stephenson, noticed in our last issue, resulted in his death Saturday noon. The deceased removed to this place from Elizabeth in March, 1870, and established his business of baker and confectioner on Front street, where he soon made a reputation for skill in his art, and soon succeeded in building up an excellent trade.

Mr. Stephenson was born in New York city, August 29, 1828, and was, therefore, nearly 50 years of age. New York was his home and place of business until he went to Elizabeth in 1867, where he remained three years, or until he came to this place. He possessed many excellent traits of character, and also, like every man, traits that marred the symmetry of his life. With rugged convictions, which he always expressed in strong and positive language, he necessarily stirred up antagonisms. But these things we may forget in the remembrance of other qualities which made him dear to his family and to those friends who knew him best. He leaves a wife and seven children.

The funeral services took place, according to a previous request, at his late residence Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, and were conducted by Rev. Mr. Day, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Firecracker Patriotism.

The irrepressible small boy is now laying his plans for a boisterous celebration of the Fourth of July. It is time for the Press to renew the annual agitation of the question of a more appropriate way of giving vent to our patriotism. During the past two years the Fire Insurance Companies have moderated, to a large degree, the pyrotechnic displays of cities and towns. To a great extent they have succeeded in curbing the unreasonable and dangerous use of firearms and death dealing explosives. In order to find out what has been accomplished in this direction the following statistics have been obtained:

There were 549 alarms of fire during the month of July, 1877, caused directly by these pyrotechnics. Of this number 113 were destructive fires occuring on the day of the Fourth. The amount of damage to property was over a quarter of a million of dollars, and the number of casualties to persons was about 200.

These figures were calculated from only 3000 cities and towns making returns. Too much precaution can not be taken by the municipal authorities and by interested parents.

Mr. Proudfit's Poems.

The *Graphic* of last Friday publishes a new poem of Mr. Proudfit of this city, and the editor makes it the occasion of the following pleasant notice of the author:

We present to-day a very spirited poem by David L. Proudfit, entitled "The Last Ride," which will be sure to be enjoyed by the readers of THE GRAPHIC, who have become acquainted with the flavor of Mr. Proudfit's pathetic verse. It has been our pleasant privilege to introduce Mr. Proudfit to the reading public, and from the first the strong dramatic qualities of his character sketches have been so conspicuous that they have been adopted by professional recitationists like Grace Greenwood, Roberts, Burbank, Helen Potter, Erminnie Smith, Irene Backus and other such, and during the last winter they were a favorite feature of platform entertainments. We judge that the poem we present to-day, so full of the possibilities of acting, will immediately take its place as a popular reading. Considering how intense is the human interest embodied in Mr. Proudfit's poems, and how well adapted they are to effective recitation, it is rather curious that his book, "Love Among the Gamins," should have had so small a sale. It is a bad time for new books, though, and books of poems are always a drug in the market. If what he has done is any indication of what he can do in dialect and familiar verse, the time will certainly come when his work will be sought and appreciated and he will assume a permanent position among the sympathetic poets of this country.

Commencement Exercises at the Young Ladies College.

Wednesday morning occurred the interesting exercises of the graduating class of the Young Ladies College. The hall was filled with an interested audience who attentively listened to the following program: Prayer by Dr. Maxson. Music, Miss Emily Sanford. Essay, "The Rose," Miss Grace Harrison. Discussion, "Everything about Something," Miss Fannie Hammond, and "Something about Everything," Miss Louise Fox. Recitation, "Relief of Lucknow," Miss Grace Brockway. Music, Miss Hammond. Essay, "Sidney Smith," Miss Emma Lavendor. "Monuments," by Elizabeth M. Brewster. "Present Age," with Valedictory, by Alice Yerkes, and Music by Miss Dewey.

The following interesting address was then delivered to the graduates by Rev. Dr. Yerkes, after which followed the presentation of Diplomas and a closing piece of music.

Young ladies, you have reached that period in your Academical career, which you have been anticipating with mingled feelings of anxiety and hope: not so much we trust, because of a desire upon your part to lay aside your studies for lives of ease and pleasure; but because it gives you power and opportunity for achievements which belong to woman's sphere in the world.

When we speak of woman's sphere we mention that in which center the purest and mightiest influences which belong to earth. And it is within her appointed sphere that her life is most beautiful and beneficent. Outside of that she loses womanly grace and power. There she reigns a queen. When she vacates her place she abdicates her throne.

It is certain that woman is on an equality with man in the possession of the higher attributes of our nature. Is the man possessed of mind, affection, conscience? So is the women. Is he endowed with immortality and responsibility? So is the woman. Is he capable of knowing, loving, fellowshiping and serving God? The same is true of woman. Her nature responds as truly as his to all that is good and true and beautiful in the realms of knowledge. And yet she holds a place peculiarly her own, where her endowments have their greater potency. It has been said, and that by a woman, that "woman reigns supreme in the realm of feeling and is the guardian of pure sentiment." Her dominion here none will dispute. It is hers by a divine right. He who made her what she is, who strung her being with such tender sensibilities, has put the crown upon her brow. Holding this place and at the same time being cultured in all her faculties, she attains a prominence which is all her own. It is hers to touch the deepest springs of human life—to nurse into strength the sweetest and most potent forces of the world, by the refined and tender sympathy of her nature, and by the fires of her own pious devotion to kindle in human souls the holiest inspiration.

Sometimes woman is spoken of as the inferior of man. Such a sentiment is a slander against woman and her maker as well. She has been assigned a different position but it is not one of inferiority. Did the Lord say that the man should rule over her? That does not imply inferiority in nature, or character or influence. Bismarck is the subject of the Emperor William, but he is not inferior to his monarch. In many respects he is superior. An apostle speaks of woman as the weaker vessel. But he does not put her below the man. He says "the man should honor the woman as the weaker vessel." We do not however honor what is inferior to ourselves. It is the very weakness of woman which commands honor from the man. Hers is the weakness which is always inherent in the things which are the fairest and most beautiful and which are to be cared for the more tenderly because of their preciousness. Is woman to be a "help meet for man?" Well then if she is his helper, she cannot be his inferior. If one helps another, that one must have strength which the other has not. And woman is the helper of man because she has resources which he does not possess.

Away then with the notion of woman's inferiority. If she comprehend her work and is true to herself, she will assert her right to place and power in the world.

The history of the nations in the East, where woman is made the inferior of man, is full of significant lessons. Society is demoralizied. There is no pure public sentiment, no love for the beautiful, no moral growth, no development of great industries, no progress in art or science. Everything tends to decay and dissolution and only awaits the touch of some mighty hand nerved by the progressive spirit of the age to complete the ruin.

We may thus see that loss of woman's true influence is the loss of all that constitutes the real greatness and grandeur of our race. If woman is degraded man goes down with her into abasement and the world is turned backward. If she fill the place which is rightfully hers, man rises to a higher plane and the world advances in civilization, enlightenment, morals and religion. In a word there is scarcely anything good in the world which is not largely due to women who have been true to themselves and their God. It was her hand that rocked the cradle of the infant Jesus and studied the first feeble steps of him who has gone before us in the way of life. It is hers still to rock the cradle of the world and to guide it in the paths of virtue and peace. It is hers to shed abroad the atmosphere of a pure and holy sentiment, to coax into strength and beauty the tendrils of human hope and to lift in the arms of loving devotion the world nearer to the sanctity and peace of Heaven.

Young Ladies, you go forth into this sphere of woman's work. Whatever the position which you may occupy, you may make it potent with blessed influences. But remember, everything depends upon what you are in yourselves. If you would wield power you must garner forces in your own being. If you would do good, you must be good. If you would charm and attract those whose regard you most value, you must possess those graces which are the products of that culture which informs the intellect, purifies the heart, refines the taste, elevates and ennobles the sentiment. To reach such results you must not be satisfied with what you have already acquired. Remember the motto of your class "Not yet" have you attained perfection. Go on then to the things which are before you. The instructions which you have received in these halls, have put into your hands the keys of learning. Use them, and they will open to you fresh stores of knowledge. The precepts and examples of your teachers cannot have failed to stir up within you a laudable ambition. Cherish that. Ever keep before you the lofty ideal, and struggle toward it, until its excellencies in some measure at least may be realized in the beautifulness of your own lives.

And now in behalf of your Principal, I place in your hands the diplomas to which you are entitled, by your successful course of study. These confer upon you the highest honors which your *Alma mater* can bestow upon you. Prove yourselves worthy of her. To-day she honors you. May you ever do honor to her name.

Base Ball.

—The Crescents play the Athletics this Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock on the 8th street grounds. On Saturday afternoon the Crescents Play the Roselle's at Roselle.

—The Alerts play the Mutuals of Bound Brook next Saturday morning, on the 8th street ground.

—The "nine burley Bound Brookers" did not put in an appearance last Saturday morning to play the "Nameless" of this city.

—The Crescents visited Staten Island last Saturday afternoon and played the Mohawks. The game was a good one, but the Mohawks (so we are informed) had four semi-professional players on their nine holding the important positions of pitcher, catcher, short stop and third base, and with this strong assistance they scored 9 to the Crescent's 6.

—The game between the Crescents and the P. A. C. nine last Wednesday afternoon drew quite an interested audience. The first part of the game up to the sixth inning was close, the score standing 4 to 3 in favor of the P. A. C's. nine. The next four innings the Crescents added ten runs to their score while the P. A. C. nine scored nothing but blanks. Some fine playing and some of the other kind of playing was made on both sides. The following is the score by innings.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Crescents	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	3	4	—13
Athletics	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Umpire, Judge Suydam.

—The Roselle's and Athletics were on the ground last Saturday, also a goodly attendance of citizens. The game was called at 5:10 p. m. and lasted two hours. The Roselle's came down with the evident intention of taking home the ball, but they just missed it. Although the P. A. C. nine did not play as good a game as they did Wednesday afternoon they scored one run more than their opponents. Young, Woodhouse, Smith, Arnold, McGee and Murray batted the best for the Athletics, and VanSickle, C. Gott, E. Gott, and Crane were the best men at the bat for the Roselle's. Smith in the Sixth inning made a splendid two baser. Arnold played a very good game behind the bat, making but one bad throw, that to first base when he thought he had a sure thing of it. Murray took two flies in right field and muffed one. VanSlyck took one in center, while Lyons in left did not get a chance to show his dexterity. Doane's pitching was up to its usual standard, although he was sick and compelled to give up his position to Lyons part of the sixth inning. In the evening the P. A. C. nine visited Compton's and partook of cream at Capt. Parker's expense. The following is the score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Roselle	4	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	—8
Athletics	2	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	—9

Umpire S. DeV. Burr.

Called balls, Athletics 33. Roselles 30.
Base Hits " 9. " 5.

A Pleasant Surprise.

Among the incidents which show that human nature is not altogether governed by sordid and selfish motives was one which occurred last Thursday evening, when a company of ladies and gentlemen appeared at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bryan, on Chatham st., North Plainfield, and, taking possession of the house, proceeded to enjoy themselves in a very pleasant and sociable manner. They retired in good time, leaving substantial evidences of their visit and kindly feeling to cheer and encourage the pleased and grateful family visited.—The affair was well managed, and reflects great credit upon the getters-up of the party.

How the Young Idea Shoots.

A little girl in North Plainfield, who lived in the next house to that occupied by a man who was very profane, said to her mother one day: "Mr. T. must be an awful dood man; he's always talking about Dod."

A little bit of a youngster who was visiting on Duer street, was asked at the dinner table if he would have some ketchup. He replied, "Yes; I can't ketch it up quick enough."

A brother of the last mentioned, and a very juvenile specimen, after crooking the pregnant hinges of his knees and praying for the rest of the family, got up and remarked, "I didn't say anything about myself."

A diminutive genius on Third street, who attended the Common Council on the evening when such a spirit of resignation prevailed in that body, went home and told his folks that the Common Council had busted up, and he didn't want to live here any longer.

Concerning Boy Printers.

The attractions of the printing business seem to be very great among the boys. The mania is indeed spreading so rapidly about the country that it is interfering seriously with the legitimate printer, and is calling for a remedy to be speedily applied. With no capital invested, and being at no expense for those accessories that every well-appointed printing office possesses, these boys are able to do a great deal of the plain work that is required, such as tickets and dodgers, at a cost that would be ruinous to a regular printing office. The printing press is properly lauded as a good thing, but the scattering of boy's cheap presses over the land is evidently giving us too much of a good thing especially when they are used to interfere with legitimate trade.

In the goodness of their hearts, parents imagine they are doing their boys a great service by giving them something to keep them out of mischief, and putting them in the way of earning money for themselves. But as we have intimated they are causing a great deal of mischief to be done to those who are employing all their time and capital to legitimately supply the demands for printing. And if reports are true, the money which the boys make may result in much more injury than benefit. The "Printers Circular" that has given some attention to this matter says:

"The boys themselves, in many instances, are injured by being allowed to pursue a money-making business on their own account. The proceeds of their work belong to them to spend as they choose; that a great many of them spend it improperly is certain. It is equally true that, in large cities, many boys who earn money by amateur printing use it to gain admittance to low concert saloons and variety shows, and for other improper purposes. These temptations would not be placed before them if they were forced to go to their parents for their spending-money and give an account of its disbursement. This they are seldom required to do; and the parents, feeling proud of the ability of their sons to earn money so early in life, give them greater privileges than they would ever dream of doing were it not for the fact that the boys urge that they ought to be allowed larger freedom to look after business."

There are other phases of this question which will claim attention at another time.

Proceedings of the Washington Monument Association.

A meeting of the Association was held Wednesday evening, June 12, Nathan Harper, president, in the chair, and N. Carman Dunn acting as secretary.

Judge Good offered the following:

Resolved, That the approaching anniversary of American independence be celebrated at Washington Rock, under the auspices of this Association, and that a committee of thirteen be appointed to make proper arrangements therefor.

Which, after a full expression of sentiment, was unanimously adopted.

The president named as such committee: Messrs. Peter P. Good, Alfred Berry, Stephen O. Horton, Wm. J. Leonard, W. L. Force, T. J. Gillies, Alex. Titsworth, J. Frank Hubbard, John H. Staats, Jas. Lyon, Julian Scott, H. J. Storrs, N. Carman Dunn.

Mr. Alex. Titsworth presented the following:

Whereas, Since our last meeting, on the 22d of February, which he so pleasantly attended, DOCTOR JOHN C. SUTPHEN, an esteemed member of this Association, and one of the most zealous advocates of its patriotic purposes, has been laid within the silent tomb, therefore

Resolved, That, mourning his loss, we hereby, as a tribute to his memory, make record of the sad event on the minutes of the Association.

Adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Whereupon, on motion of J. H. Staats, the Association adjourned.

N. CARMAN DUNN, Secretary.

Local Miscellany.

Please take notice that figured organdies can be bought at Whitney's for 12½ cents per yard.

Something new at Whitney's, real torchon laces all widths at decidedly low prices.

Mrs. S. C. Conklin has a fine assortment of Hosiery and Gloves which has just been received. Also the finest stock of ribbons in the city. june6

Buntings, buntings, buntings just received at Whitney's. Look at them.

Pier and mantel mirrors, connecting setts and cornices, made to order at Swain's, 42 West Front street. my30

Ho! for Whitney's and there find more of those dime ginghams of which kind he has sold so many.

THE ABSOLUTE safety of the Gas and its efficacy in removing pain, is testified to by 104,500 persons, who have had teeth extracted by the Colton Dental Association, 19 Cooper Institute, N. Y.

Did you know that beside torchon laces Whitney also keeps Italian and imitation of Russian, Maltese and Duchess?

Oil paintings, engravings, chromos, and picture frames of all kinds at Swain's, 42 West Front street. Re-gilding and repairing. my30

Something startling at Whitneys. White shirts for 50 cents and others at proportionately low prices.

Bale Hay, free from dust and dirt, baled by hand power, without wood, at L. B. Boice's Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

The best Timothy Hay in Plainfield is is now being baled by L. B. Boice, Somerset street. The dust and dirt is thoroughly taken out and the hay pressed by hand power.

At Whitney's another lot of lace goods including collars for ladies and bibs and collars for children.

No wood used in bale Hay, at L. B. Boice's Somerset street.

PIANO TUNING.—D. P. De La Rue will visit Plainfield as often as his services are required for the purpose of tuning and repairing Pianos. Orders may be left at the TIMES office.

DRAKE, the Tailor, may be found on Cherry St. near Front St., where he is prepared with increased facilities to serve his old patrons. Expenses light and prices correspondingly low. s28

Have you seen the latest novelty? It may be found at Whitney's, and is a pocketbook attachment, which with a pocketbook sells for 50 cents.

Two car loads of A No. 1 tip top heavy Western oats just received by L. B. Boice, Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Artists materials at Swains, Front St.

Very fine colored lawns, new styles for 15 cents per yard at Whitney's.

Just received, one ton of Lump Salt for Horses, at L. B. Boice's, Somerset street. Three cents a pound.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN POST OFFICE
June 19, 1878.

Allen, Miss Hattie	King, Mr A B
Brokaw, Mr Charles	Lewis, Mr Thomas R
Conwell, Mrs, care of Mr Macksell (2)	Moore, George B
	McCauley, Miss Mary
Holmes, Mr Charles H	Opner, John
Hutzon, Joseph	O'Brien, Maggie
Grayson jr, Henry S	Pullman, Miss Lottie
Hait, Seymour (2)	Read, Mr R W
Kesselring, George (2)	Randolph, Mrs Jessie
Kenny, Miss Maggie	Smeider, Miss Emma
Kennedy, Miss Bessie	Stewart, Mrs Livina
	Stevens, Mary W

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. W. VAIL, P. M.

Orrin E. Runyon will act as Collector for this office for the present. A prompt response to his calls will be highly appreciated by
RUNYON & LEONARD, *Proprietors.*

MARRIED.

SMITH—PANGBORN.—At the M. E. parsonage, Dunellen, June 14, 1878, by Rev. C. S. Woodruff, Chas. W. Smith to Ada L. Pangborn, both of Plainfield.

DIED.

FRIEZ.—In North Plainfield, June 16, 1878, of rupture of the bladder, Barbara Friez, aged 69 years.

McGINLEY.—In this city, June 18, 1878, of effusion of the brain, Charles McGinley, aged 4 mos.

STEPHENSON.—In this city, June 15, 1878, of effusion of the brain, John Stephenson, aged 49 years, 10 months, 17 days.

DAVID LEESON, UNDERTAKER,
Holds himself ready to wait on the public any hour of the day or night. Has the most modern improvements in Corpse-preservers and Hearses. An elegant new Child's Hearse used in connection with the burial of children. Coaches furnished if desired. *Charges made satisfactory to all parties.*
Residence and office Front St., 2 doors north of Parse & Whitney's Dry Goods Store, Plainfield, N. J. f17

ALEX. M. RUNYON, UNDERTAKER.
Somerset St., cor. Front.
Residence 75 Front Street, opposite Peck's,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Hearse, attendance, &c., all hours, day or night.
Prices low in all cases. 15jy

TO LET.
A desirable Residence, containing 11 rooms, on Front St., next to Dr. South's. Three minutes' walk from Depot. Rent low. Apply to C. O. MEEKER, Ex'r.
my22

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD.
A private family, with a few boarders, have a front room on the first floor to let, with board. Also one or two on second floor suitable for gentlemen. Terms moderate. Inquire at this office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.
Two girls to do the work of a small private family. References required. Apply immediately,
Brick House, cor. Broadway and 9th St.

BOARD.
A few families can be accommodated with first class board in a fine German family. Terms $5 to $7 a week. Please call at residence, on Westervelt Avenue, third house from Jackson Avenue, North Plainfield, N. J. je20w2

GEO. LEWIS,
[Successor to L. & G. Lewis.]
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER.
No. 16 Cherry Street, Plainfield, New Jersey.
je6tf

RECITALS, HUMOROUS & DRAMATIC,
BY
Charles Roberts, Jr.,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
Under the auspices of the Alumni Association of the Plainfield High School, at the
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Thursday Evening, June 27th,
At Eight O'clock.
CHARLES H. EDWARDS, - - - Organist
Organ Recital commences at 7:45.
TICKETS, - - - - - - 50c.
May be obtained of the members of the Association, or at H. P. Reynolds', where they may be exchanged for reserved seats without extra charge.
Doors open at 7:15 p. m. See handbills for programme. je20w2

INSTRUCTION.
A Princeton student wishes to obtain a few pupils to instruct in the Classics and Mathematics during the summer months. Apply to
je6tf P. O. Box 98.

ELOCUTION! ELOCUTION!
MISS M. L. RUNYON,
Teacher of Elocution, desires to give notice that her present engagement in Packer Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., will permit her to give instruction in the principles and practice of Elocution to a class limited in number, in this city, after the summer vacation, provided it be formed by July 1st next. Persons desirous of forming such class may address her through the Plainfield Postoffice, Box 450, or call on her at her residence, No. 12 West Second Street, Plainfield, on Saturday, June 22d, from 1 to 6 p. m., for any information as to terms, etc.
June 10, 1878. je13w3

WHITE, THE HATTER.
Who has not heard of him? His name is as familiar as a household word. No man living, in his line of business, has made himself more popular than "White the Hatter"; and though, like most talented men in his line, and out of his line, he has encountered vicissitude, he still maintains his supremacy as a Hatter on the corner of Broadway and Prince St., N. Y., the public being well aware that *wherever* he fixes his quarters, *there* is the place where hats, as cheap and beautiful as they are good and reliable, are to be met with. Give him a call, by all means, if you are solicitous about securing a handsome and cheap hat. 1

BOARD AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The former residence of Mr. Brook, corner Grove St. and Prospect Place, five minutes' walk from the Depot, has been leased and fitted up for a select boarding house, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Families wishing permanent board can make arrangements on liberal terms.
my30m MRS. J. C. BROWN.

TO LET.
The French roof dwelling on Second St., second house east of Richmond. Good cellar; first floor—parlor, sitting room, dining room and kitchen; second floor—three good-sized bedrooms; third floor—large, convenient attic, one room finished. Apply to
ALBERT THORN, 2d St., Plainfield, or
W.M. ROCKWELL, National State Bank,
my30w1 Newark, N. J.

LADIES', MISSES', CHILDRENS' FINE Shoes & Slippers,
Direct from Manufacturers, AT NEW YORK PRICES.
D. F. RANDOLPH,
NO. 12 WEST FRONT STREET.
je20tt

French THE Clothier.
GREAT REDUCTION IN SUMMER CLOTHING
Previous to our Semi-annual Stocktaking we have made such immense reductions in prices as will insure the immediate sale of all of our Summer Stock. Special attention is invited to the following Reductions in our Ready Made Department.

	Formerly	Now
Men's all wool suits,	$13,	$10
" " "	12,	9
" " "	10,	8
Youths' " "	9,	7
" " "	8,	6
Boys' " "	From 3	to 5
Men's " "	To order,	12
White Marseilles Vests,		1

JOHN H. FRENCH,
NO. 19 CHERRY ST.

$500. TO LOAN.
ALEX. B. BUTTS,
Counsellor at Law, Front St.,
Opposite Cherry St.,
Plainfield, N. J.

PRENTICE'S PATENT.

Adjusts itself to any form of nose with less pressure than the ordinary Eye Glass. Try it.
PRENTICE, OPTICIAN,
1 Courtlandt St., New York.

PECK'S CORNER.

COME TO PECK'S.
A LOT OF
WHITE KID GLOVES
At 25c.

COME TO PECK'S.
A LOT OF
BLACK KID GLOVES
At 25c.

COME TO PECK'S.
A LOT OF
COLORED KID GLOVES
At 25c.

A REVOLUTION IN CORSETS
AND A FEW FACTS GUARANTEED TO EACH PURCHASER!
1st. THEY ARE CORK IN PLACE OF BONE OR HORN.
2d. THEY ARE COMFORTABLE, EASY, GRACEFUL AND HEALTHFUL.
3d. YOU CAN WASH THEM AS THEY ARE, AND THEY WILL NOT RUST OR STAIN.

4th. They can not break down, having a Cork Padded Spiral Steel in every Corset.
5th. "They are the very Perfection of Comfort."
If you will give this Corset a Fair Trial and do not pronounce it the easiest and best fitting you ever wore, return it and get back your money. I have just received a fresh stock from the Manufacturers. Please call and examine.
COME TO PECK'S.
je13m

THE LARGEST STOCK AND THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY
For Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles,
A happy combination, that pleases all people.
COLLIER'S, 3 CHERRY ST., 2D DOOR FROM FRONT.
All branches of the repairing business executed with promptness, in creditable style.
Repairing on French Clocks a Specialty.
my9y

BUTTER! BUTTER!
MOORE,
No. 13 Cherry Street,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTTER DEALER.
FINE BUTTER A SPECIALTY,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
ap11-y

A CARD.
W. H. SEBRING announces that he is now prepared to take orders for FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS at reduced prices, using the very best material, with a 3 or 4-ply all linen bosom, extra quality. Workmanship, quality and fit guaranteed. No gentleman obliged to accept any unless entirely satisfactory. Orders received at Vanderbeek's Music Store. Gentlemen not finding it convenient to call will be waited upon at their residence or place of business.
W. H. SEBRING, Manufacturer,
21fly Plainfield, N. J.

Wait for the Wagon OF THE CITY MILLS,
Which will hereafter take orders for and deliver at the doors of citizens all kinds of
FLOUR.
ALSO
FEED, CORN, OATS,
And, in short, everything pertaining to the trade.
TERMS CASH
From the wagon. Persons wishing credit will please call at the Mills.
FRENCH BROTHERS.
je13tf

VERMEULE'S STRAW HATS.
If you want a STRAW hat of any kind, go to
VERMEULE'S.
If you want a Straw Hat for your boy, a cheap hat, a medium priced hat or a high priced hat, go to
VERMEULE'S.
Straw hats for youth, Straw hats for young men, Straw hats for middle aged men, and Straw hats for old men and for all men, at
VERMEULE'S.
There never was a larger variety of Straw Hats in the city than can now be seen displayed at
VERMEULE'S.
FRONT ST.,
Opposite Somerset,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
Bond & Mortgage,
At Geo. A. Marsh's,
mar21tf Opposite Depot.

FOR SALE.
Four Counter Tables suitable for store. Also one Singer Manufacturing Machine. Will be sold cheap at No. 19 Cherry St.
JOHN H. FRENCH.

1878.
WASHINGTON ROCK MOUNTAIN HOUSE
At Washington Rock, near Plainfield and Dunellen, New Jersey.
The above popular and romantic place of SUMMER RESORT is now open for the entertainment of permanent and transient guests.
THE HOTEL is well furnished throughout, and during the past year has been greatly improved.
A large, well-shaded Pavilion, Observatory, Croquet Grounds, Central Park Swings, Rustic Arbors and Seats are attached to the Grove and Hotel for the use of the guests. The air is dry, pure and salubrious—a cure for Malaria, Asthma and Hay Fever.
On and after June 15th, the Hotel Omnibus will run daily between Dunellen and Washington Rock, connecting with trains which leave Plainfield for Dunellen 9:47 a. m., 2:04 and 6:05 p. m., and returning will convey passengers to Dunellen to connect with trains for Plainfield at 7:50 a. m., 2:45 and 5:37 p. m. OMNIBUS FARE, 25 cents.
For board and entertainment generally address
STAATS BROS.,
Plainfield or Dunellen P. O., New Jersey.

Plainfield and New York Express
Baggage and all other packages called for and delivered at any address in Jersey City, Brooklyn and New York.
WAGON LEAVES PLAINFIELD
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
RETURNS FROM NEW YORK
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Office in Plainfield at B. A. Mumford's Real Estate Office, opposite R. R. Depot.
Office in New York 25 Old Slip.
Residence, 7th St., near Richmond, Plainfield, N. J.
JOHN J. KER, Proprietor.
my30tf

HOLMES' CITY EXPRESS,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
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VALUABLE PROPERTY
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A BRICK BUILDING,
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THREE BRICK STORES,
Cor. Front and Grove Sts.
100 FT. BUILDING LOTS,
Front St., opp. M. E. Church.
75 FT. ON GROVE ST.
HOMESTEAD PROPERTY
AND
ONE half interest in a FARM of about 2[illegible] acres on Front St., extending through to Watchung Depot.
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F. E. MARSH,
O. B. LEONARD.

Central New Jersey Times.

NOTHING IN THE PAPER.

Aunt Polly heaved a sigh and said,
"There's nothing in the paper;
Land sakes! the deacon's oldest son
Has cut another caper!
And Susy, do stop ironing,
And come here just a minute,
Another bank is busted up
With Granny's money in it.

"There's nothing in the paper, though,
I'm sure I'd run it better—
Why, here, among the advertisements,
I see for me a letter.
Old Uncle Peter White is dead,
They bury him on Sunday—
Now Susy, you can't 'tend the ball
That's coming off next Monday.

"The Russians gained a victory,
The coal is getting higher,
While out in 'Arkansaw,' I see
They've had an awful fire.
And now they're going to put an end
To old Le Moyne's cremation,
For lately it has took the lead
Of every tongue and nation."

The Slipper of Our Grandmothers.

Public attention is at last directed to the true cause of the evils from which the body politic now suffers.—It has become apparent that one great section of the country has, in its search after the reason of our troubles, gone astray. The origin of our difficulties is to be found back of the demonetization of the dollar of the fathers and in the disuse of the slippers of the grandmothers. When the high boot, be-buttoned, and be-laced, came into fashion, domestic discipline was at an end and the degeneracy of the republic began. To the student of history who brings to the study ripe knowledge, the keen analytical faculty, and the results of long observation, it is evident that the misunderstandings and crimes which led to the civil war had their origin in the iniquitous measure, forced upon a careless and confiding people by designing persons, by which the slipper was taken from the feet of our grandmothers, and that foreign product, the French shoe, put in its stead.

When the story of this substitution comes to be written it will be found that the trick by which the evil change was effected was the work of the small boy. The reasons for this diabolical conception are evident.—While the mother stoops to unlace the shoe her righteous anger cools and a maudlin pity usurps the place of impartial justice. So the boy escapes punishment for his misdeeds. By sparing the slipper the child is spoiled. Impunity makes him daring. He grows up bold in wickedness, free from the restraint that the fear of punishment always exerts.—Grown reckless, he violates the laws of society as he has violated the laws of the household; and he finds that Justice, too, has discarded her sandal, that she has adopted the new fashion of foot-gear, and that he can easily escape while she is unloosing her shoe. The result is sadly evident.

How this change was brought about is not so clear. Its authors have striven to make that period of our national history obscure, for were it once made evident to all men their patent guilt would bring upon them the condemnation of the country.—But this much is acknowledged: the small boy, taking advantage of the time when the feminine mind was turned away from feet and to the contemplation of some new fashion of bonnet, entered into a conspiracy with the Crispins. The inducement offered can be easily assigned. Each party to the shameful bargain found their account in the transaction, and the result was the disappearance of the slipper.

It only remains to remedy the great wrong, to restore national prosperity by retracing the step taken in the path of disaster. All the interests of the country demand this. The people are rising in their majesty and demanding the slipper of our grandmothers. Let Congress heed their cry or else few of the members will return to the seats they will have proved themselves so unworthy to fill. The first business of our national legislature must be to pass a bill requiring every woman to wear slippers.—Portland Press.

Waste in the Household.

Few understand how much is lost in preparing fruit or vegetables for cooking. This seems a very little thing to speak of, but watch the cook a few minutes when paring apples, potatoes, squash or turnips. See how large a proportion is taken off in the thick parings. When there are animals on a place to eat all refuse matter the extravagance is not so startling, only it seems a great pity to throw the best part of our fruit and vegetables to the hogs or chickens and by so doing make our food less nutritious. The sweetest and best parts of all these comforts lie nearest the skin, and the thinner the peeling the finer is the flavor of the fruit or vegetable.

From the kitchen—although we have not hinted at half the waste to be found there—there is but a step to the dining-room where we can "spy out the land" in that region, and we therefore give it a passing glance, though we do not intend to search the whole house or examine the skeleton in every closet. One needs but a look at the pieces of unbroken bread, the butter in the small solitaire butter plates that has not even been defaced or marked by a knife, the large quantities of food left on the plates, the thick mass of sugar at the bottom of each cup, all of which will be ruthlessly scraped into the swill tub—to see that at the dining table there is a waste that must in the end prove a heavy tax on people in moderate circumstances, and a sinful carelessness even for the rich.

"Ah! yes. But this is the fault of our servants. They are so ignorant, so wasteful, so careless and disobedient!"

But are you not the mistress? Whose place but yours to watch their shortcomings and take active measures to prevent them? Servants are often great trials; but would they be half so troublesome if the mistress' eyes were more frequently over every portion of her house; if her maidens understood perfectly that while she was kind and in no wise overbearing she was at the same time efficiently observant; that she was just to them and also to the interests committed to her charge? That while they could not but see that she was thoughtful of their interests, she also firmly insisted that they should reciprocate by being thoughtful of hers. That she was ready to give them all needful instruction, showing them by personal superintendence just what she required; but that having thus faithfully instructed them she was firmly determined to have her instructions carried out, or she could not retain them in her service.

If this course was pursued and fully understood in every family, should we not have better service, larger incomes, and much more quiet homes?—Mrs. H. W. Beecher.

Our Popes.

We have in this world a few infallible people: and from the pope downward, they are the most difficult to get on with. With rather more shortcomings than other folks, they esteem themselves unusually wise, and are quite prone to become dogmatic and emphatic. Cherishing full faith in their own ideas and plans, they are not quite able to see how other people are not sacredly bound to submit to their godly and unerring judgment. The situation of these infallibles is unfortunate, for such is the obtuseness and pig-headedness of men in general, that they will not accept the *dicta* of these born popes, and then there ensues a conflict. To dispute the decisions of popes is the most mortal of sins. Do they not give utterance to the will of God? and how can society have rest while the orders of these peculiar people are not obeyed? The entrance of these infallible people into a community, a church, or a household, is a most unfortunate affair: broils are sure to follow. Banish the popes, if you want peace!—Zion's Herald.

Dust to Dust.

An English gentleman informs us ("Notes and Queries," March 30th, 1861) that on visiting the Museum of Antiquities at Rouen, in 1857, he observed a small portion of dust having a label attached, marking it to be the dust of the heart of Richard Cœur de Lion, from the Cathedral. That lion heart, now transformed into a little dust, exposed in a paper, with a label, in a museum, for the gratification of the curious!

The case, however, is not unexampled. In the last century a stone coffin was dug up in front of the mansion house of Eccles, in Berwickshire. As it had been buried about two hundred years every part of the body was reduced to ashes. As the inside of the stone was pretty smooth, and the whole portrait of the person visible, though in ashes, Sir John Patterson had the curiosity to collect the whole, and, wonderful to tell, it did not exceed in weight one ounce and a half.

The Milkman's Mistake.

When Thomas drove up to a house on Elizabeth street yesterday to deliver the usual quart of mixture, the gentleman of the house kindly inquired:

"Thomas, how many quarts of milk do you deliver?"

"Ninety-one, sir."

"And how many cows have you?"

"Nine, sir."

The gentleman made some remark about the early spring, close of the Eastern war and the state of the roads, and then asked:

"Say, Thomas, how much milk per day do your cows average?"

"Seven quarts, sir."

"Ah-um," said the gentleman, as he moved off. Thomas looked after him, scratched his head, and at once grew pale as he pulled out a short pencil and began to figure on the wagon cover.

"Nine cows is nine, and I set seven quarts down under the cows and multiply. That's sixty-three quarts of milk. I told him I sold ninety-one quarts per day. Sixty-three from ninety-one leaves twenty-eight, and none to carry. Now where do I get the rest of the milk? I'll be hanged if I haven't given myself away to one of my best customers, by leaving a durned big cavity in these figgers to be filled with water!"

A Pat Answer.

Mr. Lester said that when he was a boy ten or twelve years of age, he was one day standing in Market square with his grandfather, when four Irishmen came up, one of whom asked the distance to Pawtucket. He was told by the old gentleman that it was about four miles. "Well, faith," said Pat, in a mock tone of encouragement to his three tired companions, "that's not bad at all—only a mile apiece for us." "Whom do you want to see in Pawtucket?" inquired Mr. Lester, senior. "Be jabers," was the quick reply, "I want to zee meself there the most of anybody."—Providence Journal.

A GOOD POSITION.—In answer to many inquiries we would state that we have no vacancy at present in our office, but a prospective one; the young man who has charge of the "reception circular" department, and receives the propositions to advertise washing machines, pumpkin seeds, cabinet organs, plants, patent medicines, sewing machines, lawn mowers, bluing, bee-hives, medicated apple-sauce, etc., one-quarter payable in advertising and the other in cash, who has occupied the position for three months, has acquired a fortune and will soon retire.

The position, owing to favorable contracts made with the junk-dealers of the country to take at one cent per pound the above circular material, including also the circulars of newly-established advertising agencies, inquiring rates and circulation, and the fact that the young man is allowed the whole of these as the salary of his position, renders it one which, for the rapid attaining of a competency, is without a parallel.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

"I wish to ask the court," said a facetious lawyer, who had been called to the witness stand to testify as an expert, "if I am compelled to come into this case, in which I have no personal interest, and give a legal opinion for nothing?" "Yes, yes certainly," replied the mild mannered judge; "give it for what it is worth."

Parents can not be too careful in guarding the health of their Babies. Only a good and reliable medicine should be given to them. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is known not to contain anything injurious. Price 25 cents.

An honest failure is the rarest work of man.

Motto of the communists, "Give us our riots."

It was said of a lady who had just completed her twoscore years, and who played very loudly upon her piano, but never spoke of her age except in a whisper, that she was forte upon her piano, but piano upon her forty.

IF PESTERED BY AN ERUPTION use GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, the ruling specific for diseases, irritation and abrasions of the skin, and the most salutary beautifier for the complexion. This admirable article is an inexpensive substitute for sulphur baths, and is equally as effective in banishing cutaneous maladies, and relieving the pangs of rheumatism and gout. Redness and roughness, tan, freckles, pimples, and indeed every imperfection of the cuticle is entirely removed by it. It is vouched, by ladies who have used it, to be the most effective means of clarifying and softening the skin that they have ever employed; its health promoting properties are widely recognized by medical men, and evidence in its behalf, emanating from other and equally respectable sources, precludes any reasonable doubt as to the genuineness of its claims to public confidence. Clothing and linen from the sick room is disinfected by it, and it prevents contagion when the danger of obnoxious diseases has been incurred by contact. Sores and ulcers that resist the operation of salves and lotions are healed by it, and it soon relieves the swelling and pain caused by bruises and sprains. The opening of the pores, resulting from the wholesome stimulation of the superficial blood vessels that it produces, is the effect best calculated to ease the circulation when overheated, and carry off those offensive granulations which disfigure the cuticle and render existence a state of martyrdom while they remain.—Eruptions, ailments that ointments will not cure, are entirely eradicated by GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. Sold by Druggists.

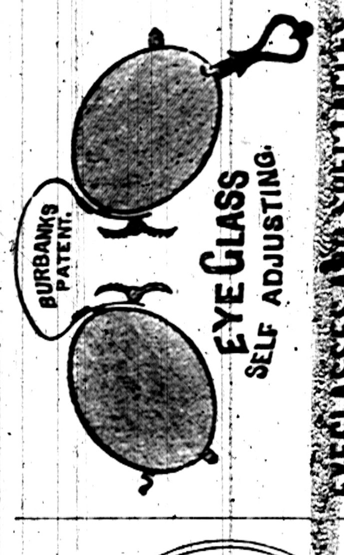
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

"Boiling hair in a solution of tea will darken it," says an exchange; but some folks don't like to have their tea darkened in that way.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression; a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of mental over-work, indiscretions or excesses, is always cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy,—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price $1.00 per single vial, or $5.00 per package of five vials and $2.00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 109 Fulton street, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.



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Tall trees of all kinds of wood that grow in this part of the country, from 30 to 90 feet, in. at top, and straight, for piles, telegraph, flagstaffs, etc.; plank of all sorts for house trimmings, carriage or bridge builders; sawed and split posts all sizes and lengths, of locust, oak, chestnut, etc. sled runners; stone-boat plank; locust timber, from 4 to 22 inches in diameter, 70 ft. long; 10,000 posts and rails; cord wood, any quantity, at home or delivered, from $2.50 to $8 per cord; ornamental trees, green, from 4 to 12 ft. high, at half price; vinegar by the gallon or barrel, from pure cider, from 2 to 10 years old, for cash or approved paper.

N. B. One 3-seat carriage for sale or exchange for a small one. ROBT. C. VAIL, Walnut Hill, half way from Plainfield to Rahway. n29tf

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The Best is the Cheapest, AND A. V. Searing's Is the place to get the BEST Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, And all kinds of GROCERIES, At the LOWEST PRICES. We make a specialty of FINE BUTTER. OUR "Tube Rose Flour," Is unequaled. Also, good family Flour at BOTTOM PRICES. Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar for Pickling. Give us a call and see for yourselves. A. V. SEARING, FRONT ST., Stillman's Block, opp Postoffice PLAINFIELD. j 3t

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Our Stock of Boys' Clothing, (Especially at No. 795), embraces all the latest shapes, and different kinds of goods, both for SCHOOL AND DRESS SUITS; our prices run from $4 for School Suits up through all the grades to $8, for Superfine Tricots, and other Dress Suits. If you want to wear Clothing cut in the CORRECT STYLE, and finished so as to take away all READY MAKE LOOK, see our garments before you buy.

REMEMBER IT IS THE CUT THAT MAKES THE GARMENT. And that you always FIND CORRECT at our establishment. OUR PRICES this Season are LOWER THAN EVER KNOWN, and SUPERFINE GOODS are now offered at such LOW RATES as to be within the reach of all. SEE THEM BEFORE YOU BUY.

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YOUTH'S, BOY'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, and MEN'S, BOY'S and CHILDREN'S SPRING OVERCOATS cannot be surpassed in style, quality and price by any House in the City or State.

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CENTRAL NEW JERSEY TIMES.

VOL. X. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1878. NO. 510.

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Lawyer
Master in Chancery
and Notary Public
Plainfield N.J.

Front St. opposite Cherry St.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Notary Public, Master and Examiner in Chancery.
Office Corner of Front and Cherry Streets,
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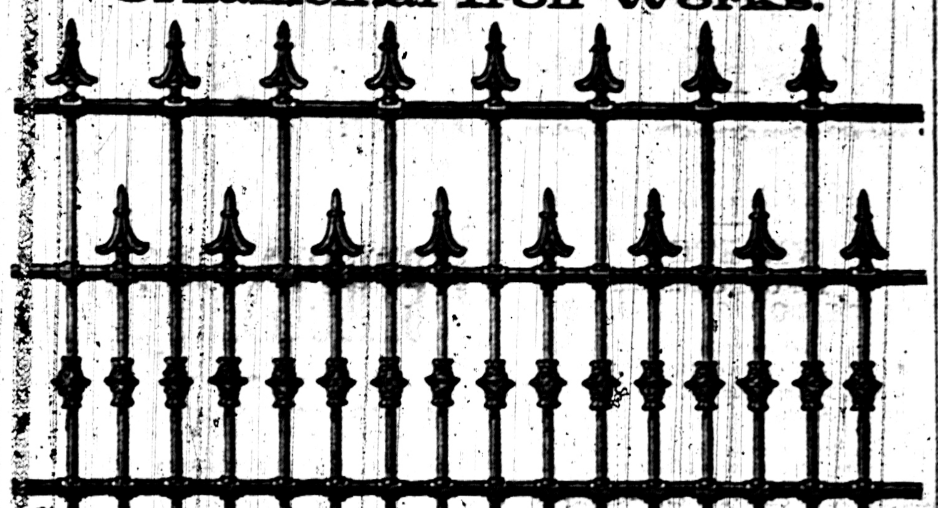

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BABY'S TOES.

Lo, the tiny, curled up treasures,
Just as cute as cute can be!
Come and help me count them, Madgie,
While the baby bends to see,
Peeps demurely over dainty
Skirts, drawn up to dimpled knees.
Say, my lady Lily, whose two
Roly-poly feet are these?

See the darling's round-eyed wonder—
Does she really know they're hers!
How she reaches down to feel them,
While new triumph in her stirs.
Grow your fill, my little lady!
Those are your own cunning toes,
Round, and soft, and fat, and funny.
And—how many! Madgie knows.

Call them lily buds to please her!
Madgie says they are too pink;
Say ten roses and two posies—
Rather rose buds, don't you think!
Come, wee toes, lie still: be covered;
You've cut capers quite enough;
If you don't, we'll kiss and put you
Each one in a paper ruff.

—*Companion.*

Mr. Beecher on Conciliation.

In his late address at the reunion of the army of the Potomac, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher made the following fine discrimination as to the proper method of carrying on the work of political reconciliation between the North and South:

The desire to heal the wounds of war, the wish to conciliate and reunite those who have been at strife, is both humane and patriotic. But the spirit of reconciliation may not be wisely guided. It certainly will not be if it glozes over the criminality of those who led the country into this conflict; if it forgets, or calls by any soft name, the crime of disruption and disunion. The virtue and rectitude of the endeavor to maintain unity and law must never be forgotten. The value to America and to universal civilization of the results of the war must not be softened or hid away. It began as a war for the union of the United States, it ended as a war for emancipation and liberty. It began on the Southern part as a war in defense of a civilization based upon slavery; it ended as a war for free labor and the laboring man. The internal policy of this country was undergoing a change fatal to humanity. You have restored it to health! The constitution was wasting away with consumption.—Black blood was circulated through it. By your surgery the danger has passed. Our lungs breathe pure air. Our hearts send vitalized blood to every member. Health and vigor are restored.

The recognition of these truths ought not to be, *must not be*, a cause of offense to anybody. Taunts, vainglorious comparisons, depreciation of the vigor and bravery of the enemy, and whatever springs from hatred, revenge, or selfishness should be buried. But honest truth should be fearlessly spoken. The South, however, gentlemen, was *wrong*. The North was *right*. This must stand out as clear as the sun, henceforth and forever more. We admit the bravery of Southern men; the gallantry of their officers; the skill and genius of their great generals. But it was bravery, skill and genius exerted in a bad cause.

We admit that to the men of the South their cause *seemed* to be that of liberty—that they were sincere and honest. But sincerity does not change facts. If their minds were darkened to the reality of underlying tendencies, it is all the more important that history should disclose them. We willingly accredit them with great military virtues. But we deny to their leaders, to their cause, all political wisdom. The South from 1840 sought wrong ends by wrong methods. The war was the result of Southern heresies. In the whole history of human procedure there were never more blunders committed than by Southern statesmen. The conduct of kings and nobles preceding the great French revolution was not more unwise, more fatal to their own interests, than the steps taken by the South for a quarter of a century before the war.

These things are of such importance to mankind that we can not afford to let them lie unheeded. We shall not reap the fruits of victory if we suffer these things to be forgotten. We shall wrong the memory of the dead if we admit the equality of those who fell in a good cause and those who fell in a bad. Personally, one may have been as good as another. But, as representatives of a great principle, one fought for darkness and the other for light; one strove for slavery and the other for liberty. Admit that they thought themselves soldiers of freedom, that does not change the nature of things. Men may believe that they are sailing for a safe harbor while great undercurrents are driving them right upon the rocks. Whatever was the personal rectitude, sincerity, heroism, of the individuals of the Southern army, they were swept on by the great under-influences of evil which overruled their will and made them the unconscious soldiers of despotism.

We dishonour our dead when we make no distinction between those who died for liberty and those who died for slavery. Reconciliation purchased by rubbing out the whole meaning of the war, the moral significance of its results, the grandeur to mankind of its influences, is not a compromise, but surrender. If it brings peace, it is the ignominious peace of death. I am willing to strew flowers upon the graves of Southern soldiers as men, and at appropriate times, under the influence of that generous sympathy which we cherish for all mankind; but not as soldiers, not as the defenders of a lost cause that was rightly lost; not on the same day with the fallen champions for liberty. Not with my right hand chaplets for soldiers of freedom, and with my left chaplets for soldiers of disruption, rebellion and slavery! Is it becoming that we should by such actions testify to the world that the whole difference between slavery and liberty is only the difference of the left and right hands—a mere difference of degree and not of kind?

Life's Perspective.

There is always some point of view from which everything becomes beautiful, a place from which all sounds are harmonious. If you get too near a picture, it seems only a coarse and rough daub; and a wonderful thing about the painter's art is, that he can sit so near to his canvas, seeing all its coarseness and roughness, and yet so adjust his work that from the right point of view it is soft as velvet, harmonious and perfect. One would not get a very correct nor pleasant idea of a grand organ performance, while sitting on the bellows. The great difficulty with us in regard to almost everything in the world and in our history is that we are too close to the performer. Almost everybody who has had a little experience knows that his best work seemed at the time very poor, often mean and sordid. Noble and grand deeds are not appreciated at the moment of their accomplishment. The world's greatest works, its immortal poems and splendid dramas, have been written in prisons and in poverty; the real music was not heard until it came drifting across the ages and mingled with the sounds of nature and of life.

We never know until after days when the sweetest and truest music of our lives is played. There are people who would give all they have in the world if they could hear in their lonely and desolate houses the crying of the baby which used to annoy them so much and so often. Through the dim years, and over the hills and plains which have been so wearily trodden, the baby's voice comes now as the sweetest music that could fall upon the senses. The discords of some hard and bitter struggle, which saps for the time our strength and our very life, come to us afterwards softened by distance, harmonized by the mingling of other tones, as part of the great opera of life, which could not be spared without leaving the whole imperfect; and from the quiet heights we listen to the resolution of the dissonance, and wait for the full harmony which at some time we shall hear. We must not be too near to the thunder if we would enjoy its deep drum-roll reverberating among the hills. The crash of the winter storm is inspiring only when we are sheltered from its chill and stinging lash.

There are people who live spiritually remote from the agitations of life, not with deadened senses too dull to perceive either discord or harmony, nor so hardened by their rugged experiences that they have grown insensible to pain; but walking over green and soft turf, in quiet places where birds are piping, leaves are rustling, and the air is full of peace.

We remember a quiet reproof administered by one of those reposeful souls when we were in a mood of discontent and impatience. He said: "You do not seem to have any serenity." It was very quietly spoken, but we never forgot it, it was so true.

It is wonderful how the intervention of a little interval changes the aspect of events and sets all things in another and a truer light. We feel a sort of compassionate amusement as our *eidolon* in the past rises before us. How we must have looked to people who with impartial eyes saw us as we were, so passionate, so impatient, so unreasoning and unmanageable! Perhaps we are not so very different even now, but we are not at the proper focal distance to get a correct view.

We are not writing for self-conceited people, just now, but for those who are self-distrustful and timorous—and many of the best people in the world, those of whom it is not worthy, are in their heart of hearts tormented by the miserable failure to reach their ideal, which they constantly perceive; and it is a good thing for such people, when weak-hearted and self-tormented, to look back from the hillside of momentary rest and note the multitudinous influences converging from every point of the horizon, and shooting down from infinite depths in the past, which so hedged them in that they could not escape, so modified their motives and transformed their very personality.—C. Osborn in Utica Republican.

Another Prophecy.

A modern Mother Shipton's prophecy has been discovered in Canada. It is called "Columbia's Prophecy to Master Mage," and is said to have been found in an old scrap book, owned by a family named Marsh, residing near Sherbrooke, the early members of which family came from the vicinity of Albany, N. Y. It is probably a humbug, although the correspondent declares that he has no doubt of its genuineness; if he had "it would be removed by the ancient character, the yellow paper, and the general appearance, pasted as it is alongside other extracts from newspapers printed about 1809." He says:

"In giving you "Columbia's Prophecy," I have taken the liberty to change any spelling that does not accord with our modern ideas, and to place my comments with the lines suggesting them, not in the more cumbrous form of foot notes. Thus it begins:

"Columbia, home of liberty,
Shall not twenty rulers see
Ere there shall be battle smoke,
Ere peace shall seem to be broke,
And in waves of peril tossed
The ancient order be deemed lost.

Mr. Hayes, I observe, is the nineteenth President. There has been "battle smoke," and the present political agitation may be taken as fulfilling the rest of the prediction.

"But Columbia shall again
Rise, and fairer be than then. (sic)
Wonders great all men shall see;
Coaches without steeds shall be.
Air shall burn and water fly
Swift as eagles cut the sky.

These lines would seem to relate to railroads and gas illumination.

Edison's phonograph is thus foreshadowed, and possibly Keeley's motor:

"Men shall speak to *brazen ears*
That shall be mouths in after years,
Words *spoken* shall be *sent by post*,
And no syllable be lost;
A drop of water shall have then
The *force* of many thousand men.

The prophecy refers to what the correspondent regards as the success of woman suffrage, change in the presidential term, etc.

"Women shall be turned to men.
All these things shall happen when?
They shall happen—not before
Six years shall be reckoned four;
Thirteen shall be thirty-nine;
This shall be the certain sign;
Nine and nine reversing take;
(Eight and one the nine shall make)
When ninety-two are eighty-one
All these marvels shall be done."

This looks very much like the time when "two Sundays meet," or "to-morrow come never," but I have chanced upon a singular explanation. "When ninety-two are eighty-one." Washington took his seat as President in 1789; add ninety-two and you have eighty-one (1881). This 1881 is also made up of ones and eights, forming nines in reversed order. The "thirteen" may be taken as alluding to the original number of states, which the rhymer (remember that he is supposed to write in 1789, not in 1812 or 1813) would have in his mind. As for the "thirty-nine," the coming admission of the territory of Washington, which I infer will become a state before 1881, would complete the tale, while the recent adoption of the constitutional amendment extending the term of the Executive to six years [Note.—It has not been adopted, but only introduced] covers the line "six years shall be reckoned four."

What Washington Didn't Know.

We don't like to be irreverent, but would like to ask: What did our forefathers know? What, for instance, did George Washington know? He never saw a fast mail train; he never held his ear to a telephone; he never sat for a picture in a photograph gallery; he never saw a steamboat; he never sighted a Krupp gun; he never received a telegraph dispatch; he never listened to the "fizz" of an electric pen; he never saw a pretty girl running a sewing-machine; he never saw a self-propelling engine go down the street to a fire; he never took laughing-gas; he never attended an International Exposition; he never owned a bonanza mine; he never knew "Old Probs"; he—but why go on? No; when he took an excursion, it was on a flat boat; when he went off on a train, it was a mule train; when he wanted to talk to a man in Milwaukee, he had to go there; when he had his picture taken, it was done in profile with a piece of black paper and a pair of shears; when he got the returns from back counties, they had to be brought in by a man with an ox cart; when he took aim at an enemy he had to trust to a crooked-barrelled old flintlock; when he wrote it was with a goose quill; when he had anything to mend his grandmother did it with a darning needle; when he went to a fire he stood in line and passed buckets; when he looked at a clam he never dreamed that it was any relation of his; when he once got hold of a nugget of gold from an Indian chief he felt rich; when he wanted to know anything about the weather he consulted the ground hog or goose bone. But why go on?—Selected.

Why They Wanted a New Minister.

"Had a hard time to-day, Jennie?" inquired Esther of her junior partner, as that young lady threw herself down and tossed off her hat, with a disturbed and sour aspect.

"No worse than usual," was the reply. "I hate children; especially in such hot weather. But, Esther, Sarah Brown walked down with me this morning, and made me so furious that I have been just boiling ever since. 'While I was musing, the fier burned,' as David says. Oh, I know *he* had his trials; he does speak so to the point at times. But just listen. You know that man who preached at the other church last summer. Well, they are talking of him for papa's place."

"Why, Jennie!" cried Esther; "Papa said he wasn't orthodox."

"Can't help it," replied Jennie;—"probably they like him all the better; they must have novelty, you know; and maybe it's a pleasant excitement to hear a minister blaspheming in the pulpit and to try and believe what he says. They'll be tired of going to Heaven, some day, and will want to take the other place, by way of a change; and then set to work to develop themselves out of it."

"Oh, dear!" sighed Esther! "do you suppose it was last Sunday's sermon?"

"Oh, no; but it helped on; they say it was Calvinistic and doctrinal; but the real trouble is, that they want a younger man, and a live man; that means a man who hangs to the platform by one foot, while he stamps the other and throws both arms in the air, leaning over at an angle of forty-five degrees, and shouting himself hoarse; and then rushes to the other end and suddenly becomes as meek as a lamb and remarks: 'My friends, let us love each other and develop our humanity!'"

"Oh, Jennie!"

"It's true; Mr. Howe did all that, and they call him a live man."

"Poor papa!" sighed Esther again; "it is hard on him."

"Yes," said Jennie, with a slight sideways nod of her head, "but it will be harder for them, some day, you mark my words. If he doesn't look at them from his throne of glory across a great gulf, I'm mistaken.—He's just as good as an angel. He has baptized them and married them and buried them, and brought them into the church and shown them how to serve the Lord all these years.—Why, good gracious!" cried the young lady, "even if he were stupid, what words could make a sermon equal to that preached by such a holy life? And now, because he quotes the Bible in his sermons oftener than Shakespeare or Emerson, they desert him in his old age. They are tired of the strait gate and the narrow way. They want to be saved by anecdotes and a résumé of the daily papers, with bits from the classics thrown in so that they may feel themselves familiar with Homer and Plato. They want 'freedom of thought,' and, above all, 'to be developed'."

"It is well papa doesn't hear you," said Esther, while the twins laughed.

"Mr. Howe doesn't believe in the miracles," continued Jennie; "and he said in the Bible class that there never was such a man as Solomon; he was a myth and meant the sun, and his palace was the sky; and the Queen of Sheba represented the dawn coming into the sky. Sarah Brown told me so; she thought it was beautiful. Also he taught them that David's fight with Goliah was allegorical and represented the victory of mind over matter; and he said that explained some of the psalms; the enemies David cursed were only material forces that he was bound to get the better of. I told Sarah Brown that if I had been there I would have thrown my hymn-book at his head. 'Songs of the Sanctuary' would be a good, stout missile."

"What did she say?" asked the twins.

"Oh, she said I was very narrow, but it wasn't surprising. After all, why should I trouble myself about those people? They will only illustrate their own principle of the 'survival of the fittest'; and we never could get along with such fools in Heaven. *My* temper wouldn't stand it—not if I had twenty pairs of wings."—Sunday Afternoon.

Extravagance at Funerals.

It was a very sensible clergyman at Pittsburgh who recently read a paper upon the expensiveness of funerals; and they were very sensible colleagues who adopted his views as their opinion. Mere fashion is nowhere more hateful than in the burying of the dead, and none the less hateful because it imposes enormous expenses upon those who can not afford them. The savings of a year are often squandered in the idle ostentation of a funeral. It is a not unnatural feeling among the poor that the last service they can render to a beloved friend shall not fail in any usual distinction, and the result is that a living family is often straitened that a dead member of it may lie in a mahogany coffin and be followed by a long train of carriages to his grave. Reform must come from those who "set the fashion," and a modest simplicity in funerals can be attained only by the example of those who can afford to be extravagant.

The worthy undertaker, who lives by the death of his fellow-creatures, is naturally desirous that grief shall be lavishly manifested, and he encourages to the utmost this somber splendor. The young American used to be shocked as he read in English stories of mutes and mourning carriages, of men hired to wear the garb of sorrow, and grief measured by a train of emptiness. Two or three years ago the movement against this extravagance began in England, and it has the public sympathy and support of very eminent persons. It has shown itself in this country by the common request, with the announcement of a death, that no flowers be sent. A simple and beautiful tribute of affection has grown into an oppressive fashion, and certain flowers have become odious to many persons from their constant association with funerals. When such gifts are in truth the offerings of love and sympathy, no symbols can be more touching, but the moment they spring from the mere force of fashionable custom, and are sent to the house of mourning as gifts are sent by formal acquaintances to a bride, with no more feeling than in the leaving of ceremonious visiting-cards, they are touching and significant no longer.—The change in the mere fashion of flowers upon such occasions can be carried by the same good sense into every other funeral extravagance, so that the poor need no longer feel that their dead are slighted if they are not buried with ruinous expense.

There was another suggestion made at Pittsburgh which is worthy of consideration. It was proposed that funeral sermons as matters of course should not be preached; and to this suggestion there will be probably a very general amen. They are of necessity eulogies, for no good-hearted preacher would choose such a time to tell unpleasant truths. Yet if a man has been selfish, hard, grasping, self-indulgent, sordid—and there are such men!—what is the poor preacher to do? The well-meaning reply that every person has something good in him, and the eulogist can speak of that, is conclusive if the preacher is not to give his honest views of the character of the dead.—But to say of a man notorious for meanness that he went regularly to church, or of a debauchee that he gave generously to the poor, is not to tell the truth, but to dodge it. A change in this habit, however, must spring from the good sense of the clergyman and the community in which he lives. And the first step toward the change is calling attention to the subject as the Pittsburgh clergymen have done.—EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR, in Harper's Magazine for July.

A Wedding Stopped at the Altar.

There was a strange scene at Cincinnati one day last week. A respectable and intelligent young lady was engaged to be married, and made the discovery that her affianced was in the habit of drinking, and told him what she had learned. He promised never to drink again, and she forgave him. The wedding day was subsequently set, and all went well until the morning appointed for the performance of the ceremony. During the interval he made his usual visits, and though he drank at times, his betrothed never learned of his faithlessness until it was nearly too late to punish him for it. They were standing side by side, and a moment more would have found them man and wife, when he turned toward her and his tell-tale breath spoke of whiskey. When the minister propounded the usual question to her, the response came faintly, "No." In surprise the question was again asked, and this time the response was clear and decisive, "No." She then turned to her lover, accused him of drinking, reminded him of his promise to her, and said that a man who would break his promise so solemnly made could not be relied upon, and she feared to trust her future to such a man. Expostulations and entreaties were all in vain, and that little "Yes" still remains unsaid.—Cincin. Times.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Sow shirt-buttons early in the morning.

The rabbit is timid, but no cook can make it quail.

With the exception of delinquent subscribers, everything is about a fortnight earlier than usual this year.

"Ma," said a little girl, "what is all this fuss about trade-marks? Is it the trade marks that make so many wrinkles in pa's forehead?"

Why is paper money more valuable than gold? When you put it in your pocket you double it, and when you take it out you find it still in creases.

Wilkie Collins' new novel is entitled "The Haunted Hotel." So it would seem that hash is not the only mystery in that tavern.—Norristown Herald.

"Jennie what makes you such a bad girl?" "Well, mamma, God sent you just the best children He could find, and if they don't suit you, I can't help it!"

"Do you see any grapes, Bob?" "Yes, but there is dogs." "Big dogs Bob?" "Yes, very big." "Then come along. These grapes are not ours, you know."

A minority report to the Massachusetts Legislature on woman suffrage embodies "Mark Twain's" toast to women—that "as wives and mothers they had no equals."

There is music in the air, for another political campaign is upon us and what few newspapers are not already set down as organs will be denounced as lyres.—Hawkeye.

The New Haven girl who practiced with a revolver until she could snuff a candle, found when too late that the young men were looking for wives who could handle a broomstick.

"Have you poached eggs?" inquired a customer of a colored restaurant-keeper in Mississippi. "Yes, Sah: all our eggs is poached—lestways de chickens dat laid um is," was the reply.

An Irishman who stood near the third base, watching a game of base-ball, was knocked down by a foul ball, as he heard the umpire call it. "A fowl, waz ut? Faith, I thought it was a mule."

An Irish soldier called out to his companion: "Hallo! Pat, I have taken a prisoner." "Bring him along, then; bring him along!" "He wont come." "Then come yourself," "He wont let me."

Young lady on horseback (doubtful about the road)—Will there be a bridge by-and-by across a little brook? Small Rustic—Wal! I dunno 'bout by'a-by, but there's one there now.—Harvard Lampoon.

A newly married gentlemen of Mrs J.'s acquaintance on being asked the other day, "What was the difference between a bride and a bride-groom?" immediately replied, "Why, one is given away and the other is sold."

Barber (apropos of customer's beard)—"Yes, great improvement, indeed, sir, since you took our 'Balm of Illyria.' Of course you will take another bottle?" Customer (dryly) —"No, thanks, haven't tried the first yet."

In all the charges of corruption, bribery and general political knavery the character of not one paragrapher has been assailed. There's virtue for you. Let us have a congratulatory banquet; at the expense of the government.

A Wisconsin editor illustrates the prevailing extravagance of the people of the present day by calling attention to the costly baby carriages now in use, while when he was a baby they hauled him around by the hair of his head.

"Who was the doubting disciple?" asked the Sunday-school teacher, "Peter," promptly replied the smart bad boy. "No, Thomas," said the teacher. "Then what do people always say 'Petered out' for?" asked this bad smart boy.

The Rev. Brooke Herford tells a story of a little boy who, after being instructed concerning the beauties and employments of Heaven, asked anxiously if he were very good if he couldn't have a little devil up once in a while to play with him.

"We are going to make it hot," observed an enthusiastic young Democrat to an older and more sedate member of his party on School street the other day. "Yes," answered the other, with a tinge of sadness in his tone, "for ourselves."—Boston Transcript.

Precious Child (crying): "Mamma I have committed a bad sin—idolatry." Mamma (with surprise): "Have you, my dear? How so?" P. C. (crying louder than ever): "I have been looking at the dolls in the shop windows, and I want one—I worship dolls!"—Judy.

Two young men were out fishing the other day, and on returning were going past a farmhouse and felt hungry. They yelled to the farmer's daughters: "Girls, have you any buttermilk?" The reply was gently wafted back to their ears: "Yes; but we keep it for our own calves."

A celebrated actress, whose fresh smile and silver voice favored the deception, always called herself "sweet sixteen." She stated her age as sixteen in court as a witness. Her son was directly afterward called up and asked how old he was. "Six months older than mother," was the honest reply.

An Alternative: Time, 9 p. m.—"Charles, love, Lady Ledbury is at home to-night, and Mrs. Gelasma has a concert, and there's the Duchess of Ipswich's dance. Now, are we going to these places or not? For if we are, it is time for me to go and dress; and if we are not, it is time for me to put a mustard plaster on my chest, some flannel round my throat, and go straight off to bed?"—Punch.

Central New Jersey Times.

FOUNDED IN 1837,
As "The Plainfield Union."

J. C. RUNYON and W. J. LEONARD,
Publishers.

PLAINFIELD, JUNE 27, 1878.

CONGRESS has adjourned since our last number was issued, and the country is felicitating itself over the event.

THE European conference is progressing with the settlement of the Eastern question. BEACONSFIELD, it is said, is making points for England.

By the death of the Rev. CHARLES HODGE, D. D., of the Princeton Seminary, the Christian world has lost one of the most distinguished theological writers of modern times.

EDITORS are coming to the front in politics. Major YARD, of the Freehold *Democrat* is favorably named as a candidate for State Senator, and LOUIS S. HYER of the Rahway *Democrat* has warm friends who name him as a candidate for Congress. Both gentlemen are worthy of the honors proposed.

WE desire to correct a statement that we recently made respecting the check of $2,000 said to have been presented to Bishop SCARBOROUGH as he was about leaving for Europe. It is true that some of the bishop's friends made up a purse for him, but we are informed by those who were instrumental in raising it, that it only amounted to two or three hundred dollars. The story of the check, which was given us by a worthy gentleman, grew, somehow, out of the above fact. It is due to Bishop SCARBOROUGH that the error be corrected.

ABOUT SOME MATTERS LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The excitement among the members of the Building Loan Association is natually subsiding, as the oponents of the old management, have gained their point and elected a new Board. Elsewhere will be found an account of the progress which affairs have made since we last referred to the subject. The vigorous and breezy address of the Directors will be read with interest, and will be found to characterize the course of the opposition in terms very similar to those we used in criticising their tone and spirit. Subsequent events have sustained us in the strictures we then made. For if the Directors and other officers were deserving of the assaults that were made upon their characters by the final report of the Examining committee, then the Association has compromised itself by not dealing with the offenders as the law prescribes.

All that we have contended for in the case is that in all matters of this kind there is a right and a wrong way of proceeding to reach results. It is wrong to make indiscriminate charges against any man or class of men. A regard for personal rights demands that we shall discern between the evident motives that underlie acts, and not class sins of omission and commission as one, or errors in judgment and intended fraud as the same in quality and heinousness.

It would seem that the Directors of the Building Loan Association were at fault in not giving closer attention to their duties. And we would not palliate their conduct when we say that they are no more at fault in this respect than Directors are every where and in all kinds of organizations. The office is too generally a nominal one, and by reason of it many errors and frauds have crept into the affairs of institutions which have made the Directors unwittingly guilty, in a sense, of the frauds which a greater vigilance might have prevented. We need a new conscience in this branch of our business life, which will not permit an otherwise upright and spotless man to be satisfied with a merely perfunctory service when he is made a Director of an institution. But it has been such a general mistake that we do no believe in singling out a Board and branding its members, who are among our most respected citizens, as sinners above others.

If we understand it, nearly all the troubles of the Association have grown out of mismanagement and not from fraudulent conduct, mismanagement too that has often had its basis in a disposition to be lenient in the collection of fines and otherwise; leading, it is true, to results that may be as disastrous to the association as an actual fraud, but morally as far removed from it as day from night. We claim, therefore, that these discriminations shall be made in criticising the conduct of any man whose reputation may be ruined by not making these distinctions. We would shield no one who has done wrong, neither would we permit, without a protest, any one from being maliciously and unfairly accused.

In accordance with the views here presented we take pleasure in publishing the following document presented by the Examining Committee of the Building Loan Association, after making their settlement, to Mr. E. R. POPE, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association.

THE COMMITTEE'S EXONERATION OF MR. POPE.

Elias R. Pope, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Citizens' Building Loan and Savings Association of Plainfield, N. J., having made settlement with said Association in full for its claims upon him as such Secretary and Treasurer, for uncollected fines, for interest due on balances, and for all other liabilities to said Association as such Secretary and Treasurer (other than as to the regular current members and cash accounts which are not involved in the matter in dispute); and his course as such Secretary and Treasurer having been made the subject of public comment, the undersigned committee of said Association state that they are not aware in the examination made of any criminal act, intent or purpose on the part of said E. R. Pope in the matters for which claim is made and settlement accepted; that the loss accruing to the Association through him as Secretary and Treasurer has mainly been the result of his failure to apply the rule of fines of said Association, and to collect from the members the fines due on back payments; and that, while by such action the Association has met with loss, he has not himself, to their knowledge, derived any pecuniary benefit thereby.

JOHN HARRIS,
GEO. W. APPLETON,
T. J. GILLIES,
G. BACHMAN,
Com. of Settlement.

This committee has pursued a creditable course in endeavoring thus far to correct an impression which has been made upon the public mind by the unfortunate methods that have been followed in the investigation of the affairs of the Association. The most sacred thing of which a man may be robbed is his reputation, and in this day, when scandal mongers are abroad snuffing up the feeblest breath of gossip, too much care cannot be taken by every one to shield the good name of his fellow from unwarranted attack.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A Four Day's Excursion of New Jersey Editors.

Along the Beautiful Beach of Monmouth County.

For twenty-two years the Editorial Association of New Jersey has planned a summer excursion for the editors of the State. This year the executive committee wisely determined to lay out a route in our own State, a sketch of which was given to our readers a few weeks since. For the purpose of relaxation and to have goodly fellowship with professional brethren we determined to take our first taste of these excursions by improving the present opportunity.

THE HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK.

As we were bidden, we made our way on Monday afternoon the 17th instant to the Highlands of Navesink where a company of one hundred and twenty-five gentlemen and ladies had already registered upon the books of our hosts, Conover & Micheau, of the Pavilion Hotel. This time-honored resort stands on a magnificent lawn and in the midst of fine old forest trees with an elevation of fifty feet above the sea. Behind the hotel grounds the Highlands gradually continue to rise about one hundred and fifty feet, at the summit of which stand the two great light-houses which send the glare of their beacon fires fifty miles out to sea. Each light cost $35,000 and the brown stone buildings and towers $300,000 more. Before the hotel is the Navesink river, 1,300 feet wide, and the great ocean, the two being separated by a narrow strip of land hardly 200 feet in width. The Navesink, meaning *fishing place*, affords excellent advantages for boating and fishing, an attraction which makes the Highlands a popular resort for those who wish to combine these sports with an ocean view.

The Highlands, with the exception of a few tracts that have been sold, are still in the possession of a family that has owned them for two hundred years. One of the owners Mr. E. M. Hartshorne, a gentleman in middle life, has a dwelling in this picturesque home of his ancestors, and will be pleasantly remembered by the excurtionists for his untiring efforts to do his best to entertain the company. Especially do we recall his courtesies on the first evening of our arrival. They were extended to a small party whom he led to the light houses and for whom he obtained an admission to the towers where they saw the lamps in operation.

The party having gathered at the Highlands at a late hour on Monday afternoon the rest of the day was devoted to an exchange of greetings, and when the excursionists sought their rooms to refresh themselves for the tasks of the morrow, they had no forebodings of what awaited them. But when Tuesday came a dismal rain was falling. The weather-wise said that nine o'clock would see the clouds break away, but the hour came and it only rained the harder. And so all day the chilling storm continued. The fathers told us that it was the first storm that had ever occurred in the history of the excursions. All day long the piazzas and parlors were thronged with a storm-bound, shivering company. But it was a happy company, notwithstanding. They only smiled the more as the rain fell faster. They were philosophers, every one. A few unbent at the billiard table, and in the bowling alley. In the parlors was music, and and also card-playing. Only one lady had been thoughtful enough to anticipate such an interruption of the program and brought her tatting. The day wore on and the rain was unabated. The clambake in the grove had to be indefinitely postponed. But with the evening there came a pleasant diversion prepared by Mr. Ingling of the Red Bank *Standard*. His persistent efforts resulted in furnishing a variety entertainment, that was greatly enjoyed. It consisted of readings by a public elocutionist Miss Minnie Mason, several comical character songs admirably rendered, excellent solos by Mr. Woodward of Trenton etc. And the young folks supplemented the whole by dancing until an unrecorded hour.

SAIL ON THE NAVESINK TO RED BANK.

Wednesday came in bright and beautiful and the order of the day was carried out to the letter. At eight o'clock the excursion party was promptly at the wharf to set sail in the three steam crafts provided to carry us up the Navesink to Red Bank. Everything contributed to make this sail one of the most enjoyable to be imagined. To say nothing of the happy release from the grip of the storm king, the picturesque scenery which stretched along either shore of the broad river to the end of the trip and the fresh and inspiring atmosphere made the occasion a memorable one. Most of the party had never rode over these waters before, and their beauties were a revelation to them. A more delightful region for a summer home cannot well be imagined, and, it is not necessary to add, this fact has been discovered by many persons of means who have built charming villas at various points on the river. Here are a score of sites that would be admirable for, say an Editor's Retreat, where this class of philanthropists could occasionally hie away from their trials and cares and secure perfect repose. The capitalist who is casting about for some way to immortalize himself cannot do better than to take the hint here thrown out.

An hour's sail brought the party to Red Bank where they gathered at the Globe Hotel. Here thirty or more first class carriages with their handsome teams were in readiness to take the excursionists on a two hours' drive through the principal streets of Red Bank and its environs. During the drive we still had before us much of the delightful river scenery already mentioned, and besides, the drive gave us a view of the South Shrewsbury river and its shores which in many places present attractions for summer residences, though their natural beauties are not so striking as the shores of the Navesink. Red Bank was found to be a thriving city of 3,500 inhabitants, pleasantly laid out and containing many elegant homes. Upon returning to the Hotel a surprise was furnished the party when they were invited to sit down to an appetizing lunch. It is not necessary to say that it was disposed of with a relish. Indeed, the excursionists always regarded a call of this kind as imperative and proceeded to the discharge of the duty with becoming vigor and seriousness. At the table a welcome was extended to the party in behalf of the citizens of Red Bank by Mr. Charles I. Gordon, a young lawyer of that city. The president of the Association, Mr. Daniel Porter of the Somerville *Unionist* called upon Judge Guild of the Newark *Journal* to respond, which he did in his usual humorous vein. Ex-Congressman John T. Bird of Flemington followed with a brief and excellent address. Mr. F. W. Foote of the Elizabeth *Journal* also made a few remarks appreciative of the rare attentions which the Red Bank people had shown the company by putting at their disposal so many elegant turnouts, many of which were driven by the owners themselves. The collation ended, the party was soon on its way back to the Highlands entirely satisfied with the day's entertainment, the perfect success of which was due to the personal attention given to the planning and carrying out of the program by Mr. Ingling of the Red Bank *Standard*.

The return trip was none the less enjoyable for the reason that we had become familiar with the scenery, and the party was loth to disembark. But there is an end to everything, and the life at the Highlands was taken up again with zest during the interval that remained before

THE EDITORIAL DINNER

Was served. At eight o'clock the dining room doors of the Pavilion Hotel were thrown open, and the tables, prepared to seat about 200 guests, were soon well filled. For at this time the party had swelled its numbers to more than a hundred and fifty and included not only editors and their families, but some of their special friends who were ex-Governors, ex-Congressmen, ex-Legislators, Generals, Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, Contractors etc. After the dinner had been served in the best style of the worthy hosts, the president gave notice that toasts were now in order and requested the guests to remain until the close. This was done by all, the ladies evidently submitting to the post-prandial infliction with that perfect resignation which distinguishes the fair sex under trying circumstances. It is worthy of note that neither at this dinner nor at any other meal were intoxicating drinks to be seen. And during the entire excursion, we take pleasure in saying, no one of the party exhibited in the least degree any signs of inebriety. The following toasts were read by the Secretary, Mr. Babcock, of the New Brunswick *Fredonian*.

OUR COUNTRY—Magnificent in extent, boundless in resources, free in its institutions, with infinite variety of soil, climate and productions, and possibilities in every direction to which no limits can be set, it ought to lead the nations of the earth and it will.

This was to have been responded to by Ex-Governor Parker, who was unable to join the excursion until the following day.

THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY—Her independence, her devotion to liberty and union, her prosperity, and the fountains from whence these all come. We glory in her past, and we feel assured that her position in the future is secure.

Responded to by the Hon. John T. Bird of Flemington.

OUR ASSOCIATION—Feared by demagogues and public plunderers, the friend of good order and morality, the enemy of everybody who debases society, the influence of its members is sought for by politicians who forget favors bestowed as soon as they're obtained.

Responded to by Mr. F. W. Foote of the Elizabeth *Journal*.

OUR EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS—The foundation of all free government, of true religion, and of a sound and healthy morality, is the education of all classes of our citizens—in this interest New Jersey stands second to no State in our Union.

Responded to by the Rev. Dr. Steele of New Brunswick.

THE LEGISLATURE—Its enactments should always be just and impartial, and its members not only pure but above suspicion; when they are so they shall have our cordial and hearty support; they know what to expect when they are otherwise.

Responded to by the Hon. J. B. Deacon of Mt. Holly.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION—An important and responsible calling—from which have emanated some of our greatest statesmen and best citizens.

When libel suits do us confront
To the lawyers we quickly flee—
And they as promptly take our case—
(On receipt of the usual fee.)

Responded to by Charles I Gordon of Red Bank.

THE LADIES—Our earliest, best and latest friend in life; words cannot adequately speak her fitting praises; deeds of reverence and love cannot do her too much honor; our heartiest prayer is that each of us may have at least one of her to himself—his best and dearest.

Responded to by Col. Morris R. Hamilton, of the Philadelphia *Record*.

THE CLERGY—Exponents to man of the will of the Supreme Father, as embodied in revelation, standing ever between the living truth and a world dead in trespasses and sin—may they ever comprehend the solemn gravity of their calling, and in all things emulate the example of their master, whose name they bear.

Responded to by the Rev. Dr. Kramer, of New York.

"The Militia of New Jersey" was an impromptu toast and was responded to by Gen. Wm. J. Sewell, of Camden.

THE HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK—A noble inheritance, transmitted from worthy sire to worthy son for two hundred years. May the family never lack a worthy heir.

Responded to by E. M. Hartshorne, of Highlands.

OUR WORTHY HOSTS—Large-hearted, open-handed, the extent of their hospitality is only bounded by our capacity to enjoy it.

Responded to by Wm. B. Guild, of the Newark *Journal*.

The Red Bank band interspersed their soul-stirring and nerve-racking music during the dinner which ended at the seemly hour of eleven o'clock, when all the staid members of the party retired to their rooms to get recuperated for the duties of the following day. The unprudent, and gayer, part of the excursionists danced and sailed most of the night.

FAREWELL TO THE HIGHLANDS.

On Thursday morning promptly at 9 o'clock the train on the Southern railroad drew up to the depot, and the excursionists, who had been crossing the river in small boats for an hour before, to get a nearer view of the surf before leaving, as well as to be sure of being on time for the train, were soon on board bound for Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. As the train threaded its way between the ocean a few feet to the left and the Navesink river a few feet to the right, the Highlands with all their varied beauty gradually disappeared from the eye though indelibly pictured upon our imaginations. It was a short ride to Branchport where a special train on the Long Branch division of the Central N. J. Railroad was in readiness to receive the excursionists and convey them directly to their destination at

OCEAN GROVE.

Here the president of the Ocean Grove association, Rev. Dr. Stokes, and other officers had a large number of vehicles in readiness to convey their numerous guests about the Grove. This famous resort needs no description. Its ample groves and beautiful beach are known to our readers. It has not yet received its summer visitors but has made new and extended provisions for their coming. Among the improvements of the year must be noted The Arlington, formerly the Putman House, but now greatly enlarged, where the excursionists were carried to partake of a dinner whose "menu" would do credit to the best hotel in the country. This is destined to be a popular resort for Ocean Grove visitors, as it has all the appointments necessary to make a first-class hotel. Shortly after dinner had been served Rev. Dr. Stokes' voice broke in among the clatter of the dishes and spoke some fitting words of welcome. A brief response was made by Col. Hamilton who was followed by Ex-Governor Parker, who took advantage of the present occasion to [illegible] of the near approach of the Centennial celebration of her historic deeds, to kindle a patriotic speech. At 2 o'clock the carriages and stages were again drawn up before The Arlington and the party was driven to

ASBURY PARK

Under the leadership of the enterprising founder of the town, James A. Bradley. It is hardly necessary to tell our readers that this town is only separated from Ocean Grove by Wesley Lake, a narrow and beautiful sheet of water. One depot serves both places and is on the Asbury Park side. The drive through its streets revealed the progress that the town has made since our visit there two years ago. The streets among other things, have been greatly improved and now make as good drives as can be found anywhere. More attention is also given to laying out lawns and we were quite unprepared to see what success is attending this effort at ornamentation. Many barren places of years ago have been turned into spots of perennial beauty. The former sandy surroundings of the Coleman House, so favorably known to many of our citizens, has undergone a marked change in this particular, a beautiful lawn now stretching out to the street on the ocean front, and similar improvements are progressing on the other front. This hotel has also been greatly enlarged during the year. New and spacious hotels have sprung up in attractive portions of the town, and the erection of numerous neat cottages has entirely changed the appearance of several streets during the two years of our absence. A large and beautiful district school building is also noted among the new structures; while the business air of the place has undergone a still more marked change and improvement. This locality, including Ocean Grove, is undoubtedly to be in the future the seaside paradise of families of moderate means. But we have not time further to describe the attractions of these growing places. At 3 o'clock, as the committee's program provided, the special train was at the Asbury Park depot to take the party to

SPRING LAKE AND THE MONMOUTH HOUSE

Which are located on the beach a few miles south of Ocean Grove and just north of Squan. This tract is the property of a Philadelphia company who intend to make it a first class resort, by limiting the sale of lots to those whose wealth will enable them to build handsome cottages. The place is only about three years old and comparatively few houses have been built. But a promise of what the proprietors intend to make this place is given by the large and superb hotel called the Monmouth House which has just opened for its third season. At this house the excursionists were entertained from Thursday afternoon until after dinner of Friday when the excursion came to an end. It is said, by those who know, to be the very finest hotel on the New Jersey coast, and surely we have never known one which is more completely provided with elegant accommodations. The rooms are handsomely furnished and may be reached by an elevator, and are so located that all but those on the west side have an ocean view. The cuisine cannot fail to please the most fastidious, while the proprietor Mr. L. U. Maltby and his assistants are always at the service of their guests. The hotel will accommodate 500 persons. A remarkable feature in this connection, and which gives the place a name that is singular for a sea side resort, is a beautiful lake of fresh water commencing directly in front of the west side of the hotel and winding around for half a mile in long and graceful curves, with an average width of a hundred feet. Its water is pure and supplies the hotel with what water it uses. It affords fine boating facilities. Under the same management is the Beach House at Seagirt a half mile distant.

After supper on Thursday evening the large dining room was cleared for the Editorial Hop which began at 9 o'clock and closed at 12. From 8 to 9 a galaxy of beauty might have been seen in the ample parlor listening to a musical entertainment by a quartette of singers from Rahway, under the leadership of Mr. L. S. Hyer of the *National Democrat* of that city. The performance was heartily enjoyed, and a motion to give a vote of thanks being put by Ex-Governor Parker was carried unanimously. The audience then adjourned to the dining room where the Hop opened with the usual promptness which marked the carrying out of every part of our program, and was participated in by a large number of the party, the rest lining the walls as interested spectators.

POINT PLEASANT.

On Friday morning, the last day of the feast, a drive was arranged to go down the beach about six miles to Point Pleasant where an old time resort is having new life infused into it by a company at whose head is Mr. Murphy and Mr. Cloke of the Trenton *Gazette*, Judge Buchanan and other responsible gentlemen. A pleasant hotel has just been finished and is now open for guests at a very moderate price, as sea side prices go. The building was thrown open for inspection from parlor to roof. Afterward a pleasant lunch was served the company. The house stands removed a half mile or more from the beach which is reached by a private horse railroad. Lots are now offered for sale at a small figure, and a drawing will be held in August for locating them, with the chance of drawing a cottage, or even a hotel, in the bargain. This spot lies two miles from the terminus of the N. Y. & Long Branch R. R. but is quite accessible. Barnegat Bay is near this point, and those who are fond of fishing and other sport will appreciate that fact.

The drive from Spring Lake to this place passes along an interesting portion of the coast, where are scattered plain country homes in which summer board can be procured close to the sea. Squan village, through which we passed, makes quite a show of life, and a new portion just laid out and partly built up is especially attractive.

The party returned from the drive in time to take its farewell dinner at the Monmouth House and to make a final visit to the pleasant beach. Some were too much fascinated with the place to ever take their leave when the end came, but remained to partake still longer of the splendid hospitalities of this hotel. Those who had left their wives and babies at home were in a strait betwixt two, and only after a struggle yielded to the stronger persuasions of duty, and turned their back upon the diversions which had driven all thought of delinquent subscribers and hard times from their minds for the four day's absence.

CONCLUSION.

The entire excursion was well planned and carried out, and not a disagreeable grumbler was found in the entire party. Good natured criticisms there were, but they were followed by praises of the management in which the executive committee had succeeded in carrying out a program so generally agreeable to all concerned.

W. J. L.

Base Ball.

—The Crescents play the Nameless club of Brooklyn next Saturday afternoon on the 8th street ground.

—The game at Roselle between the Roselles and Crescents did not take place on account of the weather.

—Frank Smith was elected Captain of the P. A. C.'s nine, at their regular meeting last Friday night.

—The Mutuals of Bound Brook defeated the Alerts of this city, last Saturday, by a score of 26 to 20.

—The game between the Athletics and Crescents last Thursday was of short duration, five innings being sufficient to convince the former club that it was useless to compete with their opponents, while they were short their regular pitcher and short stop. 13 to 4 was the score.

Original Humor.

—A stern necessity—a rudder.

—A man shun house—a nunnery.

—An old toper is like a turtle shell, because he's a hard case

—The most elegant lady in Plainfield is believed to be Mag Nificent.

—The mark of the prize of the high calling of most people is the dollar mark.

—A great deal is said about the "scales of truth." We used to think that there was nothing scaly about truth.

—The boy who tied a teakettle to a dog's tail excused himself on the ground that he was merely hanging a cur tin.

—Sixteen ounces make a pound; and sometimes a late passenger train on the New Jersey Central makes a hundred wait.

—What is the difference between a favored lover and his mistress? One basks in her smile and the other smiles in her basque.

—Not only is there a great deal of unnecessary cruelty inflicted upon animals, but it is said that twisting wool is a very crewel process, though it is probably a yarn.

IT is poor Pottery that the investigating committee of Congress is turning out. A wit at our elbow says that it wont stand fire, and is very much "crazed," the latter fact being very patent since Mrs. JENKS testified. Mrs. JENKS was good.—She virtually admitted that she was the author of the ANDERSON-SHERMAN letters, over whose existence very much of the fuss has been made by the pottering POTTER. Was there ever such a farce as the POTTER investigation?

It is the only medicine I would give to my Baby, a mother said, speaking of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. At all drug stores, 25 cents.

French THE Clothier.

GREAT REDUCTION IN SUMMER CLOTHING

Previous to our Semi-annual Stocktaking we have made such immense reductions in prices as will insure the immediate sale of all of our Summer Stock. Special attention is invited to the following Reductions in our Ready Made Department.

	Formerly	Now
Men's all wool suits,	$13,	$10
" " "	12,	9
" " "	10,	8
Youths' " "	9,	7
" " "	8,	6
" " "	7,	5
Boys' " "	From 3	to 5
Men's " "	To order,	12
White Marseilles Vests,		2

JOHN H. FRENCH,
NO. 19 CHERRY ST.

VERMEULE'S STRAW HATS.

If you want a STRAW hat of any kind, go to VERMEULE'S.

If you want a Straw Hat for your boy, a cheap hat, a medium priced hat or a high priced hat, go to VERMEULE'S.

Straw hats for youth, Straw hats for young men, Straw hats for middle aged men, and Straw hats for old men and for all men, at VERMEULE'S.

There never was a larger variety of Straw Hats in the city than can now be seen displayed at VERMEULE'S.

FRONT ST., Opposite Somerset, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

$500. TO LOAN.

ALEX. B. BUTTS,
Counsellor at Law, Front St., Opposite Cherry St., Plainfield, N. J.

PRENTICE'S PATENT.

Adjusts itself to any form of nose with less pressure than the ordinary Eye Glass. Try it.

PRENTICE, OPTICIAN,
1 Courtland St., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VEGETINE.
IS Recommended by all Physicians.

VALLEY STREAM, QUEENS CO., LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
MR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—I take the pleasure of writing you a small certificate concerning Vegetine prepared by you. I have been a sufferer with the *Dyspepsia* for over forty years, and have had the *Chronic Diarrhea* for over six months, and have tried most everything; was given up to die, and did not expect to live from day to day, and no physician could touch my case. I saw your Vegetine recommended to cure *Dyspepsia*. I commenced using it, and I continued doing so, and am now a well woman and restored to perfect health. All who are afflicted with this terrible disease, I would kindly recommend to try it for the benefit of their health, and it is excellent as a blood purifier.
By Dr. T. R. FORBES, M. D., for
MRS. WM H. FORBES.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE
For CANCERS and CANCEROUS HUMORS.
The Physician's Certificate. Read it.

ASHLEY, WASHINGTON CO., ILL., Jan 14, 1878.
MR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—This is to certify that I had been suffering from a *Rose Cancer* on my right breast, which grew very rapidly, and all my friends had given me up to die, when I heard of your medicine, Vegetine, recommended for *Cancer* and *Cancerous Humors*. I commenced to take it and soon found myself beginning to feel better; my health and spirits both felt the benign influence which it exerted, and in a few months from the time I commenced the use of the Vegetine the *Cancer* came out almost bodily.
CARRIE DeFORREST.

I certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. DeForrest, and consider her one of our very best women.
DR. S. H. FLOWERS.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD—If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE
I regard it as a Valuable FAMILY MEDICINE.
Jan. 1, 1878.
MR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—I take pleasure in saying that I have used the Vegetine in my family with good results, and I have known of several cases of remarkable cure effected by it. I regard it as a valuable family medicine.
Truly yours,
REV. WM. McDONALD.

The Rev. Wm. McDonald is well known through the United States as a minister in the M. E. church.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.—VEGETINE is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

VEGETINE.
The M. D.s have it.
MR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.
S. B. DE PRIEST, M. D., *Druggist*,
Hazleton, Ind.

VEGETINE.
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.
Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

PARSONS & CO.,
CITY BOOK, MUSIC AND TOY STORE,
PLAINFIELD
PRICES WAY DOWN.

C. E. GAUSE,
23 WEST FRONT ST.,

W-A-L-L P-A-P-E-R!
WALL PAPER OF THE LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS.
CURTAINS.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES!
C-H-I-L-D-R-E-N'S C-A-R-R-I-A-G-E-S!

C. E. GAUSE,
Wholesale & Retail Stationer,
23 West Front street,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE PROPERTY
Belonging to the estate of Elston Marsh.
A BRICK BUILDING, Cor. Front and Somerset Sts.
THREE BRICK STORES. Cor. Front and Grove Sts
100 FT. BUILDING LOTS, Front St., opp. M. E. Church.
75 FT. ON GROVE ST.
HOMESTEAD PROPERTY
AND
ONE half interest in a FARM of about 35 acres on Front st., extending through to Netherwood Depot.
For particulars apply to Executors
F. E. MARSH,
D. R. LEONARD.

FOR SALE.
Tall trees of all kinds of wood that grow in this part of the country, from 30 to 80 ft., 6 in. at top, and straight, for piles, telegraph, flagstaffs, etc.; plank of all sorts for house trimmings, carriage or bridge builders; sawed and split posts, all sizes and lengths, of locust, oak, chestnut, etc.; sled runners, sleigh-boat plank; locust timber, from 4 to 22 inches in diameter, 70 ft. long; 10,000 posts and rails; cord wood, any quantity, at home or delivered, from $2.50 to $8 per cord; ornamental trees, grass, from 4 to 12 ft. high, at half price; vinegar by the gallon or barrel, from pure cider, from 2 to 20 years old, for cash or approved paper. N. B. [illegible] carriage for sale or exchange for a small one.
ROBT. C. VAIL,
Walnut Hill, half way from Plainfield to Rahway.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
FROM
AUCTION SALES!
Perfect Slaughter
24 DOZ. TWO-BUTTON KIDS
For 50c., been selling for $1.00.
10 pieces Plaid Nansook, good quality, at 12c.
10 " Good Pique, only 7c.&8c.
10 " Extra fine Pique, 10c.

100 Sun Umbrellas
At 50c., 70c., 85, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 $1.75 and $2.00.—25 per cent. cheaper than any place in town.

Cottonades and Linens
For Men and Boy's wear,
For 12½, 18c., 20c. and 25c.

20 Pieces of
Handsome Printed Organdie,
Fast colors, for 12½c. per yard.

Summer Underwear,
For men, women and Children, 25 to 50 cents.

5000 Ward's Best PAPER COLLARS,
In handsome Boxes, only 20c.
Gents' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Ties,
At the lowest prices ever heard of.

KEEP COOL
And don't get excited.
1000 Fans, 1c. each.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN,
Bring your loose change to White's Savings Bank. You will get the largest kind of dividend. No mistake about it.
J. E. WHITE,
17 East Front St.
Sign of the Flag.

DEMAREST,
THE POPULAR
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCER,
GIVES
THE BEST GOODS
FOR
THE LEAST MONEY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
GROCERIES
To Suit the Times!
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, 34c. per Gallon.
JAVA COFFEE, 32c. per Pound.
MARACAIBO COFFEE, 28c. per Pound.
RIO COFFEE, 25c. per Pound.
Good Oolong Tea, 35c a pound.
Sugar-cured Hams, 10c. pound.
" Shoulders, 6c. pound.
Dried Apples, 7c. pound.
Dried Peaches 4 lbs. for 25c.
Whittaker Hams.
Sliced Corned Beef, 20c. pound.
ORANGE CO. BUTTER
of the choicest quality received fresh every Tuesday and Friday.
Sugars and Teas
Retailed at New York wholesale prices.
Clover and Timothy Seed,
Formosa Oolong Tea, AT 60C.
Can't be beat! Try it!
Licensed to sell
ALES, WINES AND LIQUORS,
For Family and Medicinal Use.
P. M. DEMAREST,
Front St., nearly opposite Post Office.
PLAINFIELD N. J.

RAILROADS.

Central Railroad OF NEW JERSEY.
All Rail Line to Long Branch.

Passenger Station in New York, Foot of Liberty St.

Arrangement, Commencing June 3, 1878.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3:23, 5:43, 6:33, 6:58, 7:[illegible], 7:[illegible], 8:13, 8:28, 8:45, 9:58, 11:34, A. M.; 1:26, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:01, 8:23, 9:30, 10:41, P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., at 5:[illegible], 6:[illegible], 8:00, 8:40, 10:15, 11:30, A. M.; 1:00, 1:20, 2:30, 3:[illegible], 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:45, 9:00, 10:15, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at 12:50, 5:[illegible], 7:[illegible], 8:32, 9:28, 11:00, A. M.; 12:03, 1:37, 2:03, 3:10, 4:[illegible], 4:[illegible], 5:07, 5:25, 5:48, 6:07, 6:38, 7:10, 7:47, 8:30, 9:[illegible], 11:30 P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5:43, 6:33, 8:13, 8:28, 8:45, 9:58, 11:34, A. M.; 1:26, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:01, P. M.

Leave Newark at 6:15, 8:00, 8:50, 10:30, 11:[illegible], A. M.; 1:05, 1:35, 2:45, 3:37, 4:00, 4:35, 5:30, 6:10, 7:15, P. M.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6:08, 7:35, 8:49, 9:46, 11:[illegible] A. M.; 2:04, 4:36, 5:05, 5:37, 6:05, 6:35, 7:07, 8:16, 8:5[illegible], 11:30, P. M.

Leave Somerville at, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 7:50, 8:00, 8:2[illegible], 9:30, 11:15, A. M.; 1:00, 2:25, 3:25, 5:25, 8:00, 8:[illegible], P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 7:35, 9:46, A. M.; 2:04, 5:05, 6:25, 6:38, P. M.

Leave Easton at 7:00, 9:40, A. M.; 1:00, 4:[illegible], 6:2[illegible], P. M. In addition a train leaves Phillipsburg at 6:00, P. M., DAILY.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for New York at 3:2[illegible], 11:34, A. M.; 7:23, 9:30, P. M. For Dunellen and Bound Brook at 1:25, 10:00, A. M.; 6:35, P. M. For Somerville and Easton at 5:35, P. M.

Leave New York for Plainfield at 9:00, A. M.; 5:[illegible], and 12:00, P. M.

Leave Easton for Plainfield at 9.40, A. M., and from Phillipsburg at 6:00, P. M.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

Train leaving Plainfield at 7:35, A. M., connects at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Elmira, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 9:46, A. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Scranton etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 2:04, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Tunkhannock, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 5:05, P. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 6:35, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Elmira, etc.

LONG BRANCH DIVISION.

Trains leaving Plainfield at 7.28, 8:45, 11:34, A. M.; 3:51 5,48, P. M., connect for Long Branch Division.

Leave Elizabethport for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt and Squan at 5:30, 8:15, 9:[illegible], A. M.; 12:15, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, P. M.

Trains leaving Elizabethport at 8:15, A. M.; 12:15, 4:29, 5:30, 6:30, P. M., connect at Matawan Junction for FREEHOLD.

New York and Philadelphia--New Line.

Short Route to Trenton and Philadelphia.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia at [illegible], [illegible], 8:49, 10:20, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:36, 6:05, P. M.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton at 1:25, (except Monday) 7:35, 8:49, 10:20, 11:28, A. M.; 12:28, [illegible], 4:36, 5:37, 6:05, P. M.

Passengers by the 4:36, 6:05, P. M., trains change cars at Bound Brook.

RETURNING.

Leave Station, Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 6:45, (way), 7:45, 9:30, 11:30, A. M.; 1:30, 4:15, 5,45, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Sts., at 1:20, (except Monday) 6:50, 8:13, 10:20, A. M.; 12:15, 2:15, 4:55, 6:30, P. M.

Passengers by 7:45 and 11:30, A. M., trains from Philadelphia change cars at Bound Brook.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton and Philadelphia at 1:25, 10:00, A. M.; 6:21, P. M.

Leave station Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 9:00, A. M.; 5:30, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Trenton at 1:20, 9:50, A. M.; 6:10, P. M.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

BOYNTON BEACH
PLEASURE GROUNDS,
WOODBRIDGE, N. J.,
Greatly enlarged and improved, will reopen for the season of 1878 on
TUESDAY, JUNE 11th.
First-class facilities for
BATHING AND BOATING.
Fine Pavilion, 125x30 feet, well floored and with water-tight roof, Restaurant, Swings, etc., making it the most available place within reach of Plainfield for Excursions and Picnic Parties. Sabbath Schools, Associations and Family parties should examine our grounds and make early engagements to secure a choice day. No intoxicating drinks sold on or near the grounds. No Sunday parties taken.
HOW TO GET THERE.—Drive from Plainfield by Oak Tree to Uniontown, Woodbridge and the Beach, 11 miles; or take cars on Central Railroad and Long Branch division to Woodbridge. All local trains on Long Branch division stop at Woodbridge station, six minutes' walk from the Beach. Stages to all trains from and after June 11.
my23m3

Plainfield and New York Express
Baggage and all other packages called for and delivered at any address in Jersey City, Brooklyn and New York.
WAGON LEAVES PLAINFIELD
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
RETURNS FROM NEW YORK
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Office in Plainfield at B. A. Mumford's Real Estate Office, opposite R. R. Depot.
Office in New York 25 Old Slip.
Residence, 7th St., near Richmond, Plainfield, N. J.
JOHN J. KER, Proprietor.
my30tf

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Antoine De Baud is complainant, and Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife, are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the sixteenth day of July next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife, to Antoine De Baud, on lands in the city of Plainfield, dated September 4, A. D., 1871; and you, Goodmann Jensen, are made defendant because you own said land, or some part thereof; and you, Anna A. Jensen, are made defendant because you are the wife of the defendant, Goodmann Jensen, and may claim an inchoate right of dower or other lien or interest in said lands and premises.

SHEPPARD L. STEWART,
Sol't of Compl't. No. 2, E. Front St.,
Plainfield, N. J.

Dated May 15, A. D., 1878.-my23w6

District Court of the United States

For the District of New Jersey In Bankruptcy

In the matter of Israel D. TenEyck, bankrupt.

District of New Jersey, ss:

The undersigned will sell at public auction at his office No. 2 East Front St., Plainfield, New Jersey, on Friday, the fourteenth day of June, A. D., 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following-described real estate, belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, to wit: Beginning at a stake in the northerly line of Second avenue and corner of a lot this day conveyed to Chetwood Bird, and one hundred and four feet northeasterly from Job C. Crane's line, as laid out on a map of Roselle; thence, running a northwesterly course along the line of Chetwood Bird's lot, two hundred feet, to a stake and corner in line of lot conveyed to Carrie E. Valentine; thence running along that line, a northeasterly course, parallel with Second avenue, fifty-two and five-tenths feet, to a stake and corner; thence running a southeasterly course, two hundred feet, to a stake in the northerly line of Second avenue; thence, running a southwesterly course, fifty-two and five-tenths feet to the place of beginning. Together with the land in front of said lot on the middle of Second avenue, to be used as a public street forever. Also, four lots in the city of Chicago, Cook county and state of Illinois, being and lying in Lee's subdivision of the city of Chicago, Cook county, in the state of Illinois, and numbered Seven, Eight, Forty-one, Forty-two in Block 5, on a certain plot or survey thereof, entitled, "Lee's Subdivision of the West ½ of the South east ¼ of Section 20, Township 38, R. 14," made by Alexander Walcott, County Surveyor, Chicago, Illinois, March 3, 1874, and filed in the office of the recorder of deeds for Cook county, Illinois, on the 7th day of May, 1874, by the number 166,575, and recorded in Book 7 of Plots, page 75, and which said lots are designated on said plot as number 7, 8, 41, 42.

S. L. STEWART, Assignee.

Dated May 22, A. D. 1878.-my23w3.

The above sale stands adjourned to Friday, June 28, A. D., 1878, at same time and place.

je20w2 S. L. STEWART, Assignee.

Dissolution of Copartnership

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Thomas Jennings and Wm. B. Jennings is this day dissolved. All bills due the old firm will be collected by Thomas Jennings. The business will be conducted as usual by Thomas Jennings.

THOMAS JENNINGS.

Plainfield, N. J., May 8, 1878.-my9w6

Dissolution of Copartnership

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Scribner & Thompson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm's name will be used in settlement of their business. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to settle promptly. The business will be conducted as usual by I. Scribner.

I. SCRIBNER,
J. M. THOMPSON.

Plainfield, N. J., April 22, 1878.-ap25w6

Central New Jersey Times.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

PLAINFIELD POST-OFFICE.

MAIL ARRIVES.

NORTH & EAST—7:38, A. M.
SOUTH—7:38, A. M., 5:05, P. M.
EAST—2:04, 5:05, 6:35, P. M.
WEST—8:50, A. M., 5:50, P. M.

MAILS CLOSE.

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH—8, A. M.
EAST—11, A. M., 2, P. M.
EAST & SOUTH—5:00 P. M.
WEST—7, A. M., 4:30, P. M.

Mail for WARRENVILLE, N. J., closes at 11, A. M., Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Post-Office opens at 7, A. M., closes at 7:30, P. M.—Saturdays at 8, P. M.

Orrin E. Runyon will act as Collector for this office for the present. A prompt response to his calls will be highly appreciated by

RUNYON & LEONARD, Proprietors.

—Have we a Common Council?

—We have a Citizens' Building Loan and Savings Ass.

—Another race was the attraction at the Driving Park last Thursday.

—There will be no prize speaking this year at the public school.

—Now is the sickening odor of the ailanthus tree abroad in the land.

—Now do anxious mothers look at the almanac to see when the school vacation will end.

—Principal Gross left last week for the Adirondacks, where he hopes to have his health established.

—White vests for a dollar should bring that luxury within the reach of all.—French, the clothier, has them.

—Collier, the jeweler, still lives to serve those who wish to buy any goods in his line, or have any repairing to do.

—Frequent rains are keeping the dust down throughout the city, this summer, and so make driving very delightful.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Todd, of New York, are guests of the Washington Rock House, where they are staying for the benefit of their child's health.

—At the M. E. church there will be a national sermon and patriotic services next Sunday evening, in anticipation of the Fourth of July. Service begins at 7½ o'clock.

—The old town of Franklin, Mass., celebrated its centennial a few days ago. The President of the day was Mr. H. M. Greene, son-in-law of the late Mr. Zachariah Webster of this city.

—Mr. Wm. H. Voorhees has one of the best locations for a drug store and residence in Asbury Park that the town affords. His family is passing the summer there and he is there four days of the week.

—The suit of Marshall vs. Laing, to recover the bet of $10 lost on the election of President was before the court for the third time last Friday, and an agreement was finally reached, which was against Mr Marshall.

—Judge Bloom of Brooklyn, and a former resident of this city, will deliver the address at Washington Rock on the Fourth of July. Mr. Bloom is an orator of note and the people will be pleased to hear him.

—Mr. Langhorne has been taking pictures of some of the graduating class of the High School. He is open to engagements to any others who wish to have themselves photographed in their graduating costume.

—Mr. Clare has presented Holly Tree Inn with a good clock, and Mr. Pettibone has gratuitously furnished the Inn with wire screens and doors. We are glad to hear that the tables at this place are well patronized. The institution deserves a generous support.

—French Brothers have just received the first lot of new Maryland wheat which is fully three weeks earlier than usual, to be ground into the best flour. This firm is now selling six pound packages of their Ever Ready flour for thirty-three cents. It can be purchased at their mills or at any of the grocery stores.

—Joseph Hawkins and Edward Van Winkle, the W. U. Telegraph Messengers at the depot, made their appearance Monday morning in a neat uniform of Blue Flannel trimmed with scarlet, and brown straw hat with the company's "frontpiece" attached. They were furnished by the Company at the solicitation of Mr. Schermerhorn their operator at this station.

—The city judge's mandamus case in respect to Shaw's fine was argued before the branch court, Judges VanSyckel, Reed, and Dixon, presiding, on Tuesday night. Messrs. VanWinkle & Maxson appeared for the judge, and the corporation counsel, G. P. Suydam, for the city. Decision was reserved.

—The Fourth of July celebration, under the direction of the Historical Association, will take place at Washington Rock. The occasion will be of unusual interest. The improvements made at this historic spot will add largely to the attractions of the place this year. The order of exercises appears elsewhere in our columns.

—A fire last Friday night destroyed another barn belonging to Mr. Hyde. This is the third or fourth barn which this gentleman has lost within a year. Two of them were at Netherwood. The last one burned was on the other side of Green Brook, north-east of Mr. Hyde's residence. Gazelle engine was the only steamer sent to the fire. The contents of the barn were consumed and consisted mostly of hay.

—An effort was made by some outsiders to involve Gazelle Company in trouble last Sunday night, by entering the House under a pretext of looking at the steam works, but for the purpose of scandalizing the company by drinking whisky in their house, which they carried in their pockets. The foreman, W. H. Eggert, as soon as he heard of the affair, proceeded to have the two members disciplined who allowed the outsiders to enter the house.

—An old hatter says the quantity of dead fish in Green Brook is not occasioned so much by dye stuffs used by hatters as by fish hooks used by small boys. Half a century ago there was no such complaint, and then there were twelve hatter shops to one now. On the other hand, *now* there are twelve times twelve small boys who may be seen along the stream fishing every day, where fifty years ago there could scarcely be found a single urchin. This old citizen thinks the cause of the fish dying must be traced to something more poisonous than the logwood used by the hatters.

—It is not wise to distress people in these days, when they are honest and are doing their best to pay their debts. Such a course will embarrass most any business man. One of the most worthy firms in the city has been forced by such a procedure to ask for an extension. We refer to Spicer & Hubbard, who recently called their creditors together and submitted a proposition which will undoubtedly be acceptable to all, and enable them to continue business. These are times that try men's souls in more ways than one.

Grove Meetings.

The Y. M. C. A. have completed arrangements for their out-door Sunday meetings, which, by the kind permission of the Board of Trustees of the Seminary, will be held in the Seminary Park, on 8th street. The first meeting will be held on Sunday next at 4.30 P. M. Interesting services may be expected.

An Iron and Brass Foundry

is now one of the institutions of our city. The proprietor is D. Martin, a gentleman who is a thorough artist and mechanic. He has already made some beautiful castings. For any work in this line it will not be necessary hereafter to go out of town. The foundry is at the corner of Third and Richmond streets.

Bitten by a Snake.

Mr. A. Coddington, of the Washington Valley Mills, was busy on Monday morning grinding some corn on the cob, which was taken from a customer who had kept it stored in barrels for some time; and while in the act of stirring up a quantity of the corn already in the hopper, he was suddenly stung in the middle of the left hand, and as he looked into the hopper he was surprised to see that a "copperhead pilot," coiled up ready to make another assault, was the cause of his trouble. His hand commenced to swell at once and reached double its natural size. Soon the entire arm was swollen and greatly discolored. Dr. Long was immediately called and reached the patient in less than an hour after he was bitten. This timely assistance has prevented any serious results.

The Crescents and the Fourth of July.

The married and single members of the Crescent club intend having a sort of reunion at 10 o'clock on the morning of July 4th, when the former will take the latter down a peg or two,—that is, they hope to. The following nines, with some possible changes, will appear, headed by the "long and short of it," Ketcham and McCuthen. Busby will take everything at 1st base. The others will be John Cornwall, Marsh, Stuart, Suydam, and McGee. For the singles: H. Kaufman, Potter, Merritt, W. Kaufman, C. McCutchen, Rodman, Yerkes, and VanDeventer. The ninth man has not been selected. Rumor has it that Capt. Parker will umpire the game, and he will, no doubt, treat the victorious nine to cream. If he don't, somebody will, no doubt.

Matters in the Fire Department.—The Board Disbands Engine Co. No. 2.

The effort on the part of Engine Co. No. 2 to adjust its difficulties, proceeded so far as to secure the resignation of two of its members whom the Fire Board pointed out as guilty of disorderly conduct at the Netherwood fire. The Company's committee expressed the opinion that the charges were well founded. From the report of this committee it would seem that, though they regarded the charges as sustained, they did not consider the offenders as deserving of discipline, but, as the report states "in order that the company may be placed in active service again" they were requested to tender their "resignations." This was considered, therefore, the only steps necessary to secure the favor of the Board and their own reinstatement. But the Board ordered them to expel those two and others known to the company.

The company considers itself aggrieved by the action of the Fire Board in suspending it. They think that this step was taken simply from a prejudice against their company. We do not believe the Board would be influenced by such a motive. Certain it is, that the Board has heretofore been remiss in not rigidly enforcing the rules of the Department. And now they have begun the work of reforming the service, let them continue it, no matter who gets hurt. We have often called upon them to weed out the evils of the Department, and we have only words of approval for the vigor they have recently shown in doing that disagreeable duty.

The end to be reached is of far more consequence than a mere technicality which may stand in the way. All persons who are not anxious to have justice meted out are ever ready to hide behind the law and the constitution. A body of men who make their laws had better suspend them without a question in order to right a wrong, rather than stand on a technicality and permit the wrong to go unpunished. The Fire Board were not dealing with the first known offence of the suspended company. They had long known of its misdemeanors, and at last forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. Had they acted earlier the present trouble would not have occurred and their action seemed so hasty. The unworthy members of that company,—and the more respectable members admit that such persons are on the roll—should have long ago been dismissed from the Department. They and the runners have been a nuisance to the city. If the other companies have any such men they too should be shaken off. The Board, we hope, will now see to it that the work of reformation is thoroughly done. The power is in their hands and they are perfectly competent with the assistance of the other officers, to handle the Department as it needs to be done for the good of the city. They may be assured that while they are vigorously doing their duty they will be sustained by all order-loving citizens.

Since the above was in type the Fire Board has held a meeting, at which a resolution was passed disbanding Steamer Co. No. 2, for reasons which are very apparent to every observer. The question had assumed a form that no other solution, consistent with the dignity and authority of the Board, was possible. The vote on the resolution was 4 to 1, one member not voting because he had been unable to attend the meetings of the Board during the progress of the controversy over the troubles. The Board also decided to meet next Friday evening, and passed a resolution for the re-organization of the company, of which the late members were to be duly notified, that so many as choose, and who should be acceptable to the Board, might take their place in the new company.

The following is the text of the resolutions:

Resolved, That Engine Co. No. 2 be and is hereby disbanded.

Resolved, That a special meeting of this Board be held on Friday evening, June 28, to receive applications for the organization of a new company in place of Engine Co. No. 2, disbanded.

TROUBLES OF THE CITIZENS' BUILDING LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE'S CHARGES REAFFIRMED.

A REORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS CALLED FOR.

THE DIRECTORS MAKE A VIGOROUS AND POINTED REPLY.

A NEW BOARD ELECTED UNDER PROTEST.

At the meeting of the Building Loan Association which listened to the final report of the investigating committee another committee of five was appointed, to co-operate with the same number of Directors, to consider the facts submitted in that report, and to see if some basis of settlement could be agreed upon with the Directors and Officers. They have made a report stating that "in no case has the truth of the charges made been questioned or denied, the Directors claiming that of the facts shown they were in general ignorant." They further state that inasmuch as the Committee of Examination could not obtain such information from the Officers or the Directors as was necessary to fix the responsibility for loans made and losses incurred, they are compelled to lay the charges upon the whole Board of Directors.

The basis of settlement submitted to the Board, the Committee reports, was as follows:

First, the entire reorganization of the Board by the retirement of the present Directors; second, securing such loans as are now at a risk on personal bond; third, payment or security of arrearages of Directors; fourth, payment or security for losses sustained by the Association through the Directors and Solicitor to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars.

The report goes on to say that these propositions were not acceptable to the Board, who declined to resign, stating that they had discharged the Solicitor and would examine into the charges against him, and would also take steps to prevent losses on securities and to collect fines and arrearages. The Directors further denied that they were either legally or morally responsible for losses reported. The committee conclude their report by saying that the Secretary and Treasurer shows a willingness to make a settlement, and asked that the matter might be left in their hands.

The report was placed on file by order of that part of the meeting in sympathy with the committee, the other party refusing to vote.

The following resolutions were then offered and passed:

Resolved, That in view of the facts brought out in the investigation, the stockholders demand the resignation of each Officer and Director before Wednesday, the 19th of June, 1878, and that a committee of stockholders be appointed to receive such resignations on behalf of the Association.

Resolved, That if such resignations be not made by the time mentioned the Association will take legal measures for the removal of those officials.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet Thursday evening, June 20th, at eight o'clock, to hear from the stockholders' committee, and to take such other action as may be advisable.

In accordance with this resolution another meeting of the stockholders was held last Thursday evening. The committee of five made a further report as follows:

To the Stockholders:

Your committee of settlement respectfully report that no further advance has been made in the matter since the last meeting, the Secretary and Treasurer professing himself unable to make good the amounts demanded. Your committee are of the belief that the professed desire for a settlement on the part of the Secretary and Treasurer can not be regarded as genuine. They believe that the Secretary and Treasurer can by an adequate effort secure the settlement demanded, and consequently feel that can not without prejudice to your interests recede from the demands made. In obedience to your instructions the committee notified in writing each member of the Board of the action of the Association at the last meeting in demanding their resignations. In reply to your reasonable and necessary demand the committee have received no reply except the resignation of Mr. Carmon Parse, which is here submitted.

Mr. Parse stated that he had only been a Director since February last; before that he had never consented to the use of his name.

The most interesting part of this meeting was the address of the Directors, which we give in full:

To the Stockholders of the Citizens' Building Loan and Savings Association:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Citizens' Building Loan and Savings Association of Plainfield, N. J., held on Wednesday evening, June 19th, 1878, the following resolution, and the reasons therefor, were adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the undersigned Directors decline to resign their offices "on or before Wednesday, June 19th, 1878," as demanded by a resolution of the stockholders.

Among the reasons which influence us to refuse to resign are the following:

1. We are not conscious of having done anything as Directors which calls for our resignation. We were duly elected Directors in February last for one year, and the time has not expired. Some of us have been Directors for several years, and during all the years of our holding said office we have not consciously done anything that compromises our characters as trustees, as citizens or as gentlemen. If any irregularities, or wrongful or fraudulent practices have crept into the management of the Association on the part of officers appointed by us, it was without our consent or knowledge. Those officers were competent men of good standing in our community, and the presumption was that they would perform their duty. If in anything they have failed in their duty, whereby loss is entailed on the stockholders, we sincerely regret it; but we can not see that we are morally or legally bound for such breach of their duty. Possibly, if we had had any suspicon that there were irregularities in the management, we might have been more watchful and have avoided some losses that may now occur; but we respectfully submit that we have been as watchful of the general interest as Directors of kindred institutions usually are, and none of us are such experts as to be able to detect errors if they actually existed. We learn from one of the members of the Investigating Committee that very few persons know anything about the principles and workings of these institutions. How, then, could we, plain, unskilled men, detect errors, if errors existed? The consciousness of not having done any wrong ourselves is one reason why we think we ought not to resign.

2. We are deeply pained and dissatisfied with the spirit and manner in which this investigation has been conducted, and with the character of the reports. The reports, instead of being a plain statement of the facts as found by the committee, without argument or injurious comment, are made up of a great many items of irregularities and omissions of the Treasurer and Solicitor, from which no loss to the Association can possibly arise, some general charges and some specific charges against them, the whole interspersed with running sarcastic remarks, insinuations and abusive and calumnious charges against all persons concerned in the management. The Directors were charged with the actual responsibility of all the wrong doings, and are held up to the community, in which some of them have lived all their lives, as objects of reproach and disgrace and unworthy of trust or confidence. The committee assume a power higher than any court in the state, for they act as accusers, witnesses, judge, jury and sheriff. They say the Association will lose a certain amount of money, and that the Officers and Directors are responsible for all the loss, including depreciation of all securities, however good they may have been when taken. They designate one officer who must pay so much of the anticipated loss, another who must pay so much, and the Directors must pay the balance, with a generous allowance to them for abusing them, thus accusing, trying, convicting, passing judgment and issuing execution against supposed offenders; and all this before actual loss in most of the cases cited has transpired, or is even likely to occur. The committee appear to have set out with the hope, if not the intention, of finding as much wrong as possible, and they have greatly magnified what they did find which was wrong. We submit that their reports are partial, one sided, exaggerated, unfair, abusive, calumnious and inflammatory, having the tendency to excite the passions of the stockholders against the Officers and Directors, instead of simply reporting the facts as found. There never was any necessity for any hostility between the committee and the Directors. Had that committee, after their discovery of supposed errors, irregularities, or any wrong whatever, come quietly to the Board and frankly stated the substance of their discoveries it would have been the pleasure of the Board to have acted in harmony with them in speedily redressing and curing any wrong made evident by investigation so far as they could so. But that was not the policy or the action of the committee. Their purpose seemed to be to ruin some, to tarnish the character of others, and to drive out of office all existing Officers and Directors for the purpose of filling their places with others. We do not mean to be understood as intimating that the investigation was useless and unnecessary. By no means. It revealed to us errors, negligence and omissions, of the existence of which we had not the slightest knowledge. Neither do we mean to uphold, extenuate or shield from just and lawful responsibility the officers who are charged in their report with the delinquencies mentioned. That is a matter which we suppose must be settled by private arrangement or by the law of the land; but what we do mean to say is that by universal consent the reports of this committee, instead of being what they should have been, mere reports of facts as found, are exaggerated and inflammatory, and perfectly reckless of moral character, and the spirit of the investigation was manifestly not right.

3. Another reason why we refuse to resign is this: The demand for our resignation was accompanied by a threat of legal proceedings in case we refused. We are all free citizens of this state and of the United States, and are not accustomed to this kind of threatening language. We might be coaxed into doing a thing, but we can't be *driven*, contrary to our convictions. We have a dread of going to law, or being compelled to follow the committee into law, and we have no money that we can coveniently spare for that purpose at this time; but we prefer taking our chances in a court of law, where we can at least be tried by another tribunal than this Committee of Three, where we may have an opportunity of telling our own story, and where some effect will, we trust, be given to our characters for integrity in our own community, which, we understand, is every man's right. We do not fear any legal investigation of our acts as Directors; and if, as threatened, we are brought into court, we shall be glad of the opportunity to vindicate our characters from the aspersions thrown upon them in the reports.

4. We decline to resign because to resign now would be a sort of confession that these monstrous charges brought against us are true. How much of these charges and accusations contained in these reports are believed in this community we have no means of knowing; but we do not propose to induce our neighbors to believe them by resigning our offices. If we shall be removed by judicial authority after we shall have been heard in our own defence, we shall cheerfully submit; but in the meantime our own convictions, our sense of honor and propriety, demand that we decline the honor of resigning. If, in the meantime, the ordinary business of the Association is delayed or suspended, we regret it; but we are not in any way responsible, for we did not begin this proceeding.

Finally, we now tender ourselves willing and ready, as we always have been, to cooperate with the stockholders in all measures having a tendency to advance the interests of the Association, in putting in office such officers as may be satisfactory, and in resuming the operations of the Association, and in doing all in our power to make it prosperous and restoring the good feeling which once existed.

We feel that the prejudice of the stockholders against us has been aroused by the partizan action and unjust character of the reports of the committee, and that, had they been left to their own free and unbiased judgments, they would now have as much confidence in our integrity and judgment as in those of any Board that could be selected, and we are determined to stand by our legal and personal rights.

J. F. HUBBARD,
WM. C. AYERS,
WM. McD. CORIELL,
I. W. PANGBORN,
RUFUS K. CASE,
JOSEPH D. SPICER,
G. W. F. RANDOLPH,
J. A. HUBBARD.

This reply was received and placed on file.

After a hot debate, in which Mr. Appleton, the leader of the investigating committee, figured conspicuously, the meeting adjourned to meet on Monday evening, June 24, to remove the Directors and elect a new board.

MEETING OF MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 24.

The Association met in pursuance of adjournment Monday evening, with Capt. Hubbard in the chair and James Pope secretary. Mr. Appleton, for the committee, made a report announcing that a settlement had been made with the Secretary and Treasurer, which the committee considered to be as favorable as any the circumstances would permit. What the nature of the settlement was the report did not say. The report also stated that no settlement could be made with the Directors. The committee recommended that further negotiations with the Directors be conducted by the new Board to be elected, and asked that they be discharged. The report was received and adopted.

The report was followed by an address of the Directors as follows:

Plainfield, June 24, 1878.

To the Stockholders of the Citizens' Building Loan and Savings Association:

On the 20th inst. certain members of the Board of Directors presented, in a written report, reasons why they could not feel at liberty to tender their resignations as requested by you in resolutions adopted at a previous meeting. Their declination to resign was made after a calm and careful consideration of the subject. The matter has since been canvassed by them without a change of conclusions.

In this connection they wish to say that in arriving at that decision they were not actuated by any want of respect for the stockholders, much less from the belief that there were not persons among you fully competent to take charge of the affairs of the Association and properly manage them. This much is stated because intimations to the contrary have been made.

At the meeting of the 20th inst. it pleased you to adopt resolutions calling a special meeting for this evening, for the avowed purpose of displacing the present Board of Directors and Officers and electing new. With regard to this the undersigned hereby enter a formal protest against such proceedings, as being wholly without authority in law or justice; nevertheless, they desire to state that if, notwithstanding this protest, you persist in carrying out your avowed designs, they wish it to be distinctly understood they shall interpose no further objection, legal or otherwise, to this action on your part, nor the Officers and Directors whom you may select to-night taking full control of all the interests and property of the Association. They have decided on this course notwithstanding they have the advice of as careful and able counsel as New Jersey affords to the effect that they can not legally be removed by you, or be made to surrender the property of the Association, before February next. To act on that advice, however, would be to enter upon a legal contest which would be long, bitter and expensive, both to the Association and Directors, during the continuance of which the business of the Association would be hampered and delayed, and many stockholders be inconveniently and sorely pressed by the deadlock in affairs. It would be a conflict between those whose interests as stockholders are mutual, and would be a general disaster, no matter what the final decision might be.

In view of these facts, and in the hope that harmony may be restored and prosperity assured thereby, the Directors have decided on the course stated.

It is not seen why, with such a conservative course on their part, the work of the Association may not progress without interruption under the re-organization proposed by you, even though the matter of the responsibilities and liabilities of what will be the old Board of Officers and Directors should find its way into and have to be settled by the courts.

J. F. HUBBARD,
WM. C. AYERS,
WM. McD. CORIELL,
I. W. PANGBORN,
RUFUS K. CASE,
J. D. SPICER,
J. A. HUBBARD,
G. W. F. RANDOLPH.

This paper was ordered placed on file.

Mr. Appleton then arose and said as the paper was not signed by all the Directors he desired to know if they all concurred in it. One of the two names omitted was that of the Secretary and Treasurer, he stated, and as he had transferred his stock in the act of settlement referred to he was really no longer a member of the Association. The Solicitor was the other name, and he declined to state his views. Mr. Appleton then proceeded to state his dissent from the opinion expressed in the Directors' paper just read, and contended that as the Board of Directors is made by the Association so it could be removed by the Association.

A motion to remove the Directors was then made and carried by a vote of 585¼ shares to 15, which, it will be seen, is a small representation of the stock.

Capt. Hubbard then stated that it would be necessary for him to leave the chair, but by a unanimous vote of the meeting he was requested to fill the position of President during the rest of the evening.

The election of a new Board was then proceeded with, printed slips containing eighteen names from which the twelve could be selected having been distributed. The election resulted in the choice of the following names: Lewis E. Barkalew, Jno. H. Van Winkle, G. Bachman, John Darling, Sam'l H. Stevenson, John Harris, Wm. H. Pangborn, G. W. Appleton, T. J. Gillies, Wm. E. Jones, Jeremiah Van Winkle, John Becker.

No further business came before the meeting and it adjourned.

North Plainfield Seminary Examinations.

The closing exercises of the year were held in the Memorial Chapel of the Church of the Holy Cross, Thursday morning, June 20, 1878. A large attendance of parents and friends manifested their interest in the institution by listening attentively to all the oral examinations. The scholars passed a very creditable review of last year's studies, and showed familiarity and thorough understanding of the subjects which they have been pursuing.

The examinations of the preparatory classes were very interesting, and proved that the little ones were mastering the necessary rudiments, in the beginning of their school life.

The oral examinations of the older pupils in English grammar and literature evinced an unusual degree of thoroughness in the systematic training of the instructor, and the reports of the school year, as read by the principal, Miss M. Helen Burrows, showed clearly that the scholarship was of a high grade, and entirely satisfactory to all patrons.

The monotony of the exercises was broken by pleasant recitals and readings from some of the juveniles and by calisthenics by the whole school.

Local Miscellany.

Go to Whitney's and ask to see the Planet Shirt, the best ever offered in this city for $1.00. Take a look and be convinced of the fact.

Pier and mantel mirrors, connecting setts and cornices, made to order at Swain's, 42 West Front street. my30

Another lot of those cheap white skirts, from 50c. up, at Whitney's.

CONKLIN has a full line of linen suits at all prices.

A MAN WOKE UP to find his tooth in his pocket, at the Colton Dental Association, 19 Cooper Institute, N. Y. "I came 100 miles to have that done," he exclaimed.

Oil paintings, engravings, chromos, and picture frames of all kinds at Swain's, 42 West Front street. Re-gilding and repairing. my30

New lot of Hamburgs, laces and lace goods just received from auction at very low prices at Whitney's.

Bale Hay, free from dust and dirt, baled by hand power, without wood, at L. B. Boice's Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

Underwear and Hosiery marked down at Whitney's.

Mrs. S. C. Conklin has a fine assortment of Hosiery and Gloves which has just been received. Also the finest stock of ribbons in the city. june6

Buntings, Buntings at Whitney's.

The best Timothy Hay in Plainfield is now being baled by L. B. Boice, Somerset street. The dust and dirt is thoroughly taken out and the hay pressed by hand power.

Lace shawls and sacques at Whitney's. Call and see them.

No wood used in bale Hay, at L. B. Boice's Somerset street.

Whitney has a line of plain and striped grenadines, received from auction, cheap.

PIANO TUNING.—D. P. De La Rue will visit Plainfield as often as his services are required for the purpose of tuning and repairing Pianos. Orders may be left at the TIMES office.

Fine line of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods at Whitneys. Kid and lisle thread gloves a specialty.

DRAKE, the Tailor, may be found on Cherry St. near Front St., where he is prepared with increased facilities to serve his old patrons. Expenses light, and prices correspondingly low. s28

Sunshades marked down at Whitney's.

Two car loads of A No. 1 tip top heavy Western oats just received by L. B. Boice, Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Plain and figured lawns, fine quality, at Whitney's, for 10c. and 12½c.

Artists materials at Swains, Front St.

Cloths and linens for men and children's wear at Whitney's.

Just received, one ton of Lump Salt for Horses, at L. B. Boice's, Somerset street. Three cents a pound.

At Whitney's, No. 6 East Front street, may be found a complete stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., at lowest market prices.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN POST OFFICE

June 26, 1878.

Bundy, Jane	Moore, Mrs Augusta
Condict, Miss Alice	Murphy, Cassie
Clark, Mrs Charles	Nutty, Miss Maggie
Deary, Miss Norah	Randolph, Mr Albert T
Fuller, Mrs H J	Randolph, Miss Amelia
Goodsell, Mrs H	Ryno, James W
Height, Mrs Isabella	Stryker, Mrf William
Harris, Samuel	Truss Hoop Manf Co
Hermon, Miss Mary	Van Lennep, Prof A O
Howard, Henry	Wengel, Andrew
Ivins, Mrs Howard	Wilson, Mrs Sarah F
Jay, Mrs Delia E C	Williamson, Miss
Mansfield, Miss Katie	Yates, Samuel

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. W. VAIL, P. M.

DIED.

DEMEZA.—In this city, June 24, 1878, of cholera infantum, Harry L., youngest son of George and Charlotte Demeza, aged 3 months, 3 days. Interment at Cedar Lawn Cemetery, near Paterson.

FLAGG.—In this city, June 25, 1878, of consumption, Adelaide, wife of William Flagg, aged 60 years.

DAVID LEESON, UNDERTAKER,

Holds himself ready to wait on the public any hour of the day or night. Has the most modern improvements in Corpse-preservers and Hearses. An elegant new Child's Hearse used in connection with the burial of children. Coaches furnished if desired. *Charges made satisfactory to all parties.*

Residence and office Front St., 2 doors north of Parse & Whitney's Dry Goods Store, Plainfield, N. J. f17

ALEX. M. RUNYON, UNDERTAKER.

Somerset St., cor. Front,
Residence 75 Front Street, opposite Peck's,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Hearse, attendance, &c., all hours, day or night.
Prices low in all cases. 15jy

FOURTH OF JULY AT WASHINGTON ROCK!

ORATION BY JUDGE BLOOM, of Brooklyn.

MUSIC BY NIELSON'S BAND, of Plainfield.

Concert, Reception, Dancing.

Order of Exercises.

Beginning at 11 a. m. Music—Neilson's Cornet Band, National Airs. Invocation. Music. Opening Address by NATHAN HARPER, Esq., of Plainfield, Pres. Washington Monument Association. Music. Reading Declaration of Independence, by JAS. LYON, Esq., of Plainfield. Music. Oration by Hon. E. WILSON BLOOM, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Music—Neilson's Cornet Band. Benediction.

A Promenade Concert by Nielson's Cornet Band on the Pavilion and Observatory all the afternoon. Dinner from 1 to 6 p. m. DANCING in the large Ball Room at the Washington Rock House during the day and evening. Music by Prof. FRAZEE.

The mountain roads leading to this place are in excellent condition, being smooth and easy of ascent. In the evening the large Grove and Hotel will be brilliantly illuminated, where also there will be a Collation and Dancing.

AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS AFFORDED.

The citizens of the surrounding towns are cordially invited to join in the Celebration. Stages will run from corner Front and Somerset Sts., Plainfield, and the Dunellen Depot during the day.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—Chairman, Nathan Harper, Pres. of the Washington Monument and Historical Association, Peter P. Good, J. Frank Hubbard, Alfred Berry, Stephen O. Horton, Julian Scott, T. J. Gillies, Alexander Titsworth, Jas. Lyon, H. J. Storrs, Wm. L. Force, N. Carman Durn, John H. Staats, Wm. J. Leonard. je27w2

RECITALS, HUMOROUS & DRAMATIC,

BY

Charles Roberts, Jr.,

OF NEW YORK CITY.

Under the auspices of the Alumni Association of the Plainfield High School, at the

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

Thursday Evening, June 27th,

At Eight O'clock.

CHARLES H. EDWARDS, - - - Organist.

Organ Recital commences at 7:45.

TICKETS, - - - - - - 50c.

May be obtained of the members of the Association, or at H. P. Reynolds', where they may be exchanged for reserved seats without extra charge.

Doors open at 7:15 p. m. See handbills for programme. je20w2

SITUATION WANTED.

A lady leaving her house wishes a situation for an excellent servant (colored), for general housework or laundress.

1 Mercer Ave., cor. Sycamore, North Plainfield.

DIVIDEND.

Plainfield, June 25, 1878.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 9th.

C. PARSE, Cashier.

BOARD AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The former residence of Mr. Bronk, corner Grove St. and Prospect Place, five minutes' walk from the Depot, has been leased and fitted up for a select boarding house, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Families wishing permanent board can make arrangements on liberal terms.

my30m Mrs. J. C. BROWN.

BOARD.

A few families can be accommodated with first class board in a fine German family. Terms $5 to $7 a week. Please call at residence, on Westervelt Avenue, third house from Jackson Avenue, North Plainfield, N. J. je20w2

TO LET.

A desirable Residence, containing 11 rooms, on Front St., next to Dr. South's. Three minutes' walk from Depot. Rent low. Apply to

my2tf C. O. MEEKER, Ex'r.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD.

A private family, with a few boarders, have a front room on the first floor to let, with board. Also one or two on second floor suitable for gentlemen. Terms moderate. Inquire at this office. j6w5

Accommodation Stage.

MARSHALL'S STAGE is now ready to convey Passengers to BOYNTON BEACH, FLORIDA GROVE and other places of resort at LOW RATES.

On and after June 22d, Saturday afternoon, the Stage will start from the Stables on Park Ave., at 2 o'clock, and carry passengers to Green Valley Mills, North Plainfield, or County Line on Park Avenue, and back for the following fare:

Grown persons, 15 cents; Children under ten years, 10 cents. je27w3

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.,

Is now open for the receipt of guests, a new building, with all modern improvements, large and well ventilated chambers and new furniture throughout. It adjoins plenty of shade, and is only two hundred and fifty yards from the beach. Hotel stage meets every train. For terms and any particulars address the proprietor,

je27 THEO. OVES, Asbury Park.

OCEAN RESORT.

The most desirable location at the lowest rates.

Ocean and Bay Sailing and Fishing.

Surf and Still Water Bathing.

Good accommodations. Board Ten Dollars a week.

Leave New York 1 p. m., by Long Branch boat. Get excursion tickets to Beach Haven, or Bond's. References in Plainfield: Messrs. Theo. French, C. W. McCutchen and Rev. K. P. Ketcham. Address

je27w6 EBEN R. RIDER, Tuckerton, N. J.

Notice of Receivership.

This is to give notice that the undersigned has been appointed by the Court of Chancery of New Jersey receiver of the effects of the late firm of A. Coddington, McNabb & Co., and that all debts due said late firm must be paid to the receiver. For the convenience of parties the receiver has appointed Augustus Coddington, at the office of the said late firm in Plainfield, N. J., to receive and collect all moneys due the said late firm in the absence of the receiver.

JOHN R. EMERY, Receiver.

Dated June 24, 1878. je27w4

GEO. LEWIS,

(Successor to L. & G. Lewis.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BUTCHER.

No. 16 Cherry Street, Plainfield, New Jersey. je20tf

TO LET.

The French roof dwelling on Second St., second house east of Richmond. Good cellar; first floor—parlor, sitting room, dining room and kitchen; second floor—three good-sized bedrooms; third floor—large, convenient attic, and room finished. Apply to ALBERT THORN, 2d St., Plainfield, or WM. ROCKWELL, National State Bank, Newark, N. J. my30w4

PECK'S CORNER.

ELEGANT EMBROIDERY!

CHOICE PATTERNS!

FINEST OF WORK AND MATERIAL!

AND AT

LOWER PRICES

THAN THEY HAVE EVER BEEN SOLD.

2c., 3c., 5c., 7c., 10c., 11c., 13c., 15c., and 16c.

Best goods for the money that have been offered.

No where can such a choice assortment of Embroideries be found as

AT PECK'S.

COME TO PECK'S.

4th. They can not break down, having a Cork Padded Side Steel to every Corset.
5th. "They are the very Perfection of Comfort."
If you will give this Corset a Fair Trial and do not pronounce it the easiest and best fitting you ever wore, return it and get back your money. I have just received a fresh stock from the Manufacturers. Please call and examine.

A REVOLUTION IN CORSETS,
AND A FEW FACTS GUARANTEED TO EACH PURCHASER!
1st. THEY ARE CORK IN PLACE OF BONE OR HORN.
2d. THEY ARE COMFORTABLE, EASY, GRACEFUL AND HEALTHFUL.
3d. YOU CAN WASH THEM AS THEY ARE, AND THEY WILL NOT SPOT OR STAIN.

je13m

A new stock of Fresh Goods—new styles of Jewelry just received. Call and examine them at

COLLIER'S, 3 CHERRY ST.

Filled Gold Seal Rings, $1. Solid Gold Wide Band Engraved Rings, $1. Genuine Amethyst Solid Gold, $4 and up.

Repairing on French Clocks a Specialty.

my9y

BUTTER! BUTTER!

MOORE,

No. 13 Cherry Street,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTTER DEALER.

FINE BUTTER A SPECIALTY,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

ap11-y

PLAINFIELD IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

Castings of all Kinds,

Such as

Mill Gearing, House Castings, Steam Engine, Cultivators, Plows, &c., &c.,

Done at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

OLD IRON, COPPER, BRASS, ZINC,

Taken in exchange for castings at market prices.

D. MARTIN, Proprietor.

je27tf

SOMETHING NEW IN CHILDREN'S PICTURES

F. C. LANGHORNE,

Front St., Opp. Cherry,

Has just received from New York, some new designs in Backgrounds, and is prepared to make pictures at the following low rates:

Imperials, - - - $5.00 per Doz.
Cartes de Visite, 2.50 per Doz.

Special Care Taken in Copying.

ALSO

Old Daguerreotypes Cleaned.

je27w4

INSTRUCTION.

A Princeton student wishes to obtain a few pupils to instruct in the Classics and Mathematics during the summer months. Apply to

je6tf P. O. Box 98.

ELOCUTION! ELOCUTION!

MISS M. L. RUNYON,

Teacher of Elocution, desires to give notice that her present engagement in Packer Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., will permit her to give instruction in the principles and practice of Elocution to a class limited in number, in this city, after the summer vacation, provided it be formed by July 1st next. Persons desirous of forming such class may address her through the Plainfield Post Office, Box 450, or call on her at her residence, No. 3 West Second Street, Plainfield, on Saturday, June 22d, from 1 to 6 p. m., for any information as to terms, etc.

June 10, 1878. je13w3

A CARD.

W. H. SEBRING announces that he is now prepared to take orders for FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS at reduced prices, using the very best material, with a 3 or 4-ply all linen bosom, extra quality. Workmanship, quality and fit guaranteed. No gentleman obliged to accept any unless entirely satisfactory. Orders received at Vanderbeek's Music Store. Gentlemen not finding it convenient to call will be waited upon at their residence or place of business.

W. H. SEBRING, Manufacturer,
27fly Plainfield, N. J.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON

Bond & Mortgage,

At Geo. A. Marsh's,

Opposite Depot.

mar21tf

1878. WASHINGTON ROCK MOUNTAIN HOUSE

At Washington Rock, near Plainfield and Dunellen, New Jersey.

The above popular and romantic place of SUMMER RESORT is now open for the entertainment of permanent and transient guests.

THE HOTEL is well furnished throughout, and during the past year has been greatly improved.

A large, well-shaded Pavilion, Observatory, Croquet Grounds, Central Park Swings, Rustic Arbors and Seats are attached to the Grove and Hotel for the use of the guests. The air is dry, pure and salubrious—a cure for Malaria, Asthma and Hay Fever.

On and after June 15th, the Hotel Omnibus will run daily between Dunellen and Washington Rock, connecting with trains which leave Plainfield for Dunellen 9:47 a. m., 2:04 and 6:05 p. m., and returning will convey passengers to Dunellen to connect with trains for Plainfield at 7:50 a. m., 2:45 and 5:57 p. m. OMNIBUS FARE, 25 cents.

For board and entertainment generally address

STAATS BROS.

Plainfield or Dunellen P. O., New Jersey.

j6

Wait for the Wagon OF THE CITY MILLS,

Which will hereafter take orders for and deliver at the doors of citizens all kinds of

FLOUR.

ALSO

FEED, CORN, OATS,

And, in short, everything pertaining to the trade.

TERMS CASH

From the wagon. Persons wishing credit will please call at the Mills.

je13tf FRENCH BROTHERS.

LADIES', MISSES', CHILDRENS' FINE Shoes & Slippers,

Direct from Manufacturers,

AT

NEW YORK PRICES.

D. F. RANDOLPH,

NO. 12 WEST FRONT STREET.

je20

FOR SALE.

Four Counter Tables suitable for stores. Also two Singer Manufacturing Machines. Will be sold cheap at No. 19 Cherry St.

mar7tf JOHN H. FRENCH.

U... make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Central New Jersey Times.

THEY DISCUSS THE SITUATION.

[PERSONS: Ananias and Sapphira. Place: Consulate in a warm climate. Time: This morning, just after the fire was stirred up.]

SAPPHIRA: Oh, how our trade has flourished, Ananias,
Since the diakkas brought us here to fy us!
ANANIAS: Yes, wife, it has; yet feel I no humility—
We lied according to our best ability,
We didn't know exactly how to do it
Like those who have been educated to it,
And—
SAPPHIRA: Yet we only tried to keep a fraction
Of money from that real estate transaction.
This modern liar is an institution—
The fruit of centuries of evolution,
And—
ANANIAS: For that trifling business peccadillo
You've lain and smothered on that sulphur pillow,
While I, a thousand years, or such a matter,
Have sat and smoked upon this red-hot platter
SAPPHIRA: It makes me mad to see how mortals nourish
Their biggest frauds, and how the liars flourish
The lawyers are our lineal successors,
The practicers as well as the professors.
ANANIAS: Then the five-story Vanderbilt detectives.
SAPPHIRA: Yes; they are candidates for these correctives
We come in contact with—
ANANIAS: Weems and San Peter
Were as historians very reckless creatures;
Then there was Hennepin and Victor Voleau,
Arbaces, Mandebille and Marco Polo,
Count Cagliostro, Cortez and Munchausen,
And those old fellows—I might name a thousand;
Left-handed fame has pickled many bad 'uns,
But O Saphi, the thing that riles and maddens
SAPPHIRA: Is, An—and that's what's made me discontented—
The spectacle that Brooklyn has presented.
ANANIAS: That Vosburgh case, too.
SAPPHIRA: Yes, it's mean as pizon;
The jury *did* know who to fix the lie on!
ANANIAS: They're stupid. As they never read the papers,
Mendacity beclouds them in its vapors.
See the dead beats that testify for Porter.
SAPPHIRA: They *should* sit where 'tis hot as this.
ANANIAS: Or hotter!
SAPPHIRA: There's that McLin.
ANANIAS: But Anderson's the Duffer!
It's he that makes our reputation suffer.
SAPPHIRA: He swears he lied, and then lives on unheeded,
Instead of dropping right down dead as we did.
ANANIAS: You wont catch him committing *hari kari*
SAPPHIRA: He'd rather stump the West for Harry Cary. Ha-ha, he-he!
ANANIAS: Not Harry, Saph, 'tis Sammy.
SAPPHIRA: I thought it was Uncle Tilden that was Shammy.
ANANIAS: His shams avail him not—Alas poor Yorick!
SAPPHIRA: Pass me that fan, there's quite too much caloric.
ANANIAS: Well, here's the fan—and much good may it do you,
With that confounded pillow fastened to you.
SAPPHIRA: Never you mind; return we to our muttons.
ANANIAS: That liar, Anderson—why, darn his buttons,
He swears he told the truth when he was swearing
He lied like sin when formerly declaring
He told the truth when saying he was lying!
Ain't that a mix-up all our arts defying!
Don't that knock spots right off from our endeavor!—
Now, did you ever see such lies!
SAPPHIRA: I never!
ANANIAS: Why, by the side of Anderson's narration
Our words were innocent prevarication!
SAPPHIRA: You bet! Compared with such a villain verbally,
Our hoax about the land was mere hyperbole.
ANANIAS: Just so. You're whoopin' up the truth for certain.
We've got to hide our heads behind a curtain,
That Anderson must be, if I'm unbiased,
The most accomplished, complicatedliest
That honors a friend's name enough to save it
And forge it to a crooked affidavit.
SAPPHIRA: A shame to us this caitiff can outlie us
Have you—a—blush about you, Ananias!
LUCIFER: [Entering by a trap door.] Out! Out of this! Go rest by cooling waters;
Too long have ye monopolized these quarters.
A quite superior being soon will meet you—
A fellow who can give you six and beat you.
Ye are dethroned, discrowned, knocked all to flinders.
Lo! your successor falling thro' the cinders;
He wears a champion belt and bears a banner
Inscribed in red "J. A.—Louisiana."
Oh, hush! stop whimpering—take your traps and paddle;
Mosey! move on! Get out of here! Skedaddle!
—*The Graphic.*

The Farmer's Life.

The charm which attaches in poetry to the farmer's life does not fasten itself invariably to the absolute agricultural home. After all the poets have said about the "paternal acres" and the smell of "newly-plowed ground" and the "golden harvest," yet there are defects in this terrestrial paradise. All human pursuits have a poetic side. One may sing the pleasures of the chimney-sweep or newsboy and may find a soul that will love the song. Indeed the boys did, a few years ago, sing a song called

"Down in the coal mine
Underneath the ground,"

and a good song it was, showing that some mortal was picking coal and was digging up happiness in the same dark spot. By the optimism of a healthy mind all shapes of work and life that are free from pain and are equal to food and sleep are set down among blessed shapes of existence.

While to one standing afar off and to his standpoint of good cheer all paths seem flowery, yet no doubt the destiny of the farmer dazzles the most eyes. Preachers, lawyers, doctors, teachers, merchants, philosophers, senators and ex-presidents long to get hold of a farm, as though it would be sad to quit earth without having planted corn and raised a load of melons. I was myself simple enough once to address a man who had some acres to sell, but he had compassion upon me, and replied that he thought that my need would be best met by a lease which should expire in thirty days.

The real truth is, farming is a noble and attractive pursuit; but so also is the law, so is mechanical labor, so is the calling of a good preacher or a good novelist. Nature is not so limited in resources that she exhausted her imagination when she invented a plow. Nature has a broad mind and heart, and was as delighted when she made a pen or a piano as when she made a harrow or a corn-planter. Having ordered all the family of man to go to work, Nature was under some obligation to make all work honorable, and to forbid the man who might own a reaper to look with any contempt upon him who might run a locomotive or a fire engine. There is no respect of persons as a general rule in this little earth on which we all move to and fro. Thus a broad minded nature tells us that we need not sigh for a farm if we are preachers or lawyers, and that the farmer need not mourn because he is not in the court-house or the church, for in each lot there is, as a general law, one happiness and one misery.

The farmer, if he possesses any emotional nature, is mad about half the time at his neighbor's cow or pig, and is voxed half the time at the weather. The preacher who comes home from an empty church and the lawyer who comes home with an adverse decision in his pocket do not cast themselves on the lounge with a deeper disgust than fills the farmer's soul when the fortieth day of rain sets in and his hired man comes back to the barn from the muddy field. The average farmer will be awake at night to see if that cloud will not pity his parched field, or will not spare his half drowned wheat. The Sunday school books were wont to tell us children about farmers who were killed by lightning because they said bad words about rains in harvest. In a tract, from which I sucked in some theology when a babe, there was the picture of a streak of lightning running down the pitchfork of an infidel who had in anger pointed his hay-irons towards the clouds that were weeping on his well cured timothy. To what information this tract afforded additional knowledge has been added in subsequent years so that I now hazard the opinion that the average farmer is mad at the weather about half the time, and that the other portion of his time is robbed of serenity by the strange conduct of the man and the animals that occupy the adjacent farm. Neither preaching, nor law, nor medicine, nor literary pursuits are so at the mercy of the weather as are the hopes of him who tills the soil. And to the torments of mind which the weather brings, throw in some mental pangs caused by late frosts and fly, and rust, and wind, and cheat, and much of the roseate hues which tip the shingles of the country home fade.

What we all want is honorable work and good food and fresh air, and some learning, and some fun, and some friends, and some sort of an honorable name, and then, beyond those ideas, it does not matter in the least whether we hold in our hand a plow-crook, or an engine-lever, or a goosequill.—REV. DAVID SWING, in the Alliance.

New York Girls.

They may well feel complimented and our Boston girls may well feel envious, when a man of the world, a poet and novelist well beloved by each gave this as his opinion—having known both: "I must say that the New York girls are the prettiest, brightest and smallest of any I ever saw anywhere. My daughters give little luncheon parties at which, as a matter of course, I am invited to preside. It is just fun to sit and hear them talk. It is delightful. It is marvellous. Why, they are so pithy, so cultivated, so brilliant, so witty! And they talk upon every subject from political economy to flowers. It is charming to listen to them. There is a set of a dozen or fifteen girls whom I meet that will stand well against the world for anything a woman should be. But they will not marry! Men don't fancy them. They don't want them. They are too purely intellectual. They don't know they have bodies, excepting as things on which to bank dry goods. Men do not like such. They think they will not make happy homes—that they will be too absorbed in a thousand outside matters. It is not that a large fortune is required and the usual talk about extravagance and dress that deters young men from marrying such women. It is the fact that their tastes are not in common, and they do not find, after two or three interviews, that they are congenial to each other. If a fine, frank, good business man appears, the girls will not look at him. He knows nothing of antique furniture; he cannot criticise Schiller. Splendid, promising young fellows, with long heads, keen wits and good hearts are nowhere because they are not capable of entering into the refined atmosphere of over-cultured girls, who have done nothing but accomplish themselves all their lives. So they each go their ways. Men love beauty and that peculiar bodily magnetism which such girls absolutely lack—so there is an end."—Letter to Golden Rule.

The Good and the Bad.

There is a thousand times more good than bad in the world. To-day the newspapers are engaged in finding out all the mean things that are done. Unless a thing is a bad thing it is not known. If all the reporters of all the newspapers would look through all the streets and through all the houses of the country and find the name of some man who had practiced self-denial for the sake of wife and children, find some man who had given up all the property he had to pay his honest debts, gone out of his house, given up his pictures and all there was of luxury, and taken his wife by her hand and gone down to poverty and penury in a hut; if they would tell the names of all the men who had done generous deeds, I tell you every newspaper in the United States would be crowded ed with the names of the men and women.—Ingersoll.

Effects entirely disproportionate to causes are frequently induced by the simplest circumstances. A little pimple, indicative of the beginning of deterioration of the blood, will, by neglect of preventive means, develop into the loathsome Ulcer and sap the health, or probably destroy life. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture prevents such catastrophes.

"One hour to-day is worth two tomorrow"—because there may be a base ball game that will occupy your time.—New Haven Register.

A Good Reason for Happiness.

On the 13th of September, 1876, a man of middle age and gentlemanly appearance—his face beaming with pleasure—entered Dr. Kennedy's office and inquired of the patients in waiting if the doctor was in. Being answered in the affirmative, he took a chair to await his turn for an interview. In due time the doctor reached the stranger and said:—"Well, my good friend, what can I do for you?" Whereupon the stranger replied: "My name is Washington Monroe. I live in Catskill, Greene county, N. Y., and have come to Rondout for no other purpose than to see, and thank you for what you have already done for me—by means of your medicine, the Favorite Remedy. As I see you are very busy I will state the facts of my case in as few words as possible. For many years I had suffered from a complaint which the physicians whom I consulted concerning it agreed in calling Gravel. I successively employed some of the most noted doctors without obtaining any permanent relief, and for a long time my case was regarded as hopeless. All who knew the circumstances said I must die. Finally, my wife induced me to try a bottle of your Favorite Remedy, which she had somewhere heard of or seen advertised. Without the slightest faith in it, but solely to gratify her, I bought a bottle of a druggist in our village. I used that and two or three bottles more, and—to make a long story short—I am now a grateful, happy, and (as far as I know) as healthy a man as there is in the country.

"Since then I have gone on circulating my story and recommending your medicine to others of my acquaintance whom I knew to have suffered from Kidney and Liver complaints; and although the assertion may be doubted by the ignorant and incredulous, I assure you, sir, and through you the public, that the Favorite Remedy has done its work with a similar completeness in every single instance. I thank you, doctor, for your medicine, and I rejoice in the good fortune which led you to discover and circulate it; and it is my hope, and that of others I know, that you may be spared to introduce the Favorite Remedy into every part of the country. It is just what suffering mortals need. You are at liberty to make mention of my case in any way you may think best, and I trust that some other sick and discouraged mortal may hear of it and try the Favorite Remedy, as I did."

Mr. Monroe's case—although remarkable—is only one of many similar ones which might be cited, were it necessary. To those who ordinarily call in question the genuineness of the mass of medical testimonials, it may be worth while to point out the fact that the case above cited is located within twenty miles of the city in which the Favorite Remedy is manufactured, and can be easily contradicted if untrue in any particular. Remember the name: Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Price One Dollar.

The man who wrote "Revolutions never go backward" had never turned a somersault over the tail-board of a farm wagon.—New Haven Register.

A shout went up in the House of Commons when Barri once grew eloquent after this fashion: "There—there is Boston. Cherish her; provoke her to rebellion. She is your eldest son."

IF PESTERED BY AN ERUPTION, use GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, the ruling specific for diseases, irritation and abrasions of the skin, and the most salutary beautifier for the complexion. This admirable article is an inexpensive substitute for sulphur baths, and is equally as effective in banishing cutaneous maladies, and relieving the pangs of rheumatism and gout. Redness and roughness, tan, freckles, pimples, and indeed every imperfection of the cuticle is entirely removed by it. It is avouched by ladies who have used it, to be the most effective means of clarifying and softening the skin they have ever employed; its health promoting properties are widely recognized by medical men, and evidence in its behalf, emanating from other and equally respectable sources, precludes any reasonable doubt as to the genuineness of its claims to public confidence. Clothing and linen from the sick room is disinfected by it, and it prevents contagion when the danger of obnoxious diseases has been incurred by contact. Sores and ulcers that resist the operation of salves and lotions, are healed by it, and it soon relieves the swelling and pain caused by bruises and sprains. The opening of the pores, resulting from the wholesome stimulation of the superficial blood vessels that it produces, is an effect best calculated to ease the circulation when overheated, and carry off those offensive granulations which disfigure the cuticle and render existence a state of martyrdom while they remain. Eruptions, ailments that ointments will not cure, are entirely eradicated by GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. Sold by Druggists.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

A doctor went out for a day's hunting, and, on coming home, complained that he hadn't killed anything.—"That's because you didn't attend to your legitimate business," said his wife.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression a weak exhausted feeling; no energy or courage; the result of mental over-work, indiscretions or excesses, is always cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy,—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1.00 per single vial, or $5.00 per package of five vials and $2.00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 109 Fulton street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. H. P. LEE'S
LITHONTRIPTIC
DISSOLVES
STONE AND GRAVEL
In the Kidneys, Liver and Bladder. It cures all Stones, Diabetes, Gout, and, in its incipient state, Bright's Disease. Doctors Lee, father and son, prescribed it in their practice in New York and Boston forty years with unparalleled success. It is now for the first time given to the public as a cure for the most distressing kidney affections. Send stamp for pamphlet to depot of the S. H. P. LEE COMPANY No. 40 Clinton Place, New York City. Sold by druggists.

THE CHAMPION.
HICKOK'S IMPROVED
Keystone Cider and Wine Mill
20,000 IN USE AND APPROVED.
This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1878. It is made in the most perfect manner, and is well worth the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes. This is the original Mill, very much improved, and is now the best made anywhere. Address
W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos cost $1,600, only $425. Superb Grand Square Pianos, cost $1100, only $255. Elegant Upright Pianos, cost $800, only $155. New Style Upright Pianos, $112.50. Organs $35. Organs, 12 stops, $72.50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost $390, only $115. Elegant $375 Mirror Top Organs, only $105. Tremendous sacrifice to close out present stock. New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs, SENT FREE. Please address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. ORGAN

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$10. $20. $50. $100. Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges), is a sure road to rapid fortune. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

NO ADVERTISING AGENT can insert an advertisement in our list of twenty-six STANDARD WEEKLIES at ten dollars a line without losing money. Those advertisers who want to obtain the best possible circulation without expending more than from $30 to $100 should address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York.

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BAKED BY
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Fresh every day at 8 cents a loaf.
Also, every variety of
Bread, Breakfast Rolls, French Rolls, Tea Biscuits, etc.,
And all kinds of
CAKE.
J. GEBHARD,
West Front Street, opposite Demarest's Grocery.
ap25tf

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(o)
J. WALKER
Begs most respectfully to inform the public of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened the store
Next Door to the Post Office,
FRONT ST.,
AS A
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,
Where may be always found a large stock of
FRESH BREAD, CAKE, PIES, &C.
Hot Rolls and Tea Biscuit
Every morning and evening.
ENGLISH BREAD & FRENCH BREAD,
Orders punctually and carefully attended to.
Plainfield, Nov. 20, 1877. 22tf

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ap5m3

CHAS. S. GUION,
DEALER IN
COAL AND WOOD
HAY, OATS AND FEED.
Office and Yard, Fourth Street, near Cherry Street.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
ap19v

A HORSE FOR SALE.
Bay, sound, strong, gentle, good looking, sixteen hands. Also, a buggy, sulky, harness, etc. Will be sold cheap. Address
ap11tf P. O. Box 149, Plainfield, N. J.

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FINE
GROCERIES
CHERRY STREET,
NEAR FRONT ST.
EGBERT'S.
A Full and Complete Assortment of the
BEST OF GROCERIES
Always on hand, which he will sell at
LOW PRICES.
Orders are delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
W. H. EGBERT,
ja25tf Coward's Building, Cherry St.

The Best is the Cheapest,
AND
A. V. Searing's.
Is the place to get the
BEST
Tea,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Spices,
And all kinds of
GROCERIES,
At the
LOWEST PRICES.
We make a specialty of
FINE BUTTER.
OUR
"Tube Rose Flour,"
Is unequaled. Also, good family Flour at
BOTTOM PRICES.
Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar for Pickling.
Give us a call and see for yourselves.
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FRONT ST.,
Stillman's Block, opp Postoffice
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the most Comprehensive, Reliable and accurate history of the Great Contest between the Russian and the Turk. With its 300 ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS, MAPS and PLANS, the most showy, desirable and useful book now published. Liberal terms. Particulars free. Address
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A SEMPSTRESS
Who does plain sewing, and understands the use of several different sewing machines, offers her services for 75 Cents a day. Can give references to ladies by whom she has been employed. Will call upon any one who will send their address to
f28tf C. W., P. O. Box 352.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING IS
FINE, LARGE AND NEW, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL.
BROKAW BROS.,

28 to 34 4th Ave., Extending Through to 60 & 62 Lafayette Pl., one door from corner of Astor Pl., New York.
SEND FOR FASHION PLATE OF STYLES, TOGETHER WITH MEASUREMENT SYSTEM.

DANIEL HALSEY,
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HALSEY & HUNTER,
817 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
A New and Complete Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
At the well-known Clothing House of
DANIEL HALSEY.
This Stock is well made, perfect fitting, and extremely
Cheap for Cash.
CASSIMERE PANTS, from $1.50 up.
CHILDREN'S SUITS, from $2.50 up.
CHILDREN'S KILT SUITS, Very Cheap.
DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS, Very Low.
YOUTH'S, BOY'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, and MEN'S, BOY'S and CHILDREN'S SPRING OVERCOATS cannot be surpassed in style, quality and price by any House in the City or State.
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GREEN & CO.
FURNITURE DEALERS,
FRONT STREET, NEAR GROVE,
Are Stocking up for the Spring Trade.
Cottage Suits, complete, for $16 00
Cottage Dressing Case Suits, 27 00
Solid Walnut Suits, 32 00
Solid Walnut Bedsteads 7 00
Solid Walnut Wardrobes, 10 00
Window Shades made and put up to order.

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ENAMEL PAINT CO.,
RARITAN, NEW JERSEY,
MANUFATURERS OF
LIQUID ENAMEL PAINT,
(BRADLEY'S PATENT,)
Made Ready for Use IN ANY Shade, Color or TINT DESIRED.
LIQUID ENAMEL PAINT — THE NEW JERSEY ENAMEL PAINT CO. — RARITAN, N.J. — ALWAYS READY FOR USE.
THESE PAINTS ARE READY FOR USE.
Easily applied by any one, requiring no mixing, stirring or addition of dryers.
Liberal inducements to Dealers, and satisfaction guaranteed to their Customers.
SOLD BY THE GALLON, KEG OR BARREL.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY
THE NEW JERSEY ENAMEL PAINT COMPANY,
RARITAN. N. J.
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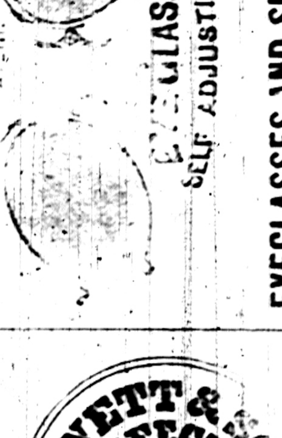
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EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES AT BENJ. G. MEGIE'S 20 North Ave., Plainfield.
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Peace St., cor. Fourth St.
Orders left at the Office, or sent through the Post office, will be promptly attended to. o5tf

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Harvey Dayton:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Maria Dayton is complainant and petitioner and you are defendant, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the petition of said petitioner, on or before the twenty-third day of July next, or the said petition will be taken as confessed against you.

The said petition is filed against you for a divorce from the bond of matrimony; and you are made defendant because the said petition prays a decree of divorce from the bond of matrimony against you.

SUYDAM & JACKSON,
Sol'r of Petitioner, Plainfield, New Jersey.
Dated May 22d, 1878. j6w4

FOR SALE AND TO LET.
Houses of all sizes. Furnished houses to let. Lots for sale and money loaned to build. Address
f22tf EVAN JONES, Park House, Plainfield.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION PLANING
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MOLDING MILL.
PETTIBONE & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
Best quality of
Doors, Sash, Blinds and Moldings
Constantly on hand.
Scroll Sawing & Turning
Of every description.
Planing, Matching and Resawing.
Orders promptly filled at reasonable prices.
Estimates Solicited.
WAREHOUSE—Front St., opposite Cherry.
MILL—Richmond and North Avenue.
Plainfield, May 24th, 1878.

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MOLDING
AND
PLANING MILL,
Cor. Madison Av. & Third st.
On hand a large assortment of
SASH,
BLINDS,
DOORS,
MOLDINGS,
POSTS, &c.
All articles not in stock manufactured to order at short notice. Please call and examine work and prices.
ALL KINDS OF
Planing, Matching, Re-sawing
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Goods Warranted as represented.
(Establishment closed on Saturdays.)
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I most cordially recommend my old customers and the public generally, to patronize Mr. Hugo Weigmann, and can assure them of receiving perfect satisfaction in their dealings with him.
FRED. CASPAR.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has succeeded Fred. Caspar in the Upholstering and Furniture Business and will for the present conduct the same at his old stand,
No. 30 North Front St.
where he will be pleased to see his old friends and all new ones who may give him a call.
HUGO WEIGMANN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A NEW BOOK:
"The Poultry Yard and Market,"
OR
Practical Treatise on Gallinoculture,
BY
PROF. A. CORBETT,
Inventor of the new process for
HATCHING EGGS & RAISING POULTRY
By means of Horse Manure alone, for which several gold and bronze medals and diplomas have been awarded by the Centennial, State and County fairs and the American Institute. The leading and most competent newspapers endorsed the valuable discovery of this simple process, which is fully described in this new book, giving all the valuable information acquired by 20 years' experience in Poultry breeding.
THE GREAT DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
NO MORE HEN-SITTING.
CONTENTS:

The artificial incubation of the past and present.	How to establish a poultry yard.
Researches and success by use of horse manure.	Practical rules for making money.
The sort of manure.	Helping chickens out of the shell.
How to use it.	Cooked food for poultry.
The best breed.	Keep the chickens growing.
Diseased feet in chickens.	Hens that eat eggs.
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How to see whether eggs are fertilized.	Fattening and dressing poultry for market.
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PRICE, POSTPAID, 50 CENTS.
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Free for Stamp. Handsome Photograph of White Leghorns, Fifteen Cents. Correspondence in regard to Poultry a pleasure. Prices for all kinds of stock cheerfully furnished. I have something of interest to everybody. Send address, plainly written, to
J. F. FERRIS,
140 East 27th St., New York City.
Mention this paper. 6tf

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. mar7y

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BERRY & THORN,
Hardware and Supplies
FOR
MASONS,
BUILDERS,
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Agricultural Implements,
BONE PHOSPHATES
and other Fertilizers.
CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED.
House Furnishing Goods.
Tinning,
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AGENTS FOR
Houghton's Automatic
HOUSE PUMP,
PATENT BARB FENCE WIRE.
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Front St. opp. Cherry,
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HARDWARE,
TOOLS, CUTLERY,
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BLINDS DOORS
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AND
Glass,
IRON AND STEEL.
Supplies for
Builders,
Masons,
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CHESAPEKE
CUT NAILS,
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REAL BRONZE HARDWARE.
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Address: LOUIS BAGGER & Co., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C.

Rocky Mountain News.
PIONEER NEWSPAPER OF COLORADO.
Established April 23, 1859.
Oldest, Largest, Cheapest, Best.
Devoted to the Great Gold and Silver Mining, Stock Growing and Farming Interests of Colorado.
DAILY NEWS, 36 columns, by mail, $10 per year or $1 per month.
WEEKLY NEWS, 48 columns, $2 per year. $1.25 for 6 months, 75c. for 3 months.
Postage prepaid on all papers sent out.
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mar7tf DENVER, COLORADO.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. mar7y

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY TIMES.

VOL. X. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1878. NO. 511.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Alex. B. Butts,
COUNSELOR AT LAW
Master & Examiner in Chancery,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
PLAINFIELD N. J.

S. L. STEWART,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Notary Public, Master and Examiner in Chancery,
Office Corner of Front and Cherry Streets,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

TITSWORTH & MARSH,
Counselors at Law.
770 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
CALEB S. TITSWORTH, FRANCIS E. MARSH.
Titles searched, Mortgages foreclosed, and other legal matters attended to in Union County.
F. E. Marsh will receive and attend to any business in Plainfield at his residence evenings.

J. B. COWARD,
Attorney at Law, &c.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
COMMISSIONER FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
Collecting and Conveyancing attended to with promptness.
Office in Cherry Street, near Front,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

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Attorneys & Counsellors
AT LAW,
Notaries Public, Masters and Examiners in Chancery,
Have removed to their new offices in White & Stelle's Block, corner Front & Cherry st., Front Rooms, 2nd Floor.
Special attention to Chancery business and examining titles.
ENOS W. RUNYON. NELSON RUNYON.

P. P. GOOD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
MASTER AND EXAMINER IN CHANCERY.
Practices in all the Courts of the State of N. J.
Office in Dunham's Building, Front Street, opposite Somerset. f5

J. Oakley Nodyne,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
CONVEYANCES, AND OTHER PAPERS CAREFULLY PREPARED.
COLLECTIONS, AND ALL OTHER BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
OFFICE: STILLMAN'S BUILDING,
Front Street, opposite Post Office,
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C. GRAHAM & SON,
ARCHITECTS,
AND
Building Superintendents
OFFICE:
Cor. Cherry St., & North Ave.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEO. LEWIS,
(Successor to J. & G. Lewis.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BUTCHER,
No. 16 Cherry Street, Plainfield, New Jersey.
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EDWARD C. MULFORD,
Mason & Builder,
OFFICE,
North-east end of Central Railroad Depot,
P. O. Box 335, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Jobbing in all its branches attended to promptly.

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JOHN N. STEINER,
MANUFATURER OF
SEGARS,
And Dealer in
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
SNUFF, PIPES, &c.
NO. 15 SOMERSET ST., PLAINFIELD.
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CITY MILLS.
FRENCH BROTHERS
Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.
Choice Brands of Family Flour.
CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.
"EVER READY"
A superior article of prepared flour.
Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Wheaten Grits, Bran and Feed of all kinds.
GOODS DELIVERED
To any part of the City.
Wholesale and Retail.
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HOLMES' CITY EXPRESS,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office with Central Express, at Depot.
Freight and Baggage Delivered.
Furniture moved with Care.
Pianos Handled Carefully. jy30m3

CHAS. S. GUION,
DEALER IN
COAL AND WOOD
HAY, OATS AND FEED.
Office and Yard, Fourth Street, near Cherry Street.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
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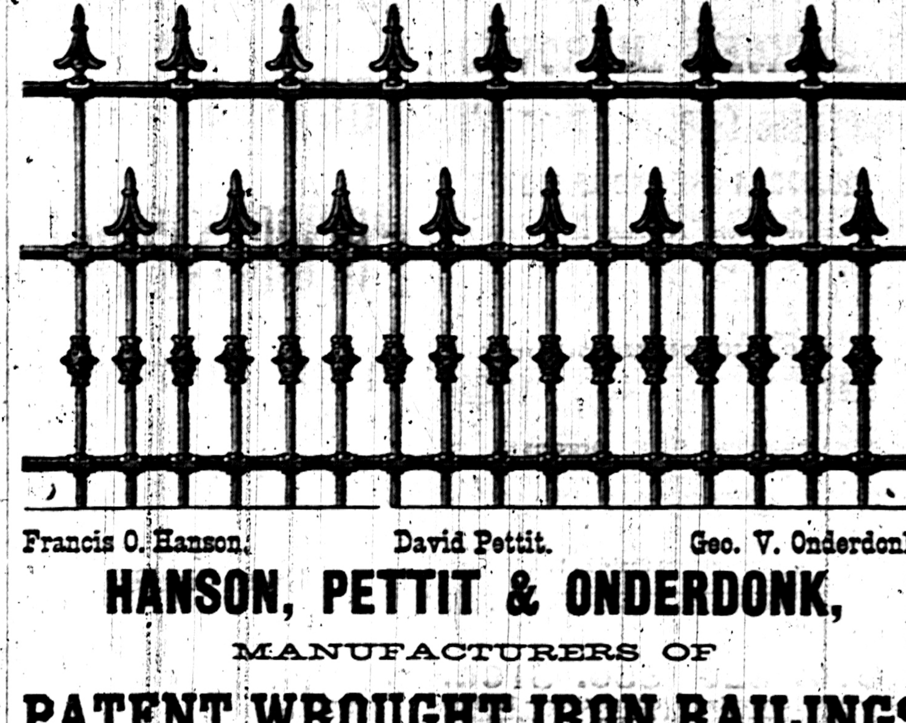
FOR SALE.
Four Counter Tables suitable for stores. Also two Singer Manufacturing Machines. Will be sold cheap at No. 19 Cherry St.
mar7tf JOHN H. FRENCH.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. mar7y

Ornamental Iron Works.



Francis O. Hanson. David Pettit. Geo. V. Onderdonk.
HANSON, PETTIT & ONDERDONK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS
Of manifold designs for private residences, so constructed that breakage is absolutely guarded against.
COSTS NO MORE THAN A GOOD WOOD FENCE
No Coping Necessary.
Crestings for Mansard Roofs, and General Ornamental Iron Work.
Special Attention given to Cemetery Lot enclosures.
ap1im3 S. W. Corner 12th and Noble Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
26 North Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. near Depot.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly repaired and warranted. Hair Work made to order in the latest style.
Repairing of French Clocks a Specialty.
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DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER,
No. 20, West Second Street,
(One door below Congregational Church)
Prices made satisfactory in all cases. f28m6

JOHNSTON FARM
MILK DAIRY
By J. E. DOWLEY,
NORTH PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
Hotels, Saloons and Families supplied on reasonable terms. Alderney, Ayrshire and Durham cows.
P. O. BOX 950. PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Any inattention or misconduct on the part of my employees, or any dissatisfaction whatever, should be promptly reported to me personally or by letter.
Respectfully,
mar1y J. E. DOWLEY.

B. F. WEBSTER,
Insurance Agency.
REPRESENTING IN CASH ASSETS OVER
$100,000,000.

HOME of New York	$6,100,000
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE	28,425,000
ÆTNA of Hartford	7,000,000
CONTINENTAL OF NEW YORK	3,000,000
ROYAL of England	13,750,000
GERMAN AMERICAN, NEW YORK	2,225,000
FRANKLIN of Phila.	3,350,000
AMERICAN OF NEW'RK, N. J.	1,375,000
PHŒNIX of Hartford	2,400,000
MERCHANTS OF NEW'RK, N. J.	1,000,000
FIREMEN'S "	977,000
IMPORTERS & TRADERS OF N. Y.	350,000
FARMERS', York Pa.	981,000
MANUFACTURERS', Newark, N. J.	310,000
PEOPLES' of Trenton	622,000
NEWARK MUTUAL, Newark, N. J.	642,000

WASHINGTON FIRE, PLAINFIELD.
MU'L BENEFIT LIFE INSUR'CE CO.,
ASSETS $2,250,000 DOLLS.
TRAVELERS' ACCIDENT INS. CO.
$4,000,000.
N. J. PLATE GLASS I. CO.
B. F. WEBSTER, Plainfield, N. J.
Office Cor. Front and Somerset streets,
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FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
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Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with the Interests of the Insured.

Trees, Evergreens and Plants
AT LOW PRICES.
I have removed my Greenhouse to Front Street, adjoining the First Baptist church. Thankful for past favors, I ask a continuance of the same from all my patrons.
JOHN LINDSAY.
Vegetable Plants also for Sale.
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE KEPT BY MRS. LINDSAY. ap4m3

NOTICE.
THE POOR BOOK
of the
OVERSEER OF THE POOR
can be seen at any time at the office of the Poor Overseer, No 9 Madison Avenue.
j24tf T. J. GILLIES, Overseer of the Poor.

DENTISTRY.

D. H. THICKSTUN,
DENTIST.
Cherry St., Corner Fourth St.

GEO. SMILLIE, DENTIST,
Front St., opp. Post Office.
Would inform the public that he has associated with him in business
Dr. C. H. CLARK,
Formerly of this city, and that from date the business will be conducted under the name and firm
SMILLIE & CLARK.
ap25

MEDICAL.

C. H. STILLMAN, M. D.
Office hours, 7 to 9, A. M.; 1 to 3, and 6 to 7, P. M.
AND
C. F. STILLMAN, M. D.
Office hours, 9 to 11, A. M.; 3 to 6, and 7 to 9, P. M.
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66 Cherry, cor. 4th Street.
Hours—before 9, A. M.; 1 to 3, P. M.; after 6, P. M.
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EDUCATIONAL.

THE PLAINFIELD ACADEMY,
Boys Prepared for Business and for College.
A promising class will begin the study of the Classics the coming school year with a view of preparing for College.
A limited number of boys can be prepared, the coming vacation, to enter the school advantageously the coming school year.
For particulars address
JAMES LYON, Principal.
15mv1y Plainfield Ave., near Front St.

NORTH PLAINFIELD SEMINARY,
Grove Street, near Craig Place.
The Spring Term Will begin April 10.
For terms see circular, which may be obtained by addressing
M. H. BURROWS,
je14 P. O. Box 341, Plainfield.

Plainfield Public Schools.
The Fall Session Commences Monday September 3rd.
The course of study includes the branches generally taught in our best private schools, to fit for College, for teaching, or for business pursuits.
TUITION
Free to all of proper age, whose parents or guardians reside in the city. To pupils from other places:
For Primary Dep't. $6.00
For Grammar School, ... $9.00
For High School, ... $12.00
For Term of ten weeks, Payable in Advance.
For further particulars enquire of the Principal at the High School, Fifth Street, or of Dr. Stillman, Pres. of Board of Education. Aug. 31, tf.

PLAINFIELD COLLEGE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
With Preparatory Department for Misses.
The Fall Term commences on Monday, October 1st.
The English branches are taught with special care, while the best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of Modern Languages, Music and Drawing.
For particulars address
MISS E. E. KENYON, Principal.

THE MISSES COLES'
English and French Day School
FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
SIXTH ST., NEAR NEW.
FALL TERM COMMENCES WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th.
The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French language. Special attention will be also given to Music and Drawing.
Early applications desired. Address as above.

Trees! Trees!
FOR SALE LOW!
A large assortment of Trees, Shrubs, Vines, &c. Also, a fine lot of large Evergreens for Winter planting, 15 to 40 feet high.
f18tf EVAN JONES, Plainfield.

[ORIGINAL.]

THE ENDING.

BY HARRY BARNES.

No idle strain can I write to-night,
For my muse is sad, her voice is low,
While her moistened eye with tender light
Tells me her tale is one of woe.
Full glad would I change the mournful theme
To a lithesome one of life and glee,
But the words she breathes in midnight dream
I must tell to you as she tells them me.

I will take thee first to a scene of mirth,
Where joy is rife and music free;
To a palace grand where wealth and worth
Are gathered in gay festivity.
The arches thrill with jest and song,
As they echo loud and echo long,
For a wedding fete at Christmastide
Is taking place within these walls:
Aye, list the laugh of the joyous bride
Ringing out through the oaken halls.

The saintly robes of the priest are there,
And the solemn rites at last are done;
Said o'er the heads of the happy pair
Are the mystic words that make them one.
The hours pass on most merrily,
The wine is flowing cheerily—
Would to heaven I here might leave
The happy pair, and all were well,
But duty knows of no reprieve;
The end of this is mine to tell.

"Pray, husband, in this glass of wine
Let's pledge our loves forever true.
That as the oak entwined with vine
You'll be to me, I'll be to you."
She passed him the cup with jeweled hand,
That glittered like a fairy's wand;
But a demon lurked in every drop,
And laughed in glee o'er his well laid plan,
While angels wept that they could not stop
The ruin now of that tempted man.

* * * * * *

Ten years have flown. I see again
The joyous bride of that wedding night;
But where are the rose-cheeks she had then?
And why are her lips so ghastly white?
What means that burdened look of care?
What means that sigh of fell despair?
Go look at the crape upon the door;
Go look at that form in the parlor dim;
Go list, as she murmurs, o'er and o'er:
"'Twas I that gave the first glass to him."

"No, husband, no! Thou art not dead;
I can not, will not have it so.
Wake, Herbert, wake and lift thy head;
Dispel this horrid dream of woe.
O God, in mercy pity, spare,
My grief is more than I can bear."
Next day two coffins, side by side,
Were borne away to the churchyard green—
A drunkard's death! A suicide!
Sad ending to a wedding scene.

Little Leaks.

There is a world of wisdom in that hackneyed old proverb—"Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves." We can all refrain from large expenditures, but to be prudent in small matters requires an unusual degree of forethought and self-control. "Only a quarter of a dollar," or "So cheap! only thirty-eight cents," we say to ourselves, and the thing is purchased forthwith, although a moment ago we had never dreamed of wanting it.

Take for instance the record of a day in the life of Mr. and Mrs. Spendall. Mrs. Spendall goes to market on Saturday morning fully determined to practise the strictest economy. She has been having a talk with her husband about the necessity of retrenchment, and the little woman is very anxious to show him what she can do. On her way to the market she has been making a little estimate of what she needs, and what it will cost, and the total is about five dollars. So she appropriates one of the two fives in her porte-monnaie to the marketing and resolves not to change the other one. "For last week," she soliloquizes, "I spent nine dollars in my Saturday's marketing, and this week I'll show Henry the difference."

Well, Mrs. Spendall selects a steak for Saturday's dinner, and a roasting piece for Sunday, besides a few chops for Monday's breakfast; but just as the butcher is preparing to cut the steak she is attracted by a fine lot of chickens for broiling. "Oh, what nice chickens!" she exclaims, and at once changes her mind about the steak. "Only five cents more a pound and they will be such a treat to Henry," she says to herself. But now the butcher recommends some ripe tomatoes, as quite indispensable with the chickens, and some new potatoes and some peas from Bermuda to go with the beef. Mrs. Spendall has decided on old potatoes and spinach, but the dealer triumphs and next he brings out a box of strawberries, at thirty-five cents. "Very cheap for the first berries of the season," he remarks, and after a faint remonstrance Mrs. Spendall suffers him to put them into her basket.

"Anything else? Oh, I know; you must have some of these fine sweetbreads; the very thing for you Mrs. Spendall;" and the sweetbreads are displayed, admired and —bought!

"After all they only cost seventy-five cents, and Henry is so fond of them," says Mrs. Spendall by way of quieting her own scruples.

"Really, that is all, Mr. Brown; now add up my bill, please, and I will pay you," she says aloud; but she is fairly startled when the sum total ($5.25) is announced.

She looks anxiously over the items, adds them up anew, and is forced at last to acknowledge the account correct.

She pays it changing her second five-dollar note to do so, but consoles herself with the thought that she has made nearly all her purchases. Alas! she stops at the dairy stand to get some butter, and adds to her purchases some cottage cheese, a bouquet of fresh flowers, and a pound of cherries "for the children." Just as she is turning away she sees some very fine honey, and at once orders a couple of pounds, but is puzzled to get it home.

Directly opposite is a stand of tin and wooden ware, however, and Mrs. Spendall has found a way out of her difficulty. She buys a nice tin pail, and has the honey put in it, "for pails are always useful," is her mental comment, although her kitchen closet is overstocked already with similar utensils.

But this is not all. While looking at the pails her eyes fall upon a quantity of tin toys, and she buys one for each of the children, thus wasting fifty cents more and making the whole amount expended in the market, $8.05!

Poor Mrs. Spendall hastens homeward, but she must stop at the grocer's for some crackers, and while there she is persuaded by the glib clerk into buying a jar of preserved ginger and some new preparation of chocolate, which just empties her purse.

That evening she is astonished, indignant and somewhat remorseful, as she realizes that she has not succeeded in being economical after all her good resolutions. "Where did the money go?" she says, wonderingly, and she tries to set down her purchases, but fails to recollect them all. Her utmost exertions can only bring the account up to $8.00.

"I must have lost the other two dollars," she concludes at last, after vain attempts at balancing her accounts, and she really believes it.

And so it goes day after day, for Mrs. Spendall fails to recognize the fact that these little leaks, these constant small indulgences, are the true causes of that large expenditure which she tries vainly to reduce.

Nor is Mr. Spendall much wiser. He is attracted on his way up town by a fruit seller's window; so he goes in and buys some oranges, bananas and a fine pineapple. Coming out he tosses a dime to a beggar, and crosses over to the news-stand, where he buys his evening paper. But while the boy is making change for him he takes up a comic paper, laughs at a picture on the first page, and buys it for another dime.

His first intention is to walk home as the weather is so fine, but his oranges and bananas are heavy and somewhat awkward to carry. So he hails a cab, and bargains with the driver to take him home for seventy-five cents, but when he arrives at his own door he gives the man ten cents extra "for a cigar," and runs up the steps quite enjoying his own generosity. He has spent over two dollars which might have been saved, and no one would have suffered by the economy. For the walk would have done real good; the comic paper turns out to be very poor and quite stupid, the children eat too much of the fruit and are not so well for it, and the beggar got a drink with his dime.

But do not understand us as saying that one should never buy fruit or comic papers, or delight the children by small pleasures in the way of purchases. We would only point out the way in which (by weakly yielding to a desire to buy everything presented to us) we fritter away the pence of which the pounds are made and so impoverish ourselves. For often, when a real charity solicits our aid, or some convenience or comfort is needed, we must say no and suffer in the saying, because we had not the wisdom or courage to stop these "little leaks."—Christian Intelligencer.

Mr. Bryant's Habits of Life.

The following letter from Mr. Bryant gives a detailed statement of his habits of life, and will be read with interest at the present time:

"I promised some time since to give you some account of my habits of life, so far, at least, as regards diet, exercise and occupation. I am not sure that it will be of any use to you, although the system which I have for many years observed seems to answer my purpose very well. I have reached a pretty advanced period of life, with the usual infirmities of old age, and with my strength, activity and bodily faculties generally in pretty good preservation. How far this may be the effect of my way of life, adopted long ago, and steadily adhered to, is perhaps uncertain. I rise early, at this time of the year about 5:30; in summer half an hour, or even an hour earlier; immediately, with very little incumbrance of clothing, I begin a series of exercises, for the most part designed to expand the chest, and at the same time call into action all the muscles and articulations of the body. These are performed with dumb bells—the very lightest—covered with flannel, with a pole, a horizontal bar, and a light chair swung around my head. After a full hour, and sometimes more, passed in this manner, I bathe from head to foot. When at my place in the country, I sometimes shorten my exercises in the chamber, and, going out, occupy myself for half an hour or more in some work which requires brisk exercise. After my bath, if breakfast be not ready, I sit down to my studies until I am called. My breakfast is a simple one—hominy and milk, or in place of hominy brown bread, or oatmeal, or wheaten grits, and, in the season, baked sweet apples. Buckwheat cakes I do not decline, nor any other article of vegetable food, but animal food I never take at breakfast. Tea and coffee I never touch at any time. Sometimes I take a cup of chocolate, which has no narcotic effect, and agrees with me very well. At breakfast I often eat fruit either in its natural state or freshly stewed. After breakfast I occupy myself with my studies awhile, and then, when in town, I walk down to the office of the *Evening Post*, nearly three miles distant, and after about three hours return, always walking whatever be the weather or the state of the streets. In the country I am engaged in my literary tasks until a feeling of weariness drives me out in the open air, and I go upon my farm or in my garden, and prune the trees or perform some other work about them which they need, and then go back to my books. I do not often drive out, preferring to walk. In the country I dine early, and it is only at that meal that I take either meat or fish, and of these but a moderate quantity, making my dinner mostly of vegetables. At the meal which is called tea, I take only a little bread and butter, with fruit if it be on the table. In town, where I dine later, I make but two meals a day. Fruit makes a considerable part of my diet, and I eat at almost any hour of the day without inconvenience. My drink is water, yet I sometimes, though rarely, take a glass of wine. I am a natural temperance man, finding myself rather confused than exhilarated by wine. I never meddle with tobacco, except to quarrel with its use. That I may rise early, I, of course, go to bed early; in town as early as ten; in the country somewhat earlier. For many years I have avoided in the evening every kind of literary occupation which tasks the faculties, such as composition, even to the writing of letters, for the reason that it excites the nervous system and prevents sound sleep. My brother told me not long since that he had seen in a Chicago newspaper and several Western journals a paragraph in which it was said that I am in the habit of taking quinine as a stimulant; that I have depended upon the excitement which it produces in writing my verses; and that, in consequence of using it in that way, I had become as deaf as a post. As to my deafness, you know that to be false, and the rest of the story is equally so. I abominate all drugs and narcotics, and have always carefully avoided everything which spurs nature to exertion which it would not otherwise make. Even with my food I do not take the usual condiments, such as pepper and the like.

I am, sir, truly yours,
W. C. BRYANT."

New York, March 30, 1871.

American Indians.

Facts have proved not only that the American Indians are not decreasing in numbers, but that they are advancing rapidly in civilization. Of the entire number, estimated at 275,000, 56,000, or about one-fifth, receive rations from the government. The number of rations issued is steadily diminishing; for instance, 12,000 rations now given to the Navajos will cease to be issued next year. About 70,000 Indians are living under constitutions and written laws adopted and administered by themselves. There are 112,903 who wear citizens' dress; these occupy 22,199 houses. There are maintained among the tribes 330 schools, in which are 11,515 scholars; the sum of $337,379 is expended on education, and 40,397 have learned to read. The number of acres of land cultivated by Indians within the jurisdiction of the United States is 292,550; the total of bushels of wheat raised by them in 1877 was 688,278; of corn, 4,656,952. The horses and mules owned are 216,286; the cattle are 217,883; and the sheep 587,444. These facts are proof that the peace policy of the national government is far from being a failure. Dr. Clark, one of the secretaries of the American Board, has expressed the opinion that our Indians have made more progress in civilization in the last decade than during the preceding fifty years.

Comfort for Small People.

Not long before his death Canon Kingsley drew attention to the surprising number of small young men to be seen in a London crowd. According to him it was a sign of the deterioration of the race. But there are two ways of looking at everything, and, for the comfort and satisfaction of small people, we would point out that it might also be taken as an indication of intellectual progress. Many—we might almost say most—of the great men of history have been of short stature. Canute the Great, for example, was a singularly small man; Napoleon, too, was little; Nelson had no height to boast of; and the great Conde was short enough. Hildebrand—Gregory the Seventh—the mightiest of all the Popes, was also quite a diminutive person. Then amongst men of letters, poets and philosophers, Montaigne, the essayist, was little; so was Pope—"a little crooked thing that asks questions;" so was Dryden; so was Dr. Watts, who insisted, as we all know, on the mind being the stature of the man; and so was Scarron who, alluding at once to his ill health and his little size, called himself "an abridgment of human miseries."—Cassel's Magazine.

An Anecdote of Lincoln's Son.

It is said of Robert Lincoln that when he was a boy—student at Phillipps academy—his father having just been made President—he, with divers other students, played some innocent but mischievous pranks on the citizens of Exeter, such as making amusing changes of gates and signs in the night time. The citizens naturally did not like it, and the students, with the exception of Lincoln, were called to the justice's office next morning to answer for their mischief. Then forth stepped young Lincoln, in a manly way and said: "I see by the reading of the warrant that many of my school comrades are charged with committing offenses last evening against good order and the peace and dignity of this pleasant village. I was in company with many of the parties mentioned in that warrant, and if they are guilty of the charges therein set forth, I am equally amenable before the law. I therefore ask, before proceedings commence, that this warrant shall be amended by having my name inserted among the rest of my comrades, for I do not desire any person to shoulder any responsibility rightfully belonging to myself." No objection being made, the warrant was amended, also the certificate of summons, and all the students, including the president's son, were fined.—New York Tribune.

Little Johnny on the Pigeon.

My sister says no man wich shoots pidgin matches shall marry her, but no man wude want to marry her, I guess, as long as the pidgin shootin held out, cos that would be fun enuff. Wen she sed it her yung man got red like a beat, but didn't say nothin. Nex day he ast my Uncle Ned did he no enybody wich wud like to bi a jam-up good shot gun. Uncle Ned he sed: "Ide like to bi it my ownself if it was a good pidgin gun, but I guess it aint, cos it has come mity ni spilin a match." Some pidgins carrys letters, same as the post office, and one time wen my sister's yung man went away he cot one of our pidgins and took it along for to fetch back a letter to her, jest for a flier. Nex day wenever that girl herd the dore bel ring she was jest wild, cos she thot it was her letter come, for her idee was that the pidgin wude leave it at the post office for to be delivered by the letter carryer. But wen my mother tole her the pidgin must come thru the winder, she went and thru up every winder in the house, and it was a cole day, and Franky, that's the baby, took cole and come mity near peterin out.

Advice to Bathers.

With the view of diminishing the loss of life which annually occurs from drowning, and which, according to the recent returns of the Registrar-General, has increased between 30 and 40 per cent. during the past year as compared with corresponding periods of the previous year, the Royal Humane Society has issued the following important advice to bathers: "Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal, or when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause, or when the body is cooling after perspiration, and avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, after being a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness, with numbness of the hands and feet, but bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in boats, after having been in the water, or remaining too long in the water, but leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach, but the young and those who are weak had better bathe two or three hours after a meal; the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness or faintness, and who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser."

The Postage Stamp.

Quite often John wrote home to his mother, for John "lived out" and his mother lived on a small rocky farm among the hills.

One day John picked up an old envelope from the wood-box, and saw that the postage-stamp on it was not touched by the postmaster's stamp to show that it had done duty and was henceforth useless. "The post-master missed his aim then," said John, "and left the stamp as good as new. I'll use it myself when I write to mother again."

He moistened it at the nose of the tea-kettle, and carefully pulled the stamp off.

"No," said conscience; "for that would be cheating. The stamp has been on one letter; and ought not to carry another."

"It can carry another," said John; "because there is no mark to prove it worthless. The post office wont know."

"But you know," said conscience; "and that is enough. It is not honest to use it a second time. It is a little matter to be sure, but it's cheating. God looks for principle. It is the quality of every action which he judges by."

"Yes," cried the best part of John's character; "yes, it is cheating to use the postage stamp a second time, and I will not do it."

John tore it in two, and gave it to the winds. The boy won a glorious victory.—The Little Sower.

The Priest Answered.

Never was a better answer made than a poor Irishman made to a Romanist priest while defending himself for reading the Bible. "But" said the priest, "the Bible is for priests, and not for the likes o' you." "Ah! but, sir," he answered, "I was reading in my Bible, You shall read it to your children." "But, Michael," says the priest, "you cannot understand the Bible. It is not for the likes o' you to understand it, my man." "Ah very well, your riverence, if I cannot understand it, it will do me no harm, and what I can understand does me a heap o' good." "Very well," Mike, said the priest, "you must go to the church, and the church will teach you; the church will give you the milk of the word." "And where does the church get it but out of the Bible?" "Ah, your riverence, I would rather keep the cow myself."

A Moving Preacher.

A new prison chaplain was recently appointed in a certain town. He was a man who greatly magnified his office, and, entering one of the cells on his first round of inspection, he with much pomposity thus addressed the prisoner who occupied it.

"Well, sir, do you know who I am?"

"No; nor I dinna care," was the nonchalant reply.

"Well, I'm your new chaplain."

"Oh, ye are? Weel, I ha'e heard o'ye before."

"And what did you hear?" returned the chaplain, his curiosity getting the better of his dignity.

"Weel, I heard that the last twa kirks you were in ye preached them baith empty, but I'll be hanged if ye find it such an easy matter to do the same wi' this ane!"

A lady addicted to novel reading was so forcibly struck by a passage which alluded to the neglect of children and the sad consequences, that she exclaimed, without lifting her eyes from her book: "Henrietta, where is your little sister?" "Down-stairs, mother." "Well, my dear, run right down, see what she is doing, and tell her to stop immediately." The maternal mind was relieved.

An old Scotch lady had an evening party where a young man was present who was about to leave for an appointment in China. As he was exceedingly extravagant in his conversation about himself, the old lady said, when he was leaving, "Tak guid care o'yoursel, my man, when ye're awa; for, mind ye, they eat puppies in Cheena?"

"Is cheap rum poisoned?" asks the New York World. "Send us samples and we'll let you know by return mail," replies the St. Louis Journal.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Cattle exist by the sweat of their browse.

These potash dealers will all sweat to a lye.

An important suit—The first jacket and trowsers.

Many men of iron will would sell their souls *for rum*.

The croquet expert—This is the maiden all for lawn.

How to manage a menagerie: In winter stable'em. In summer, Barnum.

Every man is a free moral agent, and, in addition, there are book agents.

"Here it spekken Englisch a leetle" is a sign in a hotel in Eger, Bohemia.

The sword may be less mightier than the pen; but how about the scissors?

It waz Job who first remarked, "To the victims belong the boils."—Brooklyn Union.

"Do fish sleep?" is a scientific question. "If they don't, what are they doing in the river's bed?"

Cheap as dirt—gossip—Hackensack Republican. Yes, and often as dirty as it's cheap.—N. Y. News.

Wilkie Collins spends as much money as he earns. Shake, Wilkie, my boy, there's a big gang of us.—N. Y. News.

One of Jasper's converts is frank enough to reply: "I doan know whedder I'ze got religun or not—try me wid a chichun!"

Trout fishing is splendid exercise, as the good brooks as the good brooks are always "ten miles further on" or "just across the ridge."

Little boy, at the opening of a proposed spelling match: "Let's start fair, grandmother. You take Nebuchadnezzar and I'll take cat."

How doth the Anderson improve
Each moment as it flies,
By telling lies and lies and lies,
And lies and lies and lies.

When you see an undertaker cracking his sides with rolicking uproarious laughter over something in the paper, it's nothing but an unusually fat column of death notices.

Love is deaf as well as blind. If it wasn't, how could the tendrils of woman's affection wind themselves about the man who talks through his nose?—Breakfast Table.

"Ah!" sighed a hungry tramp, "I wish I was a hoss. He's nearly always got a bit in his mouth, while I haven't had a bit in mine for two days."

A New Jersey lawyer laughed and chuckled just before he died. His wife and two relatives have been driven insane while seeking to divide the property according to his will.

"Well may I smile," says a poet in Harper's for June. Well you may but you want to hide your breath in some lonely cavern before you go around singing about it."—Hawkeye.

A long suffering collector, who had been kicked down five different flights of stairs, went back to the house and gloomily reported that "collections were very brisk but thin."

"It that a friend of yours?" asked a gentleman, pointing to a party who was sailing rapidly down the street. "Can't tell you till next Saturday," returned the individual addressed, "I've just lent him a dollar."

Professor: "Can you multiply together concrete numbers?" The class are uncertain. Professor: What will be the product of five apples multiplied by six potatoes?" Fresh. (triumphantly): "Hash."

Speaking of the different kinds of taxes," queried the teacher, "what kind is it where whiskey is taken?" "I know," said one boy holding up his hand. "Well, what is it?" "Syntax." shouted the young grammarian.

In struggling to make a dull-brained boy understand what conscience was, a teacher finally asked: "What makes you feel uncomfortable after you have done wrong?" "My papa's big leather strap," feelingly replied the boy.

"John, did you take the note to Mr. Jones?" "Yes; but I don't think he can read it." "Why so, John?" "Because he is blind, sir. While I was in the room, he axed me twice where my hat was; and it was on my head all the time."

The following memorandum of an outfit for a fishing party is made by an old hand at the business: "Whiskey, fish hooks, whiskey, flies, whiskey, fish poles, whiskey, bait, whiskey, change of clothing, whiskey, more whiskey."—Rome Sentinel.

A Texas man is so bashful that he speaks to his wife through the medium of a third party.—Free Press. Of course that third party is his wife's mother. There is nothing so reassuring to a bashful man as his mother-in-law's confidence.—Bos. Globe.

It takes a drug clerk of broad judgment and liberal views, and a calm, statesman-like control of his features, to know how to give a citizen the right kind of syrup in his soda water when the citizen's wife says she will take the same as her husband.

We would hate to be president of the United States and have to read the newspapers, and read how the emperor of Germany sent a woman to prison for four years, one man for two years, and another for eighteen months for "speaking disrespectfully" of him.

A little boy hearing some one remark that nothing was quicker than thought said, "I know something that is quicker than thought." "What is it Johnny?" asked his pa. "Whistling," said Johnny. "When I was in school yesterday I whistled before I thought, and got licked for it too."—Cin. Sat. Night.

Central New Jersey Times,
FOUNDED IN 1867,
As "The Plainfield Union."
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PLAINFIELD, JULY 4, 1878.

EXIT Mrs. JENKS. Gone to meet ANDERSON.

POTTER's occupation, like Mrs. JENKS', is gone, since the work of his committee turns out to be such a farce.

REV. DR. DOWLING, a well known Baptist clergyman, has become insane through a fall that injured his brain.

WIFE-KILLING goes on lively. Even the Indiana divorce system would seem to be a preferable method of dissolving the marital tie.

FREEHOLD had a red letter day last Friday, when it celebrated the centennial of the Battle of Monmouth. All the accounts of the celebration agree in pronouncing the occasion one of great interest.

MRS. JENKS says her occupation is gone because the Republican party is dead in Louisiana. It will be generally agreed that any party ought to die, if its life depends upon the tricks and plottings of such creatures as the JENKSES and ANDERSONS.

THE correspondents of the daily newspapers have done all in their power to prove Mr. HUNTER a murderer. The jury's verdict may yet leave the question of guilt undecided, as it still really is in our mind and in the minds of many people.

IT was a colored Congressman that kept sober during the closing hours of Congress, and attended to duties that his drunken white associates were unable to look after. Speaker RANDALL honored himself when he publicly recognized these services of the colored member.

MINISTER NOYES testified before the POTTER committee that he had no doubt that Florida's legal vote was cast for Mr. HAYES. Mr. PITKIN testified to his belief that the same was true of Louisiana. We have never doubted this fact in respect to two other Southern states, that a system of intimidation made Democratic.

PERHAPS it will be as well to await the official report of the doings of the Berlin Congress before we believe that BEACONSFIELD is getting all the glory. It looks as if the wily British statesman has a number of newspaper clacquers, whose business it is to make a fictitious reputation for him in connection with the settlement of Eastern matters.

THE reconstruction of the map of Europe, thus far effected by the Berlin Congress, includes the independence of Roumania and Montenegro, the ceding of Bessarabia to Russia, and the transfer of the Dobrudsch to Roumania. The proposed occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria has not been finally determined. No Turkey was ever more thoroughly carved than this one, which the diplomatists of Europe are now slicing up.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS.

NORTH PLAINFIELD.

North Plainfield Public Schools.

The reception of the Intermediate and Grammar departments took place on Thursday evening last in the Mission Chapel. At an early hour the doors were besieged by an eager throng, who were, however, obliged to wait until the hour set for opening, when the house was soon filled by an interested audience, among which the small boy put in a prominent and characteristic appearance. The platform and walls in the rear were decorated with flags and flowers, several stands holding beautiful bouquets standing in front.

Promptly at the appointed hour the exercises were opened by a chorus, "Greeting Song," sung by ten girls dressed in white. They presented an attractive appearance, and their fresh young voices rendered the words of this and the following choruses with pleasing effect.

"The Polish Boy," was well spoken by Miss Katie Stagg, and she was followed by Miss Florella Case, who recited a piece called "Borrioboolagha." "Katie Lee and Willie Gray" was next given in a sprightly manner by Miss Fanny Hughes, and was followed by a chorus, "Bugle Song." The next piece on the program was "Progress," a satire, given by Miss Annie Nolen, whose enunciation was somewhat rapid. "Three Bells," written in commemoration of the loss of an American vessel some years ago, the crew and passengers of which were rescued by the "Three Bells," Capt. Leighton, was recited by Miss Lizzie Wilcox. "The Baggage Fiend," was rendered by Master Joseph Martin in a manner suited to the character of the piece.

"The chorus, "Come from Afar," was followed by the presentation of a beautiful basket of flowers, from the class composed of the ten girls who sang the choruses of the evening, to Miss Randolph, one of the teachers, who had charge of the musical part of the program. This gift Miss Randolph gratefully acknowledged.

Principal Harris then presented the report of the scholarship during the term, and gave the names of those scholars standing at the head of their classes and deserving of honorable mention, as follows:

Intermediate.—1st Class—Annie Bodine, Emma Crawford. 2nd Class—Lena Keller, Harry Vail, Emma Johnson, Gussie Smith, Geo. Voehl.

Grammar Department.—Class 3.—Chas. Case, Daniel Nolan, Lizzie Wilcox, Jennie Wilcox.

Intermediate.—3rd Class—Harry Eveleth, Cappie Conover, Fanny Hughes, Alice Conway. 4th Class—John Stagg, Daniel Adams, Mamie Whitlock, Lizzie McMurtrie, Mary Shepherd.

Primary Department.—3rd Class.—Freeman Shotwell, Abbie Wilson, John Lewis, Wm. Linzer, Mary Kennedy. 4th Class—Julia Johnson, Katie Weaver, Augusta Voehl, Elston French, John Murphy, Julius Schamloffel.

Principal S. M. Blazier, of Westfield, here arose in the audience and commented upon the efficiency of the system of marking adopted by Mr. Harris, and expressed his pleasure at hearing of the high average attained by the pupils, making especial mention of one little girl in the 4th Class, primary department, who had reached an average of 100 on all the examinations, and suggested that she should make her appearance on the platform. Miss Julia Johnson was called upon, in answer to the suggestion, and as the little Miss stepped upon the platform she was greeted with applause, and received words of commendation from Principal Harris.

In Part II. the first piece on the program was "The Dignity of Labor," by Master Charles Case, which was delivered in a bold and earnest manner. Then Miss Mamie Whitlock told of the result of seeing "The Shadow on the Blind," which was followed by "The Lilies of the Valley," a piece in which nine small girls took a part. Miss Florella Case recited "The Blue and the Grey," and Master Robert Schelereth told a reminiscence of "The Old Forsaken School House," in a clear, though rather low voice.

A duett, "In the Starlight," was announced by Mr. Harris, when a very small member of the audience set up an impromptu *solo*, which caused not a few loud smiles, after which the duett was sung by two Misses from the ten scholars before mentioned. "The Death of Marmion" was described by Daniel Nolan. Master Joseph Martin related the story of "The Quaker and the Robber," in a lively manner, but if he had not spoken quite so fast he would have been better understood. "The Bridge of Truth" was given by Miss Lizzie Wilcox, and was succeeded by a chorus, "We'll soon from school be free." Then followed the presentation to Principal Harris and wife of a silver cake-basket, from the teachers and a number of the pupils; also a basket of flowers from Miss Randolph's class, and a similar basket from little Miss Lulu Collins. These gifts took the worthy principal by complete surprise, but he recovered sufficiently to acknowledge the gifts, which he did in a few appropriate and well-chosen words.

A "Farewell—Good Night" chorus was then sung, after which Mr. Harris spoke in commendation of the zeal and ability with which his wishes had been carried out by his assistants, thanking them most heartily for their co-operation. The exercises were then brought to a close.

The air was very close and sultry, and this operated very much against the different Speakers, as it had the effect of making their voices somewhat indistinct, and, together with the construction of the room, which is not favorable for good speaking, made it almost impossible for those farthest from the platform to hear what was said. All the speakers, however, acquitted themselves in a creditable manner, and each one was greeted with applause and presented with a bouquet of flowers on descending from the platform.

An inspection of Mr. Harris' system of marking shows a most thorough and comprehensive plan, and by it any one can, at a glance, ascertain the exact standing of every scholar in the school at any time.

The reception of the primary department took place on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Mission Chapel.

At the appointed hour the exercises were opened by some remarks by Principal Harris, after which a "Greeting Song" was sung by a number of boys and girls.

It is impossible to give, in our limited space, the program, as rendered by the little ones. The selections were all well spoken, and though some of them were extremely short, they were none the less interesting and amusing. All the pupils gave evidence of careful training. Those of the little ones to whom was given the musical part of the program, both boys and girls, acquitted themselves creditably and did honor to their teacher, Miss Randolph.

One of the teachers, Miss Valentine, was the recipient of a package, and another, Miss Smith, received a bouquet of flowers. "Vacation Song" was then sung, and after some remarks by Mr. Harris, the exercises closed.

Old Tricks Revived.

On Saturday afternoon a vicious-looking man rang the bell of a North Plainfield residence. He had a long beard, while his companion, who sat in a buggy outside, had a very red face. The following dialogue took place at the door: "Is the lady in?" "Yes, sir." "I'll go up to the roof to fix the lightning-rods." "Not through this house," was the reply. "Why not?" he asked. The servant said: "Any one desiring to fix lightning-rods on this house will have to bring their ladders with them and do it from the outside." "Don't you think I am honest? I have my written recommendations with me." She answered: "You can not come in." Then, saying he would return in a couple of weeks, he got into his buggy and, with his companion, drove off.

Who can doubt the danger in which our families are placed when such villains are driving around? How easy for such persons to rob, murder, and get away before any pursuit would avail!

—The Church of the Holy Cross is raising a fund to procure a bell for the church tower. It will be one of Meneely's best which have no superior in the market, if they have their equal. The citizens of North Plainfield are contributing liberally to the fund.

WESTFIELD.

Commencement Exercises at Mrs. Ladd's Seminary.

The exercises connected with the closing of this popular seminary for young people were, this year, even more interesting than usual. This fact seemed to have been anticipated by the friends of the school who thronged the school-room and overflowed into the hall, and even found places at the windows on the porch. It was unanimously agreed that Mrs. Ladd must hereafter respect the growing necessities of the case, and hold her commencement exercises in a place where the eager multitudes can be accommodated. A change may put her to some inconvenience at such times, but this the people cannot help. What they wish is not to be inconvenienced themselves. Such is life. But seriously, the annual exercises of this school are so much a feature of the season in Westfield that the worthy Principal would be warranted in preparing to receive all the citizens who desire to attend them.

Special attention was given this year to the examinations which were continued through two days, according to a well arranged scheme which was contained in a handsome eight page pamphlet together with the program of exercises for commencement day. The latter was as follows:

THURSDAY, JUNE 27TH, 9.45, A. M.

Singing.......By the School.
Reading of the Scriptures.
Prayer.
Recitation of Scriptures.
Singing.......By the School.
Declamation, "Defence of Malta."...JOHN HATFIELD.
Recitation, "Children's Christmas Prayer" Miss LOTTIE COANEY.
Music, Piano Trio.......Misses ALLEN, LADD and MCDIARMID.
Recitation, "Work."......LEVIN DUNKIN.
Recitation, "Shall the Baby Stay?" FANNIE HOSFORD.
German Recitation, "Zufriedenheit." Masters FAIRBAIRN, HETFIELD, E. CONEY, MILLER and RUGGLES.
Music, Piano Solo, "Silver Trumpets." Miss ANNA STABLER.
Recitation, "The Woodpecker."......Miss CARRIE TOWLE.
Recitation, "The Nightingale's Mistake." Miss BELLE HIGH.
Declamation, "Wishing." FRANK S. MILLER.
Music, Piano Duet, "Robert." Miss CARRIE TOWLE and Master EDWIN BOGGLE.
Recitation, "Benny."......Miss TILLIE ALPERS.
First Calisthenic Class.......11 M.
Recitation, "The Origin of Dimples." Miss GENNIE CLARK.
Declamation, "Harmosan."......HARRY L. HOSFORD.
Recitation, "The Tear of Repentance." Miss LIZZIE VAN BOSKERCK.
Music, Piano Duet, "Mocking Bird." Misses ALICE FAIRBAIRN and BESSIE MCMURTRY.
Second Calisthenic Class.
Recess.......11.45 P. M.
Singing.......By the School.
German Reading, "Die Dunkelkaune Wiese."...Misses E. R. LADD, E. CONEY and T. GREAVES.
Music, Piano Duet, "Qui Vive." Misses MARVIN and STABLER.
Recitation, "The Witch's Daughter." Miss A. LOUISE EVANS.
Declamation, "Abraham Davenport." NORMAN STABLER.
Music, Duet, for two Pianos, "Belisario." Misses A. R. LADD and M. L. EMBREE.
German Recitation, Scenes from Schiller. Misses EVANS, MARVIN and VAN BOSKERCK, and Masters GREAVES and MCMURRAY.
Declamation, "The Indian."......GEORGE H. EMBREE.
Recitation, "The Monk Felix."......Miss ANNA STABLER.
Music, Piano Solo, "Second Rhapsodie." Miss A. R. LADD.
Recitation, "Luther and Loyola." T. J. H. R. P. GREAVES.
Recitation, "The Jackdaw of Rheims." Miss ZADIE VAN BOSKERCK.
Music, Piano Solo, "Les Parisienne." Miss M. L. EMBREE.
Graduating Essay, "Battle-fields." Miss A. R. LADD.
Address and Presentation of Diploma by Rev. Mr. GREAVES.
Reading of Roll of Honor.
Presentation of Prizes.
Singing, "Auld Lang Syne." By the School.

All the pupils acquitted themselves well for persons of their age. While some of them were worthy of even greater praise. There were several German pieces, some of which were spoken and others read, and in both cases they were exceedingly well rendered; both in respect of pronunciation and expression.

The music was a pleasant feature of the occasion, and was suitably interspersed to prevent the other exercises from becoming monotonous. An agreeable diversion in which all present were interested, and which too few could enjoy on account of the limited space, were the two calisthenic classes led by Miss A. R. Ladd. The entire class, including the teacher, were dressed in suitable costumes, and went through the varied gymnastic movements in a way to confound the inexperienced. These exercises performed upon an elevated platform could be highly enjoyed, for there is the real poetry of motion in the movements.

The graduate for the year was Miss A. R. Ladd, who has also acted as an assistant teacher. Her essay on "Battlefields" was a review of those battlefields of history which have formed crises in the life of the world, concluding with an allusion to that conflict of spiritual forces in which every person is engaged. It was a very sensible subject well presented. As soon as she had finished, a number of children, led by a wee one, crowded to the platform each bearing a beautiful basket of flowers; and they had no sooner withdrawn than a shower of bouquets fell at her feet from different parts of the room. Evidently she has won the hearts of her pupils as well as the esteem of the friends. We understand that she will continue to teach in the Seminary.

The address to the graduate, which was to have been delivered by Rev. Mr. Roberts, formerly of Cranford, was given by Rev. Mr. Greaves, of Westfield, which was followed by the reading of the following

ROLL OF HONOR.

Senior Department.—Master Pierson Greaves.

Junior Department.—Misses Nellie Coney, Lottie Coaney, Zadie VanBoskerck, Louise Evans.

Intermediate Department.—Misses Nellie Ladd, Theresa Greaves, Masters John Hatfield, Norman Stabler.

Higher Primary.—Misses Lillie Alpers, Lizzie VanBoskerck, Belle High, Gennie Clark, Masters Frank Miller, Arthur Pierson.

Lower Primary.—Misses Alice Greaves, Bessie Miller, Fannie Hosford, Masters Harry Hosford, Levin Dunkin.

Prizes for Punctuality and daily attendance were given to Master George Embree and Miss Lillie Alpers.

Thus ended the school year. The new term will begin in September. The Seminary has enjoyed the valuable services of Miss W. Schmitz who has taught German French and Music, and it will be an occasion of regret that she will not return next year. Her place, however, will be filled with satisfaction to the patrons of the school.

Parents in Westfield, who desire to send their children to a private school, count themselves happy that they have an institution which is conducted by a Principal who is not only well qualified as an instructor, but who is accomplished as a lady.

SCOTCH PLAINS.

—The paper mill stopped work on Monday to make repairs, which will take a week or more to complete.

—The deer that escaped from Dr. Coles' grounds has not yet been found, though he has been seen in the woods about Fanwood several times.

—Mr. Edward Mollenhauer has returned from his European trip. He had a fine reception in Germany, where he gave a series of very successful concerts.

—The fur mill keeps more busy than for this season of the year. It is getting ready to plank the bottom and sides of the mill-race for a thousand feet or more.

—The Hotel de Paff is gaining in popularity, and will be found a pleasant halfway house for parties from this city who feel the need of a lunch on their drives.

—A pleasant children's party was given last week by Miss Coles on the elegant grounds of Dr. Coles. It was a time long to be remembered by the little ones, and by all who participated in it.

—The Helping Hand society of the M. E. church will again celebrate the 4th in Johnston's grove, near the fur mill. A bountiful supper will be served by the ladies from 2 to 9, P. M., for the small charge of 25 cents. A bazar will be an attractive feature of the occasion. Entertaining games and cooling refreshments will be provided. The ladies are sparing [illegible]

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

A special meeting was held last Thursday evening, at which the only business done was the filling of the three vacancies that had existed since the last regular meeting. The following persons were elected: M. M. Thorn, J. H. French, and W. McD. Coriell. These gentlemen have consented to serve, and were duly qualified.

Regular Meeting.

Monday Evening, July 1 1878.

All the members present except Thorn and Coriell. The minutes were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Morris, the rules of order were suspended to enable President Carman to announce the committees. They were as follows:

ALMS—Marshall, French, Thorn.
ASSESSMENTS AND SEWERS—Cameron, Marshall, Coriell.
FINANCE—Thorn, Brown, Baker.
FIRE, WATER, AND LAMPS—Coriell, Morris, Baker.
LAWS AND ORDINANCES—French, Coriell, Brown.
LICENSES—Knowland, Thorn, Baker.
POLICE—Morris, Knowland, Marshall.
PRINTING AND STATIONERY—Morris, Knowland, Cameron.
RAILROADS—Knowland, Simpson, Morris.
SALARIES, OFFICES, AND ELECTIONS—Baker, French, Cameron.
STREETS AND PUBLIC HEALTH—Brown, Morris, Simpson.
AUDITING—Simpson, Baker, Coriell.

On motion of Mr. Morris, the regular order of business was resumed.

Mr. Brown presented petition of Mr. Heideloff, asking for the privilege to erect a small frame addition to his building on Somerset street, occupied by Mr. Steiner. Petition granted.

The same presented a communication from Robt. Caldwell, who holds Captain Tubbs' judgment against the city for $476.35 with costs and interest. He asked that it might be speedily settled. Referred to committee on laws and ordinances.

Mr. Morris presented claim of N. Y. & N. J. Globe Gas Light Co. for $126.60.—Referred.

The same presented claim of Runyon & Leonard for printing, $53.10. Referred.

Mr. Knowland presented claims of policemen, Dodd, Eaton and Laing, for salary for June—each $41.67. Referred to committee on salaries.

The same, claim of Morgan Bird, for rent of station house for one quarter, $62.50. Referred to police committee.

The same, claim of Thos. A. Rogers, assignee of D. W. Rogers & Bro., for $21.44. Referred.

Mr. Brown, claims of W. J. Roome, for $10, rent for poor; R. J. Shaw, for medicines for poor, $5.80; David Hand, for board of poor, $36.77. Referred to alms committee.

The same, quarterly claims of J. O. Nodyne, for salary and extra services, $24.50; treasurer, VanWinkle, $50; and city judge, Good, $75. Referred.

The same, claim for quarter's salary of John Wilson, $50. Referred.

The same, claim of J. A. Hubbard for repairs on lamps, $21.05. Referred.

The same, claim of J. S. Cutter, for rent of council room, $77.11. Referred.

The same, claim of John Wilson, for work on streets, $65.56. Referred.

The same presented report of city clerk, showing that $40 had been received by him for licenses since his last report. Filed.

The same, report of street commissioner for June, giving details of work amounting, as above claim, $65.56.

The same, report of assessor Hubbard, stating that he had completed his work and put the book into the collector's hands. Filed.

Mr. Morris, from special committee to examine the matter of outstanding warrants, reported progress.

The same, from police committee, reported correct bill of Morgan Bird. Referred to auditing committee.

The same reported claims of Runyon & Leonard as correct, for $53.10. Referred to auditing committee, with instructions to report before adjournment.

Mr. Baker, from salary committee, reported correct claims of policemen, Dodd, Laing, and Eaton.

The same reported correct claims of J. VanWinkle, J. S. Cutter, Jno. Wilson, T. J. Gillies, P. P. Good, and W. B. Smith.

The same reported in reference to the claims for special services at Crescent-ave. church, stating that, as a resolution of the council requires any one wishing special police services to pay for them, the committee reports the bills back. Report filed.

Mr. Brown, from committee on streets, reported Mr. Wilson's above bill correct. Referred.

Mr. Baker, from salary committee, reported correct claim of J. O. Nodyne. Referred.

Mr. Simpson, from Auditing committee, reported correct bills of J. O. Nodyne, $24.50, W. B. Smith, $75, John Wilson, (2) $65.56 & $50, P. P. Good, $75, J. S. Cutter, $77.11, J. VanWinkle, $50, T. J. Gillies, (2) $51 & $51.12, Eaton, $41.67, Laing, $41.67, Dodd, $41.67, N. Y. & N. J. Globe Gas Light Co., $125.50, M. Bird, $62.50, Runyon & Leonard, (2) $33,60 & $19.50.

On motion, warrants were ordered drawn for the several bills.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution that the assessor's book be examined by the finance committee, in order to comply with the provisions of the charter, which requires the Council to examine the books. Adopted.

Mr. French offered a resolution that Messrs. Morris and Knowland be appointed to fill vacancies in the police board.—Adopted.

Messrs. Cameron and Baker were appointed tellers.

The election resulted: in 5 votes in the affirmative and 2 blanks. Six being necessary for a choice, there was no election. On a second ballot the vote stood 6 in favor and 1 blank, and the candidates were declared elected.

Mr. Morris offered a resolution that the printing committee have printed 150 committee cards and 250 roll calls. Adopted.

Mr. Morris moved that when the Council adjourn it adjourn to meet on Wednesday evening, July 3. Adopted.

The Council then adjourned.

High living cannot be indulged in without disagreeable consequences. If you feel that your blood is out of order use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

ROBT. J. VAIL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VEGETINE
FOR DROPSY.
I never shall
Forget the first Dose.

PROVIDENCE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—I have been a great sufferer from dropsy. I was confined to my house more than a year. Six months of the time I was entirely helpless. I was obliged to have two men help me in and out of bed. I was swollen 19 inches larger than my natural size around my waist. I suffered all a man could and live. I tried all remedies for dropsy. I had three different doctors. My friends all expected I would die; many nights I was expected to die before morning. At last Vegetine was sent me by a friend. I never shall forget the first dose. I could realize its good effects from day to day; I was getting better. After I had taken some 5 or 6 bottles I could sleep quite well nights. I began to gain now quite fast. After taking some 10 bottles I could walk from one part of my room to the other. My appetite was good; the dropsy had at this time disappeared. I kept taking the Vegetine until I had regained my usual health. I heard of a great many cures by Vegetine after I got out and was able to attend to my work. I am a carpenter and builder. I will also say that it has cured an aunt of my wife's of neuralgia, who had suffered for more than 20 years. She says she has not had any neuralgia for eight months. I have given it to one of my children for *Canker Humor*. I have no doubt in my mind it will cure any humor; it is a great cleanser of the blood; it is safe to give a child. I will recommend it to the world. My father is 80 years old, and he says there is nothing like it to give strength and life to an aged person. I can not be too thankful for the use of it. I am very gratefully yours, JOHN S. NOTTAGE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD—If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE
I owe my health
TO YOUR VALUABLE
VEGETINE.

NEWPORT, KY., Apr. 29, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dar Sir—Having suffered from a breaking out of *Cankerous Sores* for more than five years, caused by an accident of a fractured bone, which fracture ran into a running sore, and having used everything I could think of and nothing helped me, until I had taken six bottles of your valuable medicine which Mr Miller the apothecary recommended very highly. The sixth bottle cured me, and all I can say is that I owe my health to your valuable Vegetine.
Your most obedient servant,
ALBERT VON ROEDER.

"It is unnecessary for us to enumerate the diseases for which the VEGETINE should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of the VEGETINE. When the blood is perfectly cleansed the disease rapidly yields; all pains cease; healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured."

VEGETINE
Cured me when the
DOCTORS FAILED.

CINCINNATI, O., April 10, 1877.

DR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—I was seriously troubled with *Kidney Complaint* for a long time. I have consulted the best doctors in this city. I have used your VEGETINE for this disease, and it has cured me when the *doctors* failed to do so. Yours truly,
ERNEST DURIGAN, Residence 621 Race St. Place of business 573 Cent. Ave.

VEGETINE.
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.
Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

French THE Clothier.
:o:
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
SUMMER
CLOTHING

Previous to our Semi-annual Stocktaking we have made such immense reductions in prices as will insure the immediate sale of all of our Summer Stock. Special attention is invited to the following Reductions in our Ready Made Department.

	Formerly	Now
Men's all wool suits,	$13,	$10
" " "	12,	9
" " "	10,	8
Youths' " "	9,	7
" " "	8,	6
Boys' " "	From 3	to 5
Men's " "	To order,	12
White Marseilles Vests,		1

JOHN H. FRENCH,
NO. 19 CHERRY ST.

$500.
TO LOAN.
ALEX. B. BUTTS,
Counsellor at Law, Front St., Opposite Cherry St., Plainfield, N. J.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.,
Is now open for the receipt of guests, a new building, with all modern improvements, large and well ventilated chambers, gas and new furniture throughout. It adjoins plenty of shade, and is only two hundred and fifty yards from the beach. Hotel stage meets every train. For terms and any particulars address the proprietor,
je27 THEO. OVES, Asbury Park.

OCEAN RESORT.
The most desirable location at the lowest rates.
Ocean and Bay Sailing and Fishing.
Surf and Still Water Bathing.
Good accommodations. Board Ten Dollars a week.
Leave New York 1 p. m., by Long Branch boat. Get excursion tickets to Beach Haven, or Bond's. References in Plainfield: Messrs. Theo. French, C. W. McCutchen and Rev. K. P. Ketcham.
Address
EBEN R. RIDER, Tuckerton, N. J.
je27w6

NEW BAKERY!
(o)
J. WALKER
Begs most respectfully to inform the public of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened the store
Next Door to the Post Office,
FRONT ST.,
AS A
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,
Where may be always found a large stock of
FRESH BREAD, CAKE, PIES, &C,
Hot Rolls and Tea Biscuit
Every morning and evening.
ENGLISH BREAD & FRENCH BREAD,
Orders punctually and carefully attended to.
Plainfield, Nov. 20, 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. H. P. LEE'S
LITHONTRIPTIC
DISSOLVES
STONE AND GRAVEL
In the Kidneys, Liver and Bladder. It cures Gall Stones, Diabetes, Gout, and, in its incipient state, Bright's Disease. Doctors Lee, father and son, prescribed it in their practice in New York and Boston forty years with unparalleled success. It is now for the first time given to the public as a cure for the most distressing kidney affections. Send stamp for pamphlet to depot of the S. H. P. LEE COMPANY No. 40 Clinton Place, New York City. Sold by druggists.

THE CHAMPION.
HICKOK'S IMPROVED
Keystone Cider and Wine Mill
20,000 IN USE AND APPROVED.
This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1878. It is made in the most perfect manner, and is well worth the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superiors in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes. This is the original Mill, very much improved, and is now the best made anywhere. Address
W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

PIANO ORGAN Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos, cost $1,600, only $425. Superb Grand Square Pianos, cost $1100, only $255. Elegant Upright Pianos, cost $800, only $155. New Style Upright Pianos, $112.50. Organs $35. Organs, 12 stops, $72.50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost $390, only $115. Elegant $375 Mirror Top Organs, only $105. Tremendous sacrifice to close out present stock. New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs, SENT FREE. Please address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$10. $20. $50. $100.
Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges), is a sure road to rapid fortune. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

NO ADVERTISING AGENT can insert an advertisement in our list of twenty-six STANDARD WEEKLIES at ten dollars a line without losing money. Those advertisers who want to obtain the best possible circulation without expending more than from $30 to $100 should address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York.

VERMEULE'S STRAW HATS.
If you want a STRAW hat of any kind, go to
VERMEULE'S.
If you want a Straw Hat for your boy, a cheap hat, a medium priced hat or a high priced hat, go to
VERMEULE'S.
Straw hats for youth, Straw hats for young men, Straw hats for middle aged men, and Straw hats for old men and for all men, at
VERMEULE'S.
There never was a larger variety of Straw Hats in the city than can now be seen displayed at
VERMEULE'S.
FRONT ST.,
Opposite Somerset,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Trunks Repaired.

PARSONS & CO.,
CITY BOOK, MUSIC
AND
TOY STORE,
PLAINFIELD
PRICES WAY DOWN.

C. E. GAUSE,
23 WEST FRONT ST.,
W-A-L-L P-A-P-E-R!
WALL PAPER
OF THE
LATEST STYLES
AND
PATTERNS.
CURTAINS.
CHILDREN'S
CARRIAGES!
C-H-I-L-D-R-E-N'S C-A-R-R-I-A-G-E-S!

C. E. GAUSE,
Wholesale & Retail Stationer,
23 West Front street,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE PROPERTY
Belonging to the estate of Elston Marsh.
A BRICK BUILDING, Cor. Front and Somerset Sts.
THREE BRICK STORES, Cor. Front and Grove Sts
100 FT. BUILDING LOTS, Front St., opp. M. E. Church.
75 FT. ON GROVE ST.
HOMESTEAD PROPERTY
AND
ONE half interest in a FARM of about 35 acres on Front St., extending through to Netherwood Depot.
For particulars apply to Executors
F. E. MARSH,
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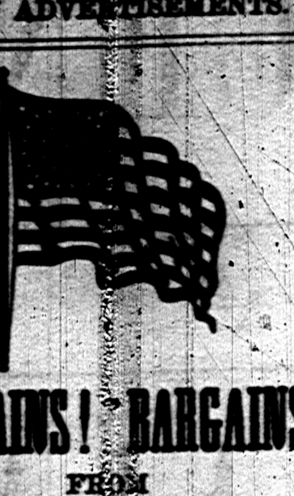
A HORSE FOR SALE.
Bay, sound, strong, gentle, good looking, sixteen hands. Also, a buggy, sulky, harness, etc. Will be sold cheap. Address
P. O. Box 189, Plainfield, N. J.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
FROM
AUCTION SALES!
Perfect Slaughter
24 DOZ. TWO-BUTTON KIDS
For 50c., been selling for $1.00.
10 pieces Plaid Nansook, good quality, at 12c.
10 " Good Pique, only 7c.&8c.
10 " Extra fine Pique, 10c.
100 Sun Umbrellas
At 50c., 70c., 85., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 $1.75 and $2.00.—25 per cent. cheaper than any place in town.
Cottonades and Linens
For Men and Boy's wear,
For 12½, 18c., 20c. and 25c.
20 Pieces of
Handsome Printed Organdie,
Fast colors, for 12½c. per yard.
Summer Underwear,
For men, women and Children,
25 to 50 cents.
5000 Ward's Best
PAPER COLLARS,
In handsome Boxes, only 20c.
Gents' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Ties,
At the lowest prices ever heard of.
KEEP COOL
And don't get excited.
1000 Fans, 1c. each.
LADIES & GENTLEMEN,
Bring your loose change to White's Savings Bank. You will get the largest kind of dividend. No mistake about it.
J. E. WHITE,
17 East Front St.
Sign of the Flag.

DEMAREST,
THE POPULAR
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCER,
GIVES
THE BEST GOODS
FOR
THE LEAST MONEY.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
GROCERIES
To Suit the Times!
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
34c. per Gallon.
JAVA COFFEE,
32c. per Pound.
MARACAIBO COFFEE,
25c. per Pound
RIO COFFEE,
23c. per Pound.
Good Oolong Tea, 35c a pound.
Dried Apples, 7c. pound.
Dried Peaches 4 lbs. for 25c.
Davis & Whitaker Hams.
Sliced Corned Beef, 20c. pound.
ORANGE CO. BUTTER
of the choicest quality received fresh every Tuesday and Friday.
Sugars and Teas
Retailed at New York wholesale prices.
HAMMOCKS
At New York Prices.
Clover and Timothy Seed,
Formosa Oolong Tea,
AT 50C.
Can't be beat! Try it!
Licensed to sell
ALES, WINES AND LIQUORS,
For Family and Medicinal Use.
P. M. DEMAREST,
Front St., nearly opposite Post Office,
PLAINFIELD N. J.

RAILROADS.

Central Railroad OF NEW JERSEY.
All Rail Line to Long Branch.
Passenger Station in New York, Foot of Liberty St.
Arrangement, Commencing June 3, 1878.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3:23, 5:43, 6:33, 6:50, 7:20, 7:50, 8:13, 8:28, 8:45, 9:58, 11:34, A. M.; 1:28, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:01, 8:23, 9:30, 10:41, P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., at 5:00, 6:20, 8:00, 8:45, 10:15, 11:30, A. M.; 1:00, 1:30, 2:20, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:45, 9:00, 10:15, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at 12:50, 5:50, 7:07, 8:32, 9:20, 11:08, A. M.; 12:03, 1:37, 2:03, 3:10, 4:37, 4:37, 5:07, 5:38, 5:48, 6:07, 6:38, 7:10, 7:47, 8:20, 9:43, 11:00, P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5:43, 6:33, 8:13, 8:28, 8:45, 9:58, 11:34, A. M.; 1:26, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:01, P. M.

Leave Newark at 6:15, 8:00, 8:50, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 1:05, 1:33, 2:45, 3:37, 4:00, 4:35, 5:30, 6:10, 7:12, P. M.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6:08, 7:35, 8:49, 9:46, 11:54, A. M.; 2:04, 4:36, 5:05, 5:27, 6:05, 6:35, 7:07, 8:16, 8:56, 11:30, P. M.

Leave Somerville at, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 7:50, 8:30, 8:24, 9:30, 11:17, A. M.; 1:00, 2:25, 3:25, 5:25, 8:00, 8:??, P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 7:35, 9:46, A. M.; 2:04, 5:05, 6:35, 8:58, P. M.

Leave Easton at 7:00, 9:40, A. M.; 1:00, 4:50, 6:35, P. M. In addition a train leaves Phillipsburg at 6:00, P. M., DAILY.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for New York at 3:23, 11:34, A. M.; 7:23, 9:30, P. M. For Dunellen and Bound Brook at 1:25, 10:00, A. M.; 6:35, P. M. For Somerville and Easton at 5:35, P. M.

Leave New York for Plainfield at 9:00, A. M.; 5:30, and 12:00, P. M.

Leave Easton for Plainfield at 9.40, A. M., and from Phillipsburg at 6:00, P. M.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

Train leaving Plainfield at 7:35, A. M., connects at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Elmira, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 9:46, A. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Scranton etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 2:04, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Tunkhannock, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 5.05, P. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere Mauch Chunk, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 6:35, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Elmira, etc.

LONG BRANCH DIVISION.

Trains leaving Plainfield at 7:28, 8:45, 11:34, A. M.; 3:51 5,48, P. M., connect for Long Branch Division.

Leave Elizabethport for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt and Squan at 5:30, 8:15, 9:55, A. M.; 12:15, 4.29, 5:30, 6:30, P. M.

Trains leaving Elizabethport at 8:15, A. M.; 12:15, 4:29, 5:30, 6:30, P. M., connect at Matawan Junction for FREEHOLD.

New York and Philadelphia—New Line.
Short Route to Trenton and Philadelphia.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia at 1:25, 7:35, 8:49, 10:20, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:36, 6:05, P. M.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton at 1:25, (except Monday) 7:35, 8:49, 10:20, 11:28, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:36, 5:37, 6:05, P. M.

Passengers by the 4:36, 6:05, P. M., trains change cars at Bound Brook.

RETURNING.

Leave Station, Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 6.45, (way), 7:45, 9:30, 11:30, A. M.; 1:30, 4:15, 5,45, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Sts. at 1:20, (except Monday) 6:50, 8:13, 10:20, A. M.; 1:15, 2:15, 4:55, 6:30, P. M.

Passengers by 7:45 and 11:30, A. M., trains from Philadelphia change cars at Bound Brook.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton and Philadelphia at 1:25, 10:00, A. M.; 6:21, P. M.

Leave station Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 9:00, A. M.; 5:30, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Trenton at 1:20, 9:50, A. M.; 6:10, P. M.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

BOYNTON BEACH
PLEASURE GROUNDS,
WOODBRIDGE, N. J.
Greatly enlarged and improved, will reopen for the season of 1878 on
TUESDAY, JUNE 11th.
First-class facilities for
BATHING AND BOATING.
Fine Pavilion, 125x30 feet, well floored and with water-tight roof, Restaurant, Swings, etc., making it the most available place within reach of Plainfield for Excursions and Picnic Parties. Sabbath Schools, Associations and Family parties should examine our grounds and make early engagements to secure a choice day. No intoxicating drinks sold on or near the grounds. No Sunday parties taken.
HOW TO GET THERE.—Drive from Plainfield by Oak Tree to Uniontown, Woodbridge and the Beach, 11 miles; or take cars on Central Railroad and Long Branch division to Woodbridge. All local trains on Long Branch division stop at Woodbridge station, six minutes' walk from the Beach. Stages to all trains from and after June 11.
my23m3

Plainfield and New York Express
Baggage and all other packages called for and delivered at any address in Jersey City, Brooklyn and New York.
WAGON LEAVES PLAINFIELD
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
RETURNS FROM NEW YORK
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Office in Plainfield at B. A. Mumford's Real Estate Office, opposite R. R. Depot.
Office in New York 25 Old Slip.
Residence, 7th St., near Richmond, Plainfield, N. J.
JOHN J. KER, Proprietor.
my30tf

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife:
By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Antoine De Baud is complainant, and Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the sixteenth day of July next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife, to Antoine De Baud, on lands in the city of Plainfield, dated September 4, A. D., 1871; and you, Goodmann Jensen, are made defendant because you own said land, or some part thereof; and you, Anna A. Jensen, are made defendant because you are the wife of the defendant, Goodmann Jensen, and may claim an inchoate right of dower or other lien or interest in said lands and premises.

SHEPPARD L. STEWART,
Sol't of Compl't, No. 2, E. Front St., Plainfield, N. J.
Dated May 15, A. D., 1878.-my23w6

District Court of the United States
For the District of New Jersey. In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of Israel D. TenEyck, bankrupt.
District of New Jersey, ss:

The undersigned will sell at public auction at his office No. 2 East Front St., Plainfield, New Jersey, on Friday, the fourteenth day of June, A. D., 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, to wit: Beginning at a stake in the northerly line of Second avenue and corner of a lot this day conveyed to Chetwood Bird, and one hundred and four feet, northeasterly from Job C. Crane's line, as laid out on a map of Roselle; thence, running a northwesterly course along the line of Chetwood Bird's lot, two hundred feet, to a stake and corner in line of lot conveyed to Carrie E. Valentine; thence running along that line, a northeasterly course parallel with Second avenue, fifty-two and five-tenths feet, to a stake and corner; thence running a southeasterly course, two hundred feet, to a stake in the northerly line of Second avenue; thence, running a southwesterly course, fifty-two and five-tenths feet, to the place of beginning. Together with the land in front of said lot on the middle of Second avenue, to be used as a public street forever. Also, four lots in the city of Chicago, Cook county and state of Illinois, being and lying in Lee's subdivision of the city of Chicago, Cook county, in the state of Illinois, and numbered Seven, Eight, Forty-one, Forty-two, in Block 5, on a certain plot or survey thereof, entitled, "Lee's Subdivision of the West ½ of the Southeast ¼ of Section 20, Township 38, R. 14," made by Alexander Walcott, County Surveyor, Chicago, Illinois, March 3, 1874, and filed in the office of the recorder of deeds for Cook county, Illinois, on the 7th day of May, 1874, by the number 166,575, and recorded in Book 7 of Plots, page 73, and which said lots are designated on said plot as number 7, 8, 41, 42.

S. L. STEWART, Assignee.
Dated May 22, A. D. 1878.-my29w3

The above sale stands adjourned to Friday, July 12, A. D., 1878, at same time and place.
je20w2 S. L. STEWART, Assignee.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Thomas Jennings and Wm. E. Jennings is this day dissolved. All bills due the old firm will be collected by Thomas Jennings. The business will be conducted as usual by Thomas Jennings.

THOMAS JENNINGS.
Plainfield, N. J., May 3, 1878.-my9w6

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Scribner & Thompson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm's name will be used in settlement of their business. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to settle promptly. The business will be conducted as usual by I. Scribner.

I. SCRIBNER,
J. M. THOMPSON.
Plainfield, N. J., April 22, 1878.-ap25tf

Central New Jersey Times.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

PLAINFIELD POST-OFFICE.

MAIL ARRIVES.

NORTH & EAST—7.38, A. M.
SOUTH—7.38, A. M., 5:05, P. M.
EAST—2:04, 5:05, 6:35, P. M.
WEST—8:50, A. M., 5:50, P. M.

MAIL CLOSES.

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH—8, A. M.
EAST—11, A. M., 2, P. M.
EAST & SOUTH—5:00 P. M.
WEST—7, A. M., 4:30, P. M.

Mail for WARRENVILLE, N. J., closes at 11, A. M., Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Post-Office opens at 7, A. M., closes at 7:30, P. M.—Saturdays at 8, P. M.

—Subscribers who leave town for any part of the summer can have the Central Times sent to them, free of cost, by leaving their address at this office.

—This is the day we celebrate.

—Of course, you will go to Washington Rock.

—Everything is harmonious in the Council.

—Mr. J. Evarts Tracy has taken possession of his beautiful new home on 8th street.

—We have a Common Council. See a report of their proceedings.

—Messrs. M. M. Thorn, J. H. French and W. McD. Coriell are the new members of the Common Council.

—Cloth posters have been torn down from some of the trees in the city, by order of the ownes of the trees.

—Compton's wagons, loaded down with confections, start out every Monday morning to scatter sweetness about the State.

—The Elizabeth *Journal* seems to be concerned about the drainage of this city. There is nothing very bad about it yet Elizabeth.

—Business at Perine's hat factory is good, for this time of year. A large number of hands is employed, which makes one think of the good old times.

—E. M. Laing has something new in the way of a wide hat brim, which can be used on any hat by slipping it over the crown. Only twenty-five cents.

—Miss Thorn has on exhibition at Mr. Voorhees' drug store a likeness in crayon of Dr. Stillman. The youthful artist promises to make a name for herself.

—Messrs. Busby and Laing will conduct another excursion to Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, Tuesday, July 23. Their success last year shows what they can do in this new role.

—Hammocks for children and adults at New York prices can be found at Demarest's. They are a luxury in hot weather, especially for teething children to sleep in during the night.

—Ice cream and lemonade can now be procured at the Holly Tree Inn. Also hot dinners are now served from 12 to 2 p. m. For a clean meal and a good one, at a very small price, go to the Inn.

—The program of the games to be played here in August by the Union County Caledonian Club has been arranged, together with a list of prizes. It is not yet ready for publication.

—Summer put in an appearance "all of a sudden" last Thursday, when the thermometer shot right up to the nineties. It was a trying change from the cool weather so long experienced.

—Justice Nodyne's son, a young man of sterling character, has been appointed assistant engineer at the Hotel Netherwood. He has been employed for a long time as engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad.

—A large white marble slab in front of Demarest's now tells the traveler where his store may be found. Let no one suppose that it is a tombstone, telling of departed glories. Step inside and judge for yourself.

—The rate of city taxes for 1878 has been determined. It will be 77 cents on the $100, as follows: city tax, 25 cents; poor tax, 9 cents; school tax, 43 cents. This is two cents more than last year, but the valuation has been somewhat reduced.

—People ask where trunks can be repaired. At Vermeule's, of course. A father of a small family, who had twelve Saratogas to be "fixed up," was delighted to learn that he need not go to the trouble of sending them to New York.

—There has been a little delay in opening the Hotel Netherwood on account of those little difficulties that are incident to the hasty efforts made in getting a new hotel ready for occupancy. There has been trouble with the gas works, and trouble with the water works, etc., etc.

—Green & Co. have something "cute" in the way of a silk-hat holder, a small nickel plated wire fixture which takes the hat firmly by the brim. It costs only 25 cents, a price low enough in itself, but included is also the privilege of an examination of their elegant stock of furniture.

—Mr. William Moore assumed control of the Livery stables, opposite the City Hotel, last Saturday. Mr. Moore proposes to increase his number of fine carriages and horses, when he will have one of the completest Livery establishments in the State.

—Councilman Morris, we take pleasure in saying, is one of the latest accessions to to the blue ribbon recruits. From his natural pertinacity of purpose he may be expected to be a strong adherent to his position. He is to be congratulated over the important step.

—Mr. Orrin E. Runyon, who has been acting as collector for this office, has accepted a clerkship in a book store at Greenfield, a thriving business city of Massachusetts, and left on Monday for that place. Our collections will go on all the same. Send in your checks.

—Mr. Dunbar, formerly Principal of our High School, but for several years editor and proprietor of the Peekskill *Messenger*, was in the city last week. Journalism, and mixing a little in politics—for he has been a clerk in the New York legislature for several years—seem to agree with him.

—Ann Riley, one of a roaming pair who occasionally make this city their home, was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Nodyne, last Friday, charged with assault and battery on Margaret Cain; and Thomas Riley, a husband of the above, was also arrested on complaint of Sam'l. Thompson for assault and battery, and both brought before said justice, and on failing to furnish bail were sent to the County Jail. State officer TenBroeck conveyed the pugnacious couple to summer quarters at Elizabeth. Thomas has been there before, and as he is an accomplished baker the jailer was glad to see him, saying to a friend at his side, "We shall have some good bread once more."

—Mr. Chandler, of the Easton *Free Press*, favored us with a call last week. He reports the manufacturing interests of Easton as decidedly improving, several factories having recently resumed work. Phillipsburg, he says, can make a somewhat similar report. It looks as if better times were dawning.

—The past three months have been remarkable for the moisture in the atmosphere. Now that hot weather is come, look out for malarial influences. In places about us they are bringing out fever and ague where there is any predisposition to it. This disease is not indigenous to this place, but those who have had it elsewhere may have it again developed, even here.

—A Lawn Party will be given by the Ladies' Auxiliary Board of the Muhlenberg Hospital, Thursday afternoon and evening, July 11, on the grounds of the Ladies' Seminary. Admission, in afternoon, from 4 to 7, 50 cents; tickets admitting five, $1.50. A promenade concert will be given in the hall at 8 o'clock; admission, $1. Five tickets, $4.

—Gen. Fitz John Porter, with his family, have been spending a few days in the city. They are not making their home here this summer, as they did last year. Gen. Porter has many friends in the city, who are watching with interest the proceedings of the military court now reviewing his case at West Point, and hope that if he has been unjustly treated in the past he may be able conclusively to establish the fact.

—Mr. John S. Huyck returned Sunday evening from a trip to Texas. He reports the crops, wherever he travelled, as unusually fine except in Kansas, where the rains have damaged them. In Texas everything is exuberant. The wheat is abundant and is selling for 75 cents a bushel, and has yielded 40 bushels to the acre. Potatoes are very abundant, with no bugs to trouble them, and sell for 20 cents a bushel. Young man, "Go to Texas."

—Nothing is the matter with the town clock, only, like Mrs. Jarley's wax works, it has run down, and there is no one to wind it up. Theodore French, like the philanthropist that he is, has volunteered for the last ten years to keep it running, and now he very justly thinks some one else ought to take a turn at the windlass. The clock belongs to the city. Let the Council make an appropriation of $2 a month to pay for winding it. The weights weigh 700 pounds, and it is worth something to wind them up once a week.

—A new use for pantaloons has been discovered. Last week it was proposed to light up the Hotel Netherwood to test the gas works. But it was found impossible to get any gas into the house. At length it was decided to make a thorough examination of the pipes in the ground, and after digging and delving for a long time a section of the pipe was reached where all the trouble lay. It was stopped up with a pair of pantaloons. They were probably put there by a discharged workman, who took this means to show how natural is the antagonism between capital and labor.

—Nothing definite has been done to reorganize Engine Co. No. 2. At the recent meeting of the Fire Board it was decided to have the engine used, in case of fire, by the Warren Co. No. 3, from July 3 to July 5, and the suggestion has also been made to put the steamer permanently under the control of this company. The dastardly preparations made by some unknown persons to wreck the machine when it should be taken from the house, by unscrewing the nuts from the wheels, was happily discovered in time to avert such a disaster, and the engine will be carefully guarded hereafter to prevent a repetition of the deed.

—Among our miscellaneous matter on the outside pages is an excellent original poem by Harry Barnes, that has an interest for its reason as well as its rhyme. The article "Little Leaks" gives a valuable lesson in domestic economy, and a letter from Mr. Bryant to a friend gives an interesting account of the habits of the poet's life. Some valuable statistics about the Indians are given in a short article, and another on "Advice to Bathers" gives some very timely instruction. Many readers will be interested in a description of the "Jewish Mode of Slaughtering Animals." Bad plumbing gets a brief treatment, and the English sparrow has his bad character and habits portrayed. In addition there are sundry paragraphs that will amuse as well as instruct.

Excursion to Asbury Park and Ocean Grove.

The excursion of the First Baptist Church Sunday School to Ocean Grove and Asbury Park on Tuesday next, July 9th, will no doubt be highly enjoyable. Complete arrangements have been made to ensure comfort and safety. We understand that in addition to the tickets secured by the church and school, a limited number can be obtained at $1 each by friends who may wish to accompany them, upon application to the following members of the committee. F. H. Gardner, City Bank, D. F. Randolph, Front street and Nelson Gardner North Avenue. The train leaves at 7.30 a. m.

The City-College Park.

It is about time that some one who has the undisputed authority in the ownership of the grove on Eighth street should look after its protection, and see that it is no longer an open nuisance to the citizens living in its vicinity. The nights afford an opportunity for noisy demonstations by parties of young men, to the disturbance of the peace and good order of Plainfield. And the darkness of the late hours is used for depositing garbage of every objectionable form in and around the Grove, as though it was the slop-yard of Union county.

There is an ordinance which protects the inhabitants of the city against such offenders of the law. Whose business is it to enforce the ordinance? Is it the trustees of any private corporation, or the municipal authorities of Plainfield? For the reputation of its owners, if not for the credit of the city, let not the peace and health of citizens be trifled with. Upon some one there is a responsibility.

Vegetable Growth that can Almost be Seen.

A correspondent, C. H. B., writes: "The rapid rate at which a morning-glory vine will grow is illustrated by a vine growing before our window, and which I had the curiosity to observe and measure. In thirty hours, from 2 p. m. until 8 p. m. of of the next day, it grew 6¼ inches, measuring straight along the cord which supports it. In the afternoon, from 1.30 to 6.30, it grew 1½ inches, and during the night, from 8 A. M. to 8.30 P. M., it grew 2¼ inches. In the whole time it made 3½ turns around the cord. The window has a southern exposure and the vines are watered freely every morning. They grow in a soil made from street scrapings."

Y. M. C. A. Gospel Meeting.

The opening exercises of this season of Sunday out-door meetings were held, as announced, last Sunday in the beautiful grove on Eighth street. The services were practical and interesting. A large number were present and, as a general thing, attentively listened to the remarks of Rev. Mr. Ketcham and Henry S. Sterling, and enjoyed the singing and Mr. Davis's cornet playing. There was some disturbance on the outskirts of the audience by young boys and girls, who were trying to say and do funny things. Such persons, many of whom are professing Christians, would better mend their ways, and so honor themselves and their parents and friends.

Proposing to Enforce the Law.

The question of keeping the waters of Green brook pure is enlisting the attention of some of our citizens. A circular on the subject has been prepared for distribution, and reads as follows:

IMPORTANT.

As every citizen of Plainfield is personally interested in a continuance of the reputation of this city for healthfulness, so it becomes every one to aid in the enforcement of such laws as are calculated to perpetuate our well-earned distinction as a healthy place.

But causes exist which, if not vigilantly looked after, will lead to results the most serious and deplorable.

To remove these causes your sincere co-operation is required in carrying out the law hereunto appended, and which must and shall be observed and obeyed in the statutory sense.

Please take notice and give your assistance in warding off danger.

Then follows a copy of the law which we have already published, and which is explicit in its demand that no one shall pollute streams, like the one running through our own city, by throwing in any offensive matter, or by so discharging the contents of water closets, that the stream will be corrupted. It is proposed to enforce the law.

Alumni Association Entertainment.

The Alumni Association of the High School secured the services of the elocutionist, Mr. Chas. Roberts, for last Thursday evening. The oppressive heat of the day prevented a very large attendance, but those who were present seemed generally well pleased with the entertainment, which was varied by several well played pieces by one of the city's favorite organists, Mr. Chas. H. Edwards.

Mr. Roberts has an excellent voice which he can use with striking effect. But his program was not as well chosen as it might have been. Such pieces as "The Deacon's Confession" and "The Yarn of the Nancy Bell" are hardly such as an audience of refined taste care to hear recited, and the same thing may be said of the selections, "C'rrect Card" and "The Wandering Minstrel." There cannot be too much humor in a program for such an entertainment, but it ought to be entirely free from everything offensive to polite ears. The most effective piece of the evening was "Little Joe," one of Mr. D. L. Proudfit's characteristic dialect poems. Mr. Roberts rendered it in a capital manner, as he did the very amusing piece "Laughin' in Meetin'. Poe's "Bells" displayed the cultivation of his voice, though his interpretation of some portions of the poem differs from that adopted by some other readers.

The Orthodox Friends' New Meeting House and School Building.

The Orthodox friends have their meeting house and school room completed. The building, which is a two story brick structure, and somewhat resembles a dwelling, occupies the site of the old frame meeting house on Front street, near Elm street (old Water street). It is 36 feet wide by 36 feet deep, and stands in a lot about 70 feet wide by 150 feet deep. The first floor is devoted to the use of the Meeting, where there is a cheerful room of ample size to accommodate the members of this branch of Christian believers in our city.

The upper part of the building is planned for a school room, and was built with the proceeds of a fund of $600 which was raised in 1780 by the Meeting for school purposes, and has been accumulating ever since at compound interest. Next Fall there will be opened here a Friends' School, with a competent teacher. It will be open to everyone who wishes to patronize it, and will be entirely free from denominationalism. The room is airy and well ventilated; the lot, as we have said, is large, and, being well shaded, will make a fine play ground for the children. In bad weather a large portico, extending around three sides of the building, and covering a broad brick pavement, will furnish a safe place for playing. Besides the main school room there are two class rooms. Two stairways lead into the room from the east and west entrances, one to be used by the girls and the other by the boys.

The entire building will be heated in winter by a large, well constructed hot air furnace, which, together with the ventilation procured by several flues running from the cellar to the tops of the chimneys, will supply the school room with warm and fresh air, and so provide for the healthy growth of the body as well as the mind of the child.

No Kimball will be needed to lift a mortgage from the building. It is paid for, the expense of the lower part being borne by the Meeting, and the school, or upper portion, being paid for out of the fund named. Dr. South had the general supervision of the erection of the building. Among other members of the Meeting may be mentioned the names of Mr. C. E. Gause, the stationer, and Mr. M. M. Thorn; also, in summer, Mr. Walter Haviland and family and Mrs. Rebecca Haviland, and Mr. Underhill and family, of New York city.

The New Interest Law.

The new law of this State fixing the rate of interest at six per cent goes into effect to-day. The effect of the law upon existing contracts is plainly stated in the following paragraph from the *State Gazette*:

The Legislature can pass no law impairing the obligation of contracts; and it has been decided by the Supreme Court that all loans of money, whether for a term of years or otherwise, are contracts. So, even after July 4th seven per cent will continue to be the legal rate of interest on all contracts made previous to that date, and which are allowed to run. Practically, however, the great bulk of loans terminate at short periods, and all renewals after July 4th will be at the rate of 6 per cent. Mortgages that have not "run out," as the term is, will continue to command 7 per cent under the decision of the Supreme Court, unless the mortgagee agrees to take 6 per cent, or the mortgageor tenders payment. Of course, in nearly all cases, the mortgagee will agree to accept 6 per cent, because he knows if he foreclosed he could not reloan the money under the new law for more than the legal rate—6 per cent. And the mortgageor can easily tender payment if the mortgagee should prove obstreperous by borrowing money at the lower rate and transferring the obligation.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

A Class of Twenty Graduates Receive their Diplomas.

Awarding of Prizes and Presentation of Badges of Honor.

A larger audience never greeted a graduating class of the High School than that of last Tuesday evening, which met in the First Baptist church to listen to the closing exercises of the class of 1878. It is also quite true that a warmer evening never greeted such an audience. But it was easy for one to forget his physical discomfort in the presence of so much that was beautiful and entertaining upon the platform.

As the hour was at hand for beginning the exercises, the graduating class, consisting of twenty members, marched down the aisle two by two and occupied the seats reserved for them at the right of the pulpit. In the absence of Principal Gross, who was undoubtedly in every one's thought, Miss Bulkley, Acting Principal, took her seat upon the platform as presiding officer, and as she did so a beautiful basket of flowers was presented to her by one of the pupils, in the midst of the hearty applause of the audience. It is unnecessary to add that Miss Bulkley performed the duties of the hour gracefully and successfully.

The members of the Board of Education, Dr. C. H. Stillman, Jacob Kirkner, John W. Murray, Wm. B. Stewart and Nathan Harper, occupied the front row of pews, the platform of the church not being large enough to admit them to sit where it is entirely becoming that they should sit.

The exercises were announced by Miss Bulkley in the order given in the following program:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Music—Selections, Lohengrin, Wagner.

1	Sibylline Leaves,	Clara O. Dunn.
2	The Katherines of History,	Stella Briant.
3	The Modern Nymphidia,	*Kate A. Vanderweg.
	Music—Serenade, Schubert.	
4	Theory,	Howard J. Runyon.
5	Food Notes,	Emily Parker.
6	The Man of the Iron Mask,	G. L. Chamberlain.
	Music—Selections, Mignon, Thomas.	
7	Know Thyself,	Lillie F. Perry.
	Read by †Lillie L. Bleecker.	
8	Whispers of the Wind,	Mary T. Patterson.
9	Know Thyself,	B. Rush Rhees.
	Music—Waltz, O Lovely May, Strauss.	
10	Why?	Hattie T. Smith.
11	Errors in Scientific Research,	Edw. F. Milliken.
	Music—Galop, Raffinist, Wiegand.	
12	A Florentine Glimpse,	Hattie H. Winslow.
13	The Buried World, with Valedictory,	Ellen A. Holmes.
	Music—Minuet, Boccherini.	

*Excused. †Entitled to equal honor.

AWARDING OF PRIZES, By Mr. Nathan Harper.
PRESENTATION OF BADGES OF "THE STAR ROLL OF HONOR," By Mr. J. W. Murray.
CONFERRING OF DIPLOMAS.
CLASS SONG.
Music.

GRADUATING CLASS OF '78.
"Toward the Noblest."

LILLIE L. BLEECKER,	HATTIE T. SMITH,
STELLA BRIANT,	ANNIE P. THORN,
GEORGIE L. CHAMBERLAIN,	KATE A. VANDERWEG,
CLARA O. DUNN,	HATTIE H. WINSLOW,
CARRIE L. FORCE,	JOHN W. DECAMP,
ELLEN A. HOLMES,	EDWARD F. MILLIKEN,
S. BESSIE KENYON,	WILLIAM H. MONTGOMERY,
MARY T. PATTERSON,	B. RUSH RHEES,
EMILY PARKER,	HOWARD J. RUNYON,
LILLIE F. PERRY,	WILLIAM M. SMITH.

It will be seen that the proportion of young ladies to young gentlemen in the class is fourteen to six, and necessarily the parts assigned each bear the same unusual proportions. But while the oration style, adopted by male pupils, is perhaps more popular at such times, it must be admitted that the essays of the ladies were received with great favor, and deservedly. Some of the essayists are very good elocutionists, and their words flowed out in delightful melody, and all but the naturally weak voices were generally heard in the large auditorium. The orations were all the more appreciated by their infrequency.

Our muse is not in a mood to make any discriminating remarks. Captivated by the scene of beauty, which floated before its eyes for three hours, it cannot come down so soon to the coarser work of scrutinizing the picture to pick flaws in it. So we leave it unmarred by any profane touch. It was beautiful throughout, and the last touches put up on it by the valedictorian, Miss Ellen A. Holmes, were all that could be asked. Her well-conceived and well-written essay gracefully merged into a pleasant address of farewell, in which no part was more happy than her allusions to the absent Principal.

When the parts of the graduating class were finished, Miss Bulkley read the following dispatch from Principal Gross. It was heartily applauded.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., July 2, 7 p.m.
To Graduating Class,
High School, Plainfield, N. J.
Kindest greetings and congratulations to "Seventy Eight." May the bright promise of your fair morning be fully realized in your lives, and may your beautiful motto ever gleam bright and unsullied above the dim smoke of battle.
Signed, JOHN P. GROSS.

Mr. Nathan Harper, in behalf of the Board of Education and the founders of the prizes, announced the following awards:

The Stillman prizes of $15 and $10 in gold for the best written examination in mathematics, by members of the senior class, were awarded as follows: *First Prize*, MARY T. PATTERSON; *Second Prize*, ELLEN A. HOLMES.

Teachers were the committee of award.

The Brown prize for excellency in English composition was given to ELLEN A. HOLMES, and honorable mention was made of FRANK B. WILEY of the junior class.

The committee of award was Rev. Robert Lowry, D. D., Hon. E. W. Runyon, and Mason W. Tyler, Esq.

The Kirkner prize for spelling, contested for by first class of the Grammar department, was given to L. ASHLEY GRACE, and honorable mention was made of LULU NEEDHAM.

Teachers acted as a committee of award.

The Murray prize for the best examination in United States history, by 1st class of the Grammar department, was given to CLARA V. BASS, and honorable mention was made of CHARLES H. WINSLOW.

Teachers were the committee of award.

The Rutter prize in Botany, confined to members of the third class, High School, was awarded to WINFIELD S. ANGLEMAN, in whose herbarium were 350 specimens. Honorable mention was made of CARRIE VAN NAMEE and LAURA BRADY.

The committee of award was Messrs. W. M. Stillman and Frank Tweedy.

A new feature was then introduced by Mr. Murray, who proceeded to give a badge to the scholars who had been present every half day during the year, and who were every month on the Roll of Honor. The list numbered twenty-one, and included pupils from the different classes of the High School and Grammar department. The badge is a silver one and consists of a bar pin and a pendant in the shape of a five-pointed star, about the size of a half dollar, with a wreath encircling it just below the points. The following is

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Georgie L. Chamberlain,	David J. Bliss,
Cora B. Smalley,	Arthur E. Chamberlain,
Phoebe Rahnes,	Frank D. Hoyt,
Jennie B. Skidmore,	Willie J. Marsh,
Richard H. Depew,	Ida L. Spicer,
Laura A. Randolph,	Irving Daniel,
Mary E. Robinson,	Sarah R. Dellee,
Roger F. Murray,	Alice A. Holmes,
Augusta Quinn,	Anna A. Moore,
Ida P. Ross,	Anna C. Ross,
Florence Hawkins.	

After the Conferring of Diplomas by Dr. Stillman, the President of the Board of Education, the class was briefly and happily addressed by Mr. Ballinger, City Superintendent of the Newark schools. The class then formed in a semi-circle and, facing the audience, sang the following appropriate class song, written by Miss Hattie T. Smith, of the graduating class:

CLASS SONG.

AIR—From Mendelssohn.

Once again we come together,
Once again to say "Good-bye;"
And although we hail the future,
For the past there comes a sigh.

On the threshold we are standing,
And the past sweet echoes wake,
While before us, bright and happy,
Lie the paths that each must take.

"Toward the Noblest" we've been pressing,
Guided by our teacher's hand;
But to-night we leave their guidance,
And to-night alone we stand.

We shall sever, but the memory
Of the school days we have past,
All along life's different pathways
Will a ray of sunshine cast.

When the day of life is ended,
And the Teacher from on high
Bids us part from earthly pleasure,
And to say the last "Good-bye,"

May we meet, our list unbroken,
Friends and teachers, there to rest,
Where we'll hear the loving welcome:
"Gained, the Noblest and the Best."

Then followed the formal farewell hand-shaking of the members of the class with each other, which ended the Eighth annual commencement of our excellent High School.

Base Ball and Athletic Notes.

—The P. A. C. contemplate going to Berkley Heights, on the afternoon of the Fourth to match themselves against the B. B. C. of that place.

—The Fourth of July game between the married and single men of the Crescents will be called at 9 o'clock instead of 10, as heretofore stated.

—Several members of the Plainfield Athletic Club have entered in the handicap games, to be held at Melborn, N. J., July 6th. We wish our boys success.

—Some of our athletes leave for quite a walk according to the program, this (Wednesday) evening. They will go by the way of Morristown—which they will reach the first night—Budd's lake, and lake Hopatcong to Greenwood lake which is their destination. The party will consist of Walter A. Bass, Edward and William Anthony, Fred Gordon, E. Young, and George Lyons. They will be absent about a week.

—The Crescents of this city, played an interesting game of ball with the Nameless Base Ball Club of Brooklyn, on the 8th street grounds Saturday last. The Crescents played in their usual fine manner. Ketcham made a pretty "fly catch" at centre field, while Cornwell displayed well his skill at short. McCutchen and Kaufman also maintained the reputation of the home club. The score stood six to six at the end of the eighth inning, but in the ninth the Nameless caused the Crescents to retire with 0 and added three runs to their score. The score then stood six to nine in favor of the Nameless.

Arrested for Libel.

The New Brunswick *Fredonian* says:

Charles E. A. McGeachy, the publisher of the Dunellen *Rock*, was arrested in this city, on Saturday afternoon, by Constable Mitchell, on a warrant by Justice Ford, charged with publishing a libellous article against Charles A. Oliver, Chief of Police. The alleged libel was published in the Dunellen *Rock* of June 22, under the heading of "The Steal in Middlesex." The bail was fixed at $500, and McGeachy was committed in default, but the same evening Messrs. W. S. Stevens and John B. Conover, of Dunellen, pledged the required amount and the defendant was released. Mr. Oliver has also entered a civil suit for $10,000 damages against the said publisher.

Local Miscellany.

Go to Whitney's and ask to see the Planet Shirt, the best ever offered in this city for $1.00. Take a look and be convinced of the fact.

Go to Mrs. S. C. Conklin's if you would buy a good linen dress ready made.

Pier and mantel mirrors, connecting setts and cornices, made to order at Swain's, 42 West Front street. my30

Another lot of those cheap white skirts, from 50c. up, at Whitney's.

STRANGE!—An eccentric old buffer says he likes the feeling of Dr. Colton's Laughing Gas operations so much that he's going to have all his teeth pulled, one a day, for a month. Office 19 Cooper Institute, New York.

Oil paintings, engravings, chromos, and picture frames of all kinds at Swain's, 42 West Front street. Re-gilding and repairing. my30

New lot of Hamburgs, laces and lace goods just received from auction at very low prices at Whitney's.

Bale Hay, free from dust and dirt, baled by hand power, without wood, at L. B. Boice's Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

Underwear and Hosiery marked down at Whitney's.

Mrs. S. C. Conklin has a fine assortment of Hosiery and Gloves which has just been received. Also the finest stock of ribbons in the city. june6

Buntings, Buntings at Whitney's.

The best Timothy Hay in Plainfield is is now being baled by L. B. Boice, Somerset street. The dust and dirt is thoroughly taken out and the hay pressed by hand power.

Lace shawls and sacques at Whitney's. Call and see them.

No wood used in bale Hay, at L. B. Boice's Somerset street.

Whitney has a line of plain and striped grenadines, received from auction, cheap.

PIANO TUNING.—D. P. De La Rue will visit Plainfield as often as his services are required for the purpose of tuning and repairing Pianos. Orders may be left at the TIMES office.

Fine line of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods at Whitneys. Kid and lisle thread gloves a specialty.

DRAKE, the Tailor, may be found on Cherry St. near Front St., where he is prepared with increased facilities to serve his old patrons. Expenses light and prices correspondingly low. s28

Sunshades marked down at Whitney's.

Two car loads of A No. 1 tip top heavy Western oats just received by L. B. Boice, Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Plain and figured lawns, fine quality, at Whitney's, for 10c. and 12½c.

Artists materials at Swains, Front St.

At Whitney's, No. 6 East Front street, may be found a complete stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., at lowest market prices.

Cloths and linens for men and children's wear at Whitney's.

Just received, one ton of Lump Salt for Horses, at L. B. Boice's, Somerset street. Three cents a pound.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN POST OFFICE
July 3, 1878.

Ameiss Miss Lottie	Nolan Mary
Appleby Miss Amanda	O'Sullivan Cornelia
Clyne John	Powers Thomas J
Cooper John Miner	Reid John J
Corey Margaret	Sullivan Robert (2)
Dempsey M P	Townsend Abbie P
Gilroy Sarah A	VanFleet Miss Jennie S
Hunt Rosa B	Ward Miss Rosie
Kelly Miss Maria	Wiegand John
Lawson J P (2)	Willetts Mr. E S
Ledegaver Miss A	Wallace John H (2)

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. W. VAIL, P. M.

DAVID LEESON,
UNDERTAKER,
Holds himself ready to wait on the public any hour of the day or night. Has the most modern improvements in Corpse-preservers and Hearses. An elegant new Child's Hearse used in connection with the burial of children. Coaches furnished if desired. *Charges made satisfactory to all parties.*
Residence and office Front St., 2 doors north of Pope & Whitney's Dry Goods Store, Plainfield, N. J. f17

ALEX. M. RUNYON,
UNDERTAKER.
Somerset St., cor. Front.
Residence 75 Front Street, opposite Peck's, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Hearse, attendance, &c., all hours, day or night.
Prices low in all cases. 15ly

MARRIED.

ALPAUGH—BROKAW.—At the residence of the bride's parents, June 27, 1878, by Rev. D. J. Yerkes, D. D., Wm. Alpaugh to Miss Sarah Brokaw, all of this city.

BRYAN—HALLOCK.—In this city, June 26 1878, by Rev. J. R. Bryan, Wm. H. B. Bryan, of Passaic, N. J., to Miss Minnie A. Hallock, of Plainfield.

JOHNSON—BAKER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. A. Miller, (brother-in-law to the groom) Charles W. Johnson, of Plainfield, to Miss Sarah J. Baker, of Orange, N. J.

DIED.

POWELL.—At Dunellen, June 29, 1878, of consumption, Wm. H. Powell, aged 20 years. Interment at Cincinnati, O.

TITSWORTH.—In this city, June 28, 1878, of cholera infantum, Katie, daughter of John D. Titsworth, aged 6 months, 6 days.

Friends' Select School
Will open on
2d Day 9th Month 2d,
At the New Brick Building,
Front Street, above Water.
For further particulars call on or address
jy4m3 E. BURTON, 60 East Front.

TWO FRONT ROOMS
To rent on second floor, (communicating,) in a beautiful location, with a private family where there are no other boarders. Address P. O. Box 1186.

FOURTH OF JULY
AT
WASHINGTON ROCK!
ORATION BY
JUDGE BLOOM, of Brooklyn.
MUSIC BY
NIELSON'S BAND, of Plainfield.
Concert, Reception, Dancing.

Order of Exercises.
Beginning at 11 a. m. Music—Neilson's Cornet Band, National Airs. Invocation. Music. Opening Address by NATHAN HARPER, Esq., of Plainfield, Pres. Washington Monument Association. Music. Reading Declaration of Independence, by JAS. LYON, Esq., of Plainfield. Music. Oration by Hon. E. WILSON BLOOM, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Music—Neilson's Cornet Band. Benediction.
A Promenade Concert by Nielson's Cornet Band on the Pavilion and Observatory all the afternoon. Dinner from 1 to 6 p. m. DANCING in the large Ball Room at the Washington Rock House during the day and evening. Music by Prof. FRAZEE.
The mountain roads leading to this place are in excellent condition, being smooth and easy of ascent. In the evening the large Grove and Hotel will be brilliantly illuminated, where also there will be a Collation and Dancing.
AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS AFFORDED.
The citizens of the surrounding towns are cordially invited to join in the Celebration. Stages will run from corner Front and Somerset Sts., Plainfield, and the Dunellen Depot during the day.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—Chairman, Nathan Harper, Pres. of the Washington Monument and Historical Association, Peter P. Good, J. Frank Hubbard, Alfred Berry, Stephen O. Horton, Julian Scott, T. J. Gillies, Alexander Titsworth, Jas. Lyon, H. J. Storrs, Wm. L. Force, N. Catman Dunn, John H. Staats, Wm. J. Leonard. je27w2

Accommodation Stage.
MARSHALL'S STAGE is now ready to convey Passengers to BOYNTON BEACH, FLORIDA GROVE and other places of resort at LOW RATES.
On and after June 22d, Saturday afternoon, the Stage will start from the Stables on Park Ave., at 2 o'clock, and carry passengers to Green Valley Mills, North Plainfield, or County Line on Park Avenue, and back for the following fare:
Grown persons, 15 cents; Children under ten years, 10 cents. je27w3

INSTRUCTION.
A Princeton student wishes to obtain a few pupils to instruct in the Classics and Mathematics during the summer months. Apply to
je6tf P. O. Box 98.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD.
A private family, with a few boarders, have a front room on the first floor to let, with board. Also one or two on second floor suitable for gentlemen. Terms moderate. Inquire at this office. j6w5

PRENTICE'S PATENT.

Adjusts itself to any form of nose with less pressure than the ordinary Eye Glass. Try it.
PRENTICE, OPTICIAN,
1 Courtland St., New York.
j6m3

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Peter Vincelette, Elizabeth A. Vincelette, his wife, A. Louis Sevestre, Samuel B. Miller and Mary Ann Miller, his wife.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Lemuel Hastings Arnold, Jr., is complainant and you are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainants, on or before the twenty-sixth day of August next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Peter Vincelette and wife to one Joseph A. Besant (and afterwards assigned to said complainant), upon lands in the township of Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey, dated July 1st, 1873; and you, Peter Vincelette are made defendant because you are one of the makers of said mortgage, because you own said lands, or some part thereof, and because the bill prays a decree against you for any deficiency there may be of the proceeds of the sale of said lands to pay the mortgage debt; and you, Elizabeth A. Vincelette, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Peter Vincelette, and because you joined in said mortgage; and you, A. Louis Sevestre, are made defendant because you hold an encumbrance on said land; and you, Samuel B. Miller, are made defendant because you own said lands or some part thereof; and you, Mary Ann Miller, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Samuel B. Miller, and as such wife claim an inchoate right of dower in said lands or some part thereof.

HENRY S. WHITE,
Sol'r of Compl't, 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City.
Dated June 24, 1878. jy3w6

Assignee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of David W. Rogers and Chas. A. Rogers, late partners trading under the name and firm of D. W. Rogers & Brother, of the city of Plainfield, in the county of Union and state of New Jersey, that all claims against the estate must be exhibited to the subscriber, their assignee, under oath or affirmation, before the sixteenth day of August next, being three months from the date of the assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said David W. Rogers, late partners trading under the name and firm of D. W. Rogers & Brother, will be filed with the surrogate of the county of Union upon the expiration of said three months, and exceptions may be filed thereto at the ensuing term of the Orphans' Court of said county by any person interested.

THOS. A. ROGER, Assignee.
Dated July 2, 1878. jy4w6

PECK'S CORNER.

"NEVER SAW SUCH FINE
TORCHON & SMYRNA
LACES
AS PECK HAS GOT."

Oh, they are beautiful, and at less prices than cost of importation.

COME TO PECK'S.

A REVOLUTION IN CORSETS.

je13m

A new stock of Fresh Goods—new styles of Jewelry just received. Call and examine them at
COLLIER'S, 3 CHERRY ST.
Filled Gold Seal Rings, $1 Solid Gold Wide Band Engraved Rings, $1. Genuine Amethyst Solid Gold, $4 and up.
Repairing on French Clocks a Specialty.
my9y

BUTTER! BUTTER!
MOORE,
No. 13 Cherry Street,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTTER DEALER.
FINE BUTTER A SPECIALTY,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
ap11-y

PLAINFIELD
IRON AND BRASS
FOUNDRY.
Cor. Richmond and Third Sts.
Castings of all Kinds,
Such as
Mill Gearing, House Castings,
Steam Engine, Cultivators,
Plows, &c., &c.,
Done at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.
OLD IRON, COPPER, BRASS, ZINC,
Taken in exchange for castings at market prices.
D. MARTIN,
je27tf Proprietor.

A CARD.
W. H. SEBRING announces that he is now prepared to take orders for FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS at reduced prices, using the very best material, with a 3 or 4-ply all linen bosom, *extra quality*. Workmanship, quality and fit guaranteed. No gentleman obliged to accept any unless entirely satisfactory. Orders received at Vanderbeek's Music Store. Gentlemen not finding it convenient to call will be waited upon at their residence or place of business.
W. H. SEBRING, Manufacturer,
21fly Plainfield, N. J.

1878.
WASHINGTON ROCK
MOUNTAIN HOUSE
At Washington Rock, near Plainfield and Dunellen, New Jersey.
The above popular and romantic place of SUMMER RESORT is now open for the entertainment of permanent and transient guests.
THE HOTEL is well furnished throughout, and during the past year has been greatly improved.
A large, well-shaded Pavilion, Observatory, Croquet Grounds, Central Park Swings, Rustic Arbors and Seats are attached to the Grove and Hotel for the use of the guests. The air is dry, pure and salubrious—a cure for Malaria, Asthma and Hay Fever.
On and after June 15th, the Hotel Omnibus will run daily between Dunellen and Washington Rock, connecting with trains which leave Plainfield for Dunellen 9:47 a. m., 2:04 and 6:05 p. m., and returning will convey passengers to Dunellen to connect with trains for Plainfield at 7:50 a. m., 2:45 and 5:58 p. m. OMNIBUS FARE, 25 cents.
For board and entertainment generally address
STAATS BROS.
Plainfield or Dunellen P. O., New Jersey.
j6

SOMETHING NEW
IN
CHILDREN'S PICTURES
F. C. LANGHORNE,
Front St., Opp. Cherry,
Has just received from New York some new designs in Backgrounds, and is prepared to make pictures at the following low rates:
Imperials, - - - $5.00 per Doz.
Cartes de Visite, 2.50 per Doz.
Special Care Taken in Copying.
ALSO
Old Daguerreotypes Cleaned.
je27w4

Wait for the Wagon
OF THE
CITY MILLS,
Which will hereafter take orders for and deliver at the doors of citizens all kinds of
FLOUR.
ALSO
FEED, CORN, OATS,
And, in short, everything pertaining to the trade.
TERMS CASH
From the wagons. Persons wishing credit will please call at the Mills.
FRENCH BROTHERS.
je13tf

DIVIDEND.

Plainfield, June 25, 1878.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 9th.

C. PARSE, Cashier.

TO LET.
A desirable Residence, containing 11 rooms, on Front St., next to Dr. South's. Three minutes' walk from Depot. Rent low. Apply to
my2tf C. O. MEEKER, Ex'r.

TO LET.
The French roof dwelling on Second St., second house east of Richmond. Good cellar; first floor—parlor, sitting room, dining room and kitchen; second floor—three good-sized bedrooms; third floor—large, convenient attic, one room finished. Apply to
ALBERT THORN, 2d St., Plainfield, or
WM. ROCKWELL, National State Bank,
my30w4 Newark, N. J.

Notice of Receivership.

This is to give notice that the undersigned has been appointed by the Court of Chancery of New Jersey receiver of the effects of the late firm of A. Codington, McNabb & Co., and that all debts due said late firm must be paid to the receiver. For the convenience of parties the receiver has appointed Augustus Coddington, at the office of the said late firm in Plainfield, N. J., to receive and collect all moneys due the said late firm in the absence of the receiver.

JOHN S. EMERY, Receiver.
Dated June 24, 1878. je27w4

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
Bond & Mortgage,
At Geo. A. Marsh's,
mar21tf Opposite Depot.

LADIES',
MISSES', CHILDRENS'
FINE
Shoes & Slippers,
Direct from Manufacturers,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
D. F. RANDOLPH & SON
NO. 12 WEST FRONT STREET.
je20tf

Central New Jersey Times.

IF I WERE YOU, SIR.

If I were you, Sir,
I would not sue, Sir,
For any woman's love day after day;
I'd never stand, Sir,
At her command, Sir
Year in and out in this fond, foolish way.

Across my face, Sir,
I'd have the grace, Sir,
Or mother wit, to pull a gayer mask,
And wait to find, Sir,
What was her mind, Sir,
Before I'd grovel at her feet to ask.

All very well, Sir,
For you to tell, Sir,
Of that grand poet in the olden time,
Whose fine advice, Sir,
Was so concise, Sir,
In that immortal strain of gallant rhyme.

It does not fit, Sir,
Your case a bit, Sir.
He never meant a man should pray and pray,
With such an air, Sir,
Of poor despair, Sir,
For any woman's love day after day.

If you will read, Sir,
The verse with heed, Sir,
You'll see it runs as clearly as it may
That every man, Sir,
Should take his answer
With manly courage, be it yea or nay.

Then cease your sighs, Sir.
No man's a prize, Sir,
In any woman's sight, just let me say,
Who's not too high, Sir,
To sigh and die, Sir,
For any woman's love from day to day.

—*Nora Perry, in Harper's Magazine.*

A TIRED WOMAN'S LAST WORDS.

Here lies an old woman who always was tired,
For she lived in a house where help wasn't hired.
Her last words on earth were: "Dear friends, I am going
Where washing ain't done, nor churning, nor sewing;
And everything there will be just to my wishes,
For where they don't eat there's no washing of dishes.
I'll be where loud anthems will always be ringing,
But, having no voice, I'll get rid of the singing.
Don't mourn for me now, and mourn for me never,
For I'm going to do nothing forever and ever."

—*Toledo Blade.*

Who is Responsible for Bad Plumbing?

Most of our readers will recall the clever cartoon by Nast representing the different members of the Tweed Ring standing in a circle and each one pointing to his neighbor as the man who stole the money. A similar attempt is made to shift the responsibility for bad plumbing; and architect, builder, house-owner and plumber all exclaim with Macbeth, "Thou canst not say I did it."

In reality, all have a finger in the mess, and are alike to blame, though in different measure. But our present object is to put the question plainly to architects, whether they are not most culpable of all. It is useless to mince matters, and the architect is undoubtedly the connecting link without whose aid or neglect it would be impossible to build unsanitary houses. He stands between the ignorant or indifferent owner and the careless or unscrupulous plumber. The former, unless he has had other experience in building, is usually blissfully unconscious of what he needs. But however densely ignorant or parsimonious he may be, *he does not want bad work*, and it is the business and duty of the architect to show him what is bad work, and to draw the line sharply beyond which he will not go in that direction. He should pursue the same course in respect to plumbing that he would in respect to general design.

If a client asks an architect to copy some new-fangled gimcrack feature which he has admired on somebody else's house, the latter, if he has any regard for his reputation, will enter a protest. He will show the absurdity or unfitness of such an addition to his design, and by reasoning with his client convince him of his error. He will even throw up the engagement rather than yield to the owner's wishes, and very properly, for if his client has his own way, and after the house is built gets laughed at for his folly, he will surely blame the architect. This is human nature and is a lesson worth remembering.

Why, then, should an architect act differently in a question of drainage? He knows or should know what is necessary or fitting under the circumstances. If the owner fancies that he can save something by having a cheap job, it is his duty to object and to refuse to countenance such a course. If it is wrong to allow a bad cornice or an ugly frontispiece, how much more serious to allow untrapped or light weight pipes! Taste is important, but health is vital. In such matters the architect should imitate Paul, who withstood Peter face to face and would not yield.—The Plumber and Sanitary Engineer for June.

Sparrows in America.

The hero of to-day is not always the hero of to-morrow, and the English sparrow, who has long become acclimatized in America, is likely to find this to his cost. When, a few years ago, a small tribe of sparrows were set at liberty in Central Park, New York, every attention was lavished on them. They were plentifully fed with bread crumbs, carpenters were specially employed to construct ingenious devices for tempting them to build their nests, and for some time they were the pets of the public. All this is changed now. The sparrow, instead of being an honored guest, is pronounced a nuisance and an impostor. He has multiplied in various parts of the country, and, unfortunately, his conduct has not given satisfaction. The other day the Nuttall Ornithological Club, Massachusetts, held a meeting to discuss the merits of the sparrow. The club contains many eminent naturalists; and, with the praiseworthy object of dealing fairly with the bird, had invited correspondence from leading authorities on birds in different districts. The balance of the evidence was overwhelming against the sparrow, who was in the end unanimously condemned by the club. For this verdict the sparrow has only himself to blame. It was proved beyond doubt that all respectable birds in America declined to associate with him, owing to his pugnacious and overbearing demeanor, and they have even deserted the localities where he has invaded. Complaints were made that the song sparrow, the snow birds, and the blue birds have been driven out of the Smithsonian grounds at Washington, and that the "chattering foreigners" have taken their place. Fifty species of birds that used to visit the common and public garden now decline to come any more. Among these are fifteen or twenty species that, before the advent of the sparrow, made Boston their summer residence. Wild birds no longer show a tendency to settle and domesticate themselves in city parks. Nor is this surprising, if, as alleged, the sparrows fight in combination, and mob the orioles, robins, martens, and even the woodpecker. A more serious charge is even brought against the sparrow—namely, that he is carnivorous, and devours the eggs and young of other birds. A post-mortem examination of forty sparrows revealed also the painful fact that the birds had swallowed grain, oats, and seeds of various kinds, but that not one of them had devoured an insect. Under these circumstances, it is recommended that all restrictions upon shooting, trapping, or otherwise getting rid of sparrows, be withdrawn for a year or two. This, it is hoped, will either exterminate them or bring them to their senses.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Jewish Mode of Slaughtering Animals.

The method proposed by those hostile to the Jewish mode of slaughtering animals may be termed, "shock to the brain." Before considering it in detail it were well to make some preliminary observations. In the first place, what are signs whereby we may ascertain if a living creature does or does not suffer pain? We know of two only for animals, three for human beings. The former, when they suffer, utter cries and make movements; the latter, while frequently exhibiting these signs, possess yet another which they use still more frequently—that of speech; they declare the pain they suffer. Clearly the necessity of this third sign shows the insufficiency of the other two. And we may well ask: If a man may be suffering, without uttering a cry of pain and without making a movement of his limbs, why may it not be so with animals? And in truth it is so. We see animals laboring under some ailment, refuse to eat, languid, and exhibiting feverish symptoms; they do not cry, they do not move about, but the analogy of human beings laboring under the same symptoms assures us that they must be suffering much. Again, in almost all diseases of the brain it often happens that there is paralysis of movement with preservation of sensibility. In such cases, if the paralyzed limb be pricked, the man feels it, but still does not remove the limb. In other cases there is what is termed "painful insensibility," that is to say, the limb is paralyzed in movement and in sensation; it can not be set in motion, it does not feel the prick of a needle, yet the sick man tells us he suffers pain in that limb. Such a condition might exist in an animal without our knowing it, for the animal could not tell us he suffered.

When an injury is inflicted upon any part of a man's body he feels pain, and instantly withdraws that part from contact with the instrument which is causing the injury. The injury, the pain, the withdrawal are all seemingly the work of the same instant, but in truth they form parts of a long series of successive operations. 1st. The instrument produces an impression on the external nerves which enclose the body with a complete network. 2d. This impression is transmitted to the nervous centers. 3d. The impression is received or formed at the centers of the nerval system. 4th. The man becomes conscious of this impression. 5th. He formulates the determination to avoid further injury and to remove the injured limb. 6th. This determination is transmitted to the apparatus of movement. 7th. The movement is made. Now, these different operations are performed by nervous cells or fibers of different orders. It is easily to be understood, then, that in a disease of the nerves or of the center of the nervous system, the nerve fibers of different orders may be injured in different degrees, and some continue their functions while others can not, and therefore the series of operations just described can not be entirely carried out; they go on until the consciousness of pain, but stop before reaching the production of movement. In such a case a man or an animal, wounded with a knife, might suffer the utmost agony without manifesting it by any movement. Even a word could not be spoken, or a cry uttered, because that would require the movement of the muscles of the throat.

Altogether the question of determining what pain is suffered is one beset with the greatest difficulties. The author of the work we are laying before our readers, Dr. Rabinowicz, recalls a case that came under his notice when a student in a children's hospital, the Hospital of St. Eugenie. A doctor of the establishment, a young man of thirty, caught the croup, and died of it in a few days. During the illness he frequently told his colleagues that no author had described the disease thoroughly; they had not suspected the intensity of the agony it occasioned. Poor fellow! he knew it better than his teachers.

We do not declare the Jewish method of slaughtering animals to be a mode of inflicting death without pain. Nature has decreed that pain should be experienced in commencing and in ending existence. All we contend is, that it is accompanied by as little pain as possible. For take the method proposed—death by brain shock. In the brain are three distinct sets of fibers, one appropriated to sensation, the other special to motion, the third presiding over intelligence. If these nervous fibers be smitten by a destructive instrument with a very great force, they are annihilated and those functions abolished. If the nerves of sensation be shattered, there is no more suffering; if the nerves of intelligence are thus destroyed, there is complete loss of knowledge, and so on. If the force of the destructive instrument be not sufficiently great to produce complete destruction at the first shock, there are symptoms of intense excitement and irritation, such as delirium, convulsions, frightful agonies, according to the nature of the nervous fibers injured. An examination after complete brain shock has not revealed any material alteration in the brain matter; consequently it is impossible to say which part was during life most greatly injured by the shock. But it is certain that all these parts are not equally injured, for we perceive complete loss of intelligence while the movements of respiration are still continued, showing clearly that the brain matter governing intelligence has been injured to a greater degree than the brain matter directing motion. How about the brain matter concerned with sensation? Is it injured like that connected with intelligence and abolished, or only like that regulating movements and therefore not abolished, only irritated, and causing intense suffering? If we may judge from analogy where it is impossible, as in this case, to have direct demonstration, we should say this: In almost all diseases of the brain where there is paralysis of motion sensation is very often still complete: hence we may conclude that brain matter concerned with sensation is less susceptible of alteration by destructive agency than brain matter concerned with motion. It results, then, that if in brain shock motion is not destroyed, in other words there is pain, the creature suffers.

Let no one say that where there is loss of consciousness there can be no pain. When we say there is unconsciousness we mean only that there is no visible sign of intelligence—the patient makes no movements, utters no sound. We should pronounce him dead if there were not still continuing breathing and circulation. But, in the series of operations described above, which are made in succession when a limb receives injury and is drawn instantly away, it was shown that the perception which causes the sensation of pain is the fourth operation, while the movement which is the manifestation of the consciousness of pain is the seventh operation. Consequently pain is endured before the movement is made, and might exist where the latter had ceased to be possible, as pain is produced in the part of the brain concerned with sensation, while movement proceeds from another part of the brain which is more susceptible of alteration. In this much vaunted humane method of slaughter, brain shock, then, there is no certainty that the animal does not suffer; indeed, it is probable that the animal suffers much.

Now, by the method pursued by us, in which the animal dies by hemorrhage, there can be but very little suffering. We know most positively that sensation, and therefore susceptibility of pain, exists only in the nerves and in the brain and spinal marrow, and not one of these is touched with the exception of the nerves contained in the skin. But the cutting of the skin endures only for a moment, and is of no greater duration than the shock. As soon as the skin is cut there is no more pain, because only the trachea, œsophagus and blood vessels are cut, but no nerve is wounded, and so no suffering is experienced.

Now for a moment let us consider when the two methods we are comparing are employed by inexperienced hands, or when by some accident the animal is left some time without the operation being fully completed. By the shock method, if the animal be not felled with sufficient force, its sufferings must be frightful beyond conception. By the Jewish method the moment the blood vessels are cut, if even insufficiently, the hemorrhage will be less abundant it is true, and the pain endured continued for a longer time; but death is certain, and without great suffering, because neither brain nor nerves (except those of the skin) are hurt. Again, by the shock method, if the blow be not effectual the animal may, after seeming dead for a time, return to life just as some painful incision is being made. What frightful agony must then be endured. But with slaughter by cutting the throat, the hemorrhage prevents all possibility of return to life.

We recommend, in the words of the author, members of the Society for the Protection of Animals to study our rites, and instead of attacking them introduce them into their slaughter-houses.—Jewish Messenger.

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FRENCH BROTHERS
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CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.
"EVER READY"
A superior article of prepared flour.
Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Wheaten Grits, Bran and Feed of all kinds.
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Office with Central Express, at Depot.
Freight and Baggage Delivered.
Furniture moved with Care.
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Office and Yard, Fourth Street, near Cherry Street.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
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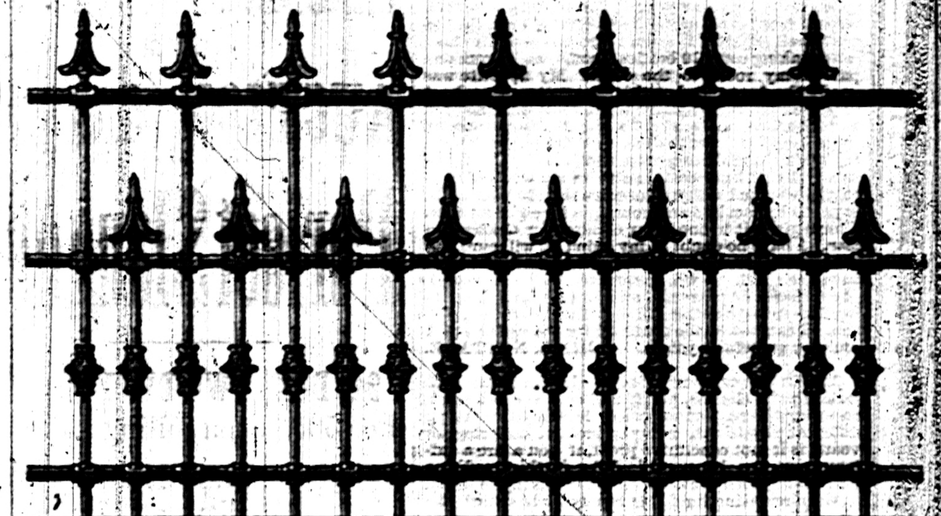

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COSTS NO MORE THAN A GOOD WOOD FENCE.
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Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
26 North Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., near Depot.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly repaired and warranted. Hair Work made to order in the latest style.
Repairing of French Clocks a Specialty,
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DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER,
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Prices made satisfactory in all cases. f28m6

JOHNSTON FARM
MILK DAIRY
By J. E. DOWLEY,
NORTH PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
Hotels, Saloons and Families supplied on reasonable terms. Alderney, Ayrshire and Durham cows.
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Any inattention or misconduct on the part of my employees, or any dissatisfaction whatever, should be promptly reported to me personally or by letter.
Respectfully,
marly J. E. DOWLEY.

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REPRESENTING IN CASH ASSETS OVER
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HOME of New York	$6,100,000
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MU'L BENEFIT LIFE INSUR'CE CO.,
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Trees, Evergreens and Plants
AT LOW PRICES.
I have removed my Greenhouse to Front Street, adjoining the First Baptist church. Thankful for past favors, I ask a continuance of the same from all my patrons.
JOHN LINDSAY.
Vegetable Plants also for Sale.
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE KEPT BY MRS. LINDSAY. ap6m3

NOTICE.
THE POOR BOOK
of the
OVERSEER OF THE POOR
can be seen at any time at the office of the Poor Overseer, No 9 Madison Avenue.
j24tf T. J. GILLIES, Overseer of the Poor.

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D. H. THICKSTUN,
DENTIST.
Cherry St., Corner Fourth St.

GEO. SMILLIE, DENTIST,
Front St., opp. Post Office,
Would inform the public that he has associated with him in business
Dr. C. H. CLARK
Formerly of this city, and that from date the business will be conducted under the name and firm of
SMILLIE & CLARK.
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C. H. STILLMAN, M. D.
Office hours, 7 to 9, A. M.; 1 to 3, and 6 to 8, P. M.
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THE PLAINFIELD ACADEMY,
Boys Prepared for Business and for College.
A promising class will begin the study of the Classics the coming school year with a view of preparing for College.
A limited number of boys can be prepared, the coming vacation, to enter the school advantageously the coming school year.
For particulars address
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The Spring Term Will begin April 10.
For terms see circular, which may be obtained by addressing
M. H. BURROWS,
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Plainfield Public Schools.
The Fall Session Commences Monday September 3rd.
The course of study includes the branches generally taught in our best private schools to fit for College, for teaching, or for business pursuits.
TUITION
Free to all of proper age, whose parents or guardians reside in the city. To pupils from other places

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For Term of ten weeks, Payable in Advance.
For further particulars enquire of the Principal at the High School, Fifth Street, or of Dr. Stillman, Pres. of Board of Education. Aug. 31, tf.

PLAINFIELD COLLEGE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
With Preparatory Department for Misses.
The Fall Term commences on Monday, October 1st.
The English branches are taught with special care, while the best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of Modern Languages, Music and Drawing.
For particulars address
MISS E. E. KENYON, Principal.

THE MISSES COLES'
English and French Day School
FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
SIXTH ST., NEAR NEW.
FALL TERM COMMENCES WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th.
The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French language. Special attention will be also given to Music and Drawing. Early applications desired. Address as above.

Trees! Trees!
FOR SALE LOW!
A large assortment of Trees, Shrubs, Vines, &c. Also, a fine lot of large Evergreens for Winter planting, 15 to 40 feet high.
j18tf EVAN JONES, Plainfield.

TANTALUS.

BY WM. W. STORY.

I at the banquet of the gods have sate
 Above the clouds that shroud these earthly plains,
Their nectar quaffed, and their ambrosia ate,
 And felt the Olympian ichor in my veins.

Apollo, like a glory in a gloom,
 Jove's thund'rous brow, and Juno's face serene,
Chaste Dian's grace—the auroral blush and bloom
 That Venus owns—these mortal eyes have seen.

Mad with desire I strove the charm to seize
 That should renew to sense and soul
On earth below those heavenly ecstacies—
 And I their nectar and ambrosia stole.

But who against the gods shall e'er prevail?
 The bliss of heaven and earth we may not own,
Stale tastes the nectar here, the ambrosia stale,
 The etherial flavor lost, aroma flown.

And so the gods condemn me here to stand
 Thirsting within the stream that from me flees—
Hungering 'mid fruits ambrosial that my hand
 Forever vainly reaches out to seize.

My senses the music of Apollo haunts,
 But dim and distant, and beyond my reach,
I hear afar the gods' grand utterance,
 But can not shape it into mortal speech.

In silence still I feel as in a dream
 Their dim mysterious whisperings everywhere,
On the lone hills, in forest-reed and stream,
 In night's low breathings, in the sea's despair.

So taunting ever with half confidence
 That wins the listening ear, but will not speak,
Pleasing and puzzling all the soul and sense,
 The gods' forever mock of mortals weak.

O poets, in whatever realm or clime,
 Pity me—Tantalus—for you must feel
How nature lures us on with dreams sublime,
 And hints the secret she will ne'er reveal.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Sick Pope.

"Leo XIII is suffering from inflammation of the liver," so it is said in America. Leo XIII is slowly dying of confinement, want of air and exercise, and, more than all, of a broken and wounded spirit—this is the truth. For weeks he has been unable to walk the stairs of his palace, and has been carried in a chair. Gossip says he is being slowly poisoned, but gossip is often a liar. That such a report should get abroad, however, only shows what is the current idea of the inner management of the pontifical court. Poison is strongly suspected of having caused the disappearance of more than one too enlightened dignitary in the reign of Pius IX; but be that as it may, poison is hardly necessary here. Yet it is surely a significant fact that Cardinal Pecci, renowned for robust health, has become a feeble old man in the three months that he has worn the papal tiara.

I know from a private source that he expressed himself in a most discouraged style the other day to a certain monsignore who visited him, saying that it was all over with him, and he was not long for this world. His visitor did his best to cheer and encourage him, but the Pope shook his head and replied mournfully that it was useless to try to deceive him. The monsignore added, when making the relation, that it is a trying business to be shut up in close confinement as is the Pope. Trying it is, doubtless, and especially so to a man like Leo, who, as Archbishop of Perugia, was accustomed to breathe mountain air and to wander hither and thither with great freedom. But who is to blame for this trial? Only the wicked hierarchy of the Papal Court, who are determined to carry out their program at all costs, and to show to the Catholic world that the Holy Father is still the prisoner of the Italian government. The game is to be played to the last. In the absence of temporal power they wield the instrument of sympathy, by which they maintain great power with their remote subjects, and by which especially they succeed in replenishing their empty coffers; and this is the chief consideration. In comparison with this gain what is the life of an old man, even though he be the Pope? A priest of some eminence said to me during the Conclave that every cardinal who escaped election would have to "thank his stars," as the new Pope was almost sure to be a martyr. And so it bids fair to turn out, though not in the way the worthy priest would have had me suppose. What is the secret of the power of this hierarchy? By what means have they got supreme possession of their victim, and so quickly reduced him from an independent, strong-minded man into a perfectly limp and pliable tool in their hands? Clothed in pontifical robes, receiving daily most obsequious homage, his hand and foot covered with kisses, lauded as the infallible teacher and guide, I doubt whether there lives a greater slave than Leo XIII.—From Christian Union's Rome Correspondent.

Are Canned Fruits Poisonous?

The following, from the Monmouth *Jerseyman*, published at Eatontown, in that county, by Mr. George M. Joy, formerly editor of the Tom's River *Courier*, and well known to the newspaper fraternity of the State, is worthy of serious consideration by all. Some time ago Mr. Joy was prostrated with paralysis, and his friends were for a time doubtful of his recovery. It will be observed that he has arrived at a conclusion as to the cause of that attack:

"The family of Rev. Jabez Marshall, pastor of the Baptist church, was taken suddenly ill on Monday night, by vomiting, cramps, purging, etc. One member after another being attacked in this manner, awakened alarm, as it was unusually severe with Mrs. Marshall, her daughter and daughter-in-law, who was visiting her from Newark. Mrs. M. was in a cold perspiration, and required the free use of stimulants. The rest of the family suffered only from slight cramps, and were not prostrated by the attack, Dr. Hunt attributed their illness to some canned salmon, of which they had all partaken at supper.

"In our opinion all canned goods are hurtful, and productive of mischief to the human system. We attribute our paralysis of the tongue to the frequent use of canned tomatoes, which previously we were very fond of. On partially recovering our speech we purchased a can of the much loved fruit, on partaking of which we felt our former symptoms of paralysis returning. Our mouth tasted of lead very strongly, but by timely application of powerful remedies the threatened attack was averted. It is hard advice, may be, but we say, beware of canned goods, if you would avoid paralysis or painter's colic."

Official Liquor Statistics.

The Rochester Democrat says that Professor Henry A. Ward, of that city, was recently applied to by a member of the British parliament for statistics in regard to liquor traffic in this country. Professor Ward in turn applied to the commissioner of internal revenue and recently received from him a very full and courteous letter, which we are permitted to publish. The extent of the traffic as revealed by the returns—and, of course, a considerable part of the business escapes taxation—is enormous. The figuress commercially considered are very large. Morally considered, they are deplorable. The following is the letter of the commissioner:

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1878.

SIR: Your letter of the 15th inst., to the honorable the secretary of the interior, asking for some statistics in regard to the liquor traffic in the United States for a member of the English parliament, was referred to this office on the 18th inst. In reply I have the honor to state that the only official information I can give you on the subject is derived from returns to the treasury department of the quantities of domestic spirits and malt liquors on which tax has been paid, and of imported liquors that have been withdrawn for consumption. These returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, are as follows:

Spirits distilled from whatever materials, galls.	57,450,989
Ale, beer, lager beer, and porter, bbls.	9,502,253
Imported spirits of all kinds, galls.	1,386,670
Imported wines in casks and bottles, gallons	5,723,469

The following is a statement of the amount of special or license taxes paid the government by dealers in liquors during the same year:

Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, $25 each	$3,840,469
Whole dealers in spirituous liquors, $100 each	449,729
Retail dealers in malt liquors exclusively, $20 each	147,801
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors exclusively, $50 each	42,001

Thus it appears there were upwards of 166,000 liquor dealers in the country that year.

From the above and other data, Hon. Edward Young, chief of the bureau of statistics, estimates the amount of money annually expended in the United States for liquors by consumers, to be nearly $596,000,000.

Respectfully, GREEN B. RAUM,
Commissioner.

Professor Henry A. Ward, Rochester, N. Y.

Capital and Age.

It is to be noticed that most of our capitalists attained long life. If any one were to inquire the reason of this, the best reply would be in the fact that activity is more conducive to health than idleness. In addition to this, they were men of good habits—indeed, had they been addicted to vice, they would not have been capitalists, for it is said by the Scriptures, "He that loveth pleasure shall be a poor man." The ages attained by these men may thus be recorded:

	Age.	Estate.
A. T. Stewart	74	$30,000,000
James Brown	79	7,000,000
Commodore Vanderbilt	81	60,000,000
Stephen Whitney	82	9,000,000
William B. Astor	83	50,000,000
Charles Morgan	84	10,000,000
W. C. Rhinelander	87	8,000,000

What an account must be rendered by men who wield such an enormous amount of wealth!

Having thus mentioned the dead, it may be interesting to now contemplate a list of some of the present representatives of capital, who may be thus classed in point of age:

	Age.	Estate.
William Astor	48	$40,000,000
John H. Starin	52	3,000,000
John Jacob Astor	55	30,000,000
William H. Vanderbilt	56	60,100,000
E. D. Morgan	65	9,900,000
W. H. Sibly (A. T. Stewart & Co.)	66	2,000,000
Henry Hilton	68	12,000,000
M. O. Roberts	69	3,000,000
Alexander Stuatr	70	2,000,000
R. L. Stuart	72	3,000,000
Moses Taylor	73	5,000,000
August Belmont	74	4,000,000
James Lenox	75	6,000,000
William E. Dodge	76	3,000,000
Robert Goelet	77	7,000,000
Peter Goelet	78	5,000,000
Peter Cooper	87	3,000,000

The above mentioned are in average good health and no doubt expect many years of life, for even Peter Cooper may see his hundredth year, since he is in remarkable preservation.—From Macauley's letter to Rochester Democrat.

Mothers and Sons.

Fathers must be content to stand second to mothers. It is the mother who has to teach the babe to know the father, and slowly to frame its unusused red lips to speak his name. The father is the first stranger the child grows familiar with, but the mother never was a stranger—the infant first widens its fresh eyes by fixedly gazing on her face. There is no face in all the world which a man ever knows so well—not even hers with whom, at a far later day, he stands before the altar, and who thenceforth shares his name. The gentle sadness of this theme only comes fully out when we remember that, in the course of things, a time arrives when that most familiar of countenances is seen under a change. Mothers grow aged, it may be infirm, while sons progressively tower up into their prime of life. Then the early attitude of this closest related pair on earth is touchingly altered. She who in the first period gave all help has now to lean on the grown figure which she once lightly dandled as a child, now standing before her strong and straight as the father did in the long-gone days. God has given to men no sweeter, dearer, richer feeling than a grown son has when repaying to an aged mother a little tithe of the loving care she early lavished upon him. In this relationship of mother and son God has made sure that every rough male heart shall have a tender spot—one sacred recollection. And whenever it dawns upon the mind that it was He who gave the loving mother, joy for that most bountiful of all bestowals draws the son of the earthly mother towards the Father who is in heaven.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Three Good Lessons.

"One of my first lessons," said Mr. Sturgis, the eminent merchant, "was in 1813, when I was eleven years old. My grandfather had a fine flock of sheep, which were carefully tended during the war of those times. I was the shepherd boy, and my business was to watch the sheep in the fields. A boy who was more fond of his book than the sheep was sent with me, but left the work to me, while he lay under the trees and read. I did not like that, and finally went to my grandfather and complained of it. I shall never forget the kind smile of the old gentleman as he said:

"'Never mind, Jonathan, my boy; if you watch the sheep, you will have the sheep.'

"'What does grandfather mean by that?' I said to myself. 'I don't expect to have sheep.' My desires were moderate—a fine buck worth a hundred dollars. I could not exactly make out in my mind what it was, but I had great confidence in him, for he was a judge, and had been in Congress in Washington's time; so I concluded it was all right, and went back contentedly to the sheep. After I got into the field I could not keep his words out of my head. Then I thought of Sunday's lesson: 'Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many.' I began to see through it. Never you mind who neglects his duty; be you faithful, and you will have your reward.

"I received a second lesson soon after I came to New York as a clerk to the late Lyman Reed. A merchant from Ohio, who knew me, came to buy goods and said: 'Make yourself so useful that they can not do without you.' I took his meaning quicker than I did that of my grandfather.

"Well, I worked upon these two ideas until Mr. Reed offered me a partnership in the business. The first morning after the partnership was made known, Mr. James Geery, the old tea merchant, called in to congratulate me, and he said: 'You are right now. I have only one word of advice to give you. Be careful whom you walk in the streets with.' That was lesson number three.

"And what valuable lessons they are!

"Fidelity in all things; do your best to your employers; carefulness about your associates."

Let everybody take these lessons home and study them. They are the foundation-stones of character and honorable success.

Typographical Errors.

On this subject, with which newspaper men are more familiar than the public, the St. Louis "Post" has these remarks for the better understanding of the latter:

"There is one species of mortification and chagrin deeper, perhaps, and more poignant than any that can be suffered over the smaller disappointments of life, which is known only to writers for the press, and more especially to editors. It is that caused by the typographical error. The peculiar twinge that is felt when the writer sees in type, marring and perhaps ruining a thought or paragraph which he had taken pains to express clearly and to round out harmoniously, some blunder of the printer, must be felt to be appreciated. One element of its sharpness is its irredeemableness. It is done; it has gone forth; a correction can no more overtake it than can a retraction overtake a scandal. There is no help for it, and, as Flora McFlimsey said about her clothes: 'This kind of grief can not find in religion the slightest relief.' It is sometimes offered in consolation to the unfortunate victim of types that readers will know there is a blunder, and attribute it to the types, or that they will be able to supply the proper words. In very rare instances is this any satisfaction, and it is a curious fact that sometimes even the writer can not imagine what word he did originally use instead of the one wrongly substituted. It is not often, indeed, that the types so horribly misrepresent one as in the case of the young poet who wrote:

'He kissed her under the silent stars,'

and read instead:

'He kicked her under the cellar stairs,'

but when one writes of a political friend that he is the "main stay of his party,' and the types change it into 'the meanest of his party,' the temptation to take vengeance on somebody or something is extreme. But no one who has not had experience can have any idea of the care and labor required to send forth from the press an article or a work strictly free from typographical errors. In book work it would seem that this might be accomplished, where time and opportunity for correction are abundant; yet there are few books published, even by the best firms, that are wholly free from such errors. But in the throng and rush and press for getting out a daily paper, such careful supervision is impossible. Everything is on the rush; the proof-reader must keep up with the throng, and the only wonder is, after all, that so few errors occur."

Printing-Office Secrets.

A properly-conducted printing office is as much a secret as a Masonic Lodge. The printers are not under an oath of secrecy, but always feel themselves as truly bound to keep office-secrets as though triple-oathed. Any employee in a printing office who willingly disregards this rule in relation to printing-office secrets would not only be scorned by his brethren of the craft, but would lose his position at once. We make this statement because it sometimes happens that a communication appears in a newspaper under an assumed signature, which excites comment, and various parties try to find out who is the author. Let all be saved the trouble of questioning the employees of the printing office. They are know-nothings on such points as these. On such matters they have eyes and ears, no mouth, and if any fail to observe this rule let them be put down as dishonorable members of the craft. It is the same in job printing. If anything is to be printed and kept a secret, let proper notice be given of the desire for secrecy, and you might as well question the Sphynx as one of the printers, so that even the secret books for lodges are printed without fear.

A Boy's Pockets and a Girl's Pocket.

Tommy is twelve years old. His sister Mary is sweet sixteen and a half. The other morning Mary accosted her mother with: Ma, see what a lot of stuff I found in Tommy's pockets!" and she deposited on the table the following articles, to wit: Eight marbles, one top, a broken-bladed knife, a leather strap, a bunch of old keys, a fishing-line, piece of lead, a smooth stone, four pieces of slate pencil, a worn-out pocket-book, an oyster shell, a wounded jewsharp, a piece of blue glass, a rubber ball, lump of chalk, two dried fish-worms, a sling-shot, piece of India rubber, two corks, a fractured comb, piece of licorice root, a song-book, two medals, and a juvenile land tortoise. Tommy looked thoughtfully, as the contents of his pockets were deposited before the eyes of his mother, and sullenly remarked that it was "none of sis' business," and he wanted her "to let his trousers alone."

Next day Tommy captured the outside pocket of his sister's dress, and carrying the contents to his mother, sarcastically observed, in the presence of Mary: Ma, just see what a lot of trash I found in sis' pocket!" and he produced from his hat the following knick-knacks, viz.: Three hair pins, a soiled glove, piece of chewing-gum, three cards, a broken locket, elastic garter, piece of ribbon, two slate-pencils, another piece of chewing-gum, photograph, piece of orange skin, a love letter, broken tooth-brush, more chewing-gum, spool of silk, a thimble, a piece of cotton saturated with white powder, one nickel, two spur-balls, gaiter heel, ivory ornament belonging to a parasol handle, handkerchief perfumed with jockey-club, gaiter-buttoner, withered geranium leaves, ivory-handled pen knife with broken blade, a fan, five visiting-cards, belt-buckle, box of rouge, another piece of chewing-gum, fragment of looking-glass, a peach-stone, a cigar-holder (stolen from "Charley"), a piece of damasse silk of the pattern of her friend Lucy's new dress, an artificial flower, a horse-hair ring, a long brown hair entangled in a hank of taffy, and a slip of paper containing directions for handkerchief flirtations.

Tommy placed the last article on the table and slid from the room with a grin of triumph on his roguish face. His sister made an ineffectual grab for him, as he passed into the street. Tommy thinks, honors are easy.—Norristown Herald.

The Salesman Sold.

A dry goods clerk was showing a lady some parasols. This clerk has a good command of language, and knows how to expatiate on the good qualities and show the best points of goods. As he picked up a parasol from the lot on the counter and opened it, he struck an attitude of admiration and holding it up so the best light would be had, said:

"Now, there! Isn't it lovely?—Look at that silk! Particularly observe the quality, the finish, the general effect! Feel of it! Pass your hand over it! No foolishness about that parasol, is there?" he said as he handed it over to the lady. "Ain't it a beauty?"

"Yes," said the lady, stuffing her handkerchief into her mouth; "yes; that's my old one. I just laid it down there."

The clerk was immediately seized with a severe attack of quickened conscience, and passed right off the subject of parasols on to the weather.

On Sunday night Mr. Blivins was quite astonished to find a young man with a fierce moustache in the company of his daughter in the front parlor, and the gas turned low, and inquired indignantly, "What are you doing here, sir?" "Hist!" was the reply of the youth in a warning voice. "Not a word or all is lost. I am a secret service agent of the Russian government." "Excuse me, sir," responded Mr. Blivins hastily. "That being the case, it's all right, of course. I was afraid you might be one of those ordinary members of Congress whose occupation appears to have departed."—Buffalo Exp.

BOOK AGENTS.—It has been ascertained that a book agent can be won by kindness. One day last week a West Hill man tried it on one of them. He beat him with a bludgeon and broke his arm, poured kerosene over his clothes, and set fire to it, and shot him through the lungs and finally locked him up in a room with a mad dog, and the agent, deeply affected, whispered through the keyhole that as soon as the dog got through with him, he'd let him have a copy of "Moody's Anecdotes" for sixty five cents, which was thirty per cent off.—Hawkeye.

He stood against the lamp post violently sighing and trying to staunch his tears. "Why, what's the matter?" queried a sympathetic bystander. "Lost anything? Anything? Anybody stole your watch? Anybody hit you in the eye?" "No, no m'fren'. I just saw er man go 'long with a Greeley hat on, and it revived in my heart all th' high hopes I once indulged of a lucrative postmaster. Hence th—hence th-these [illegible] they fell upon [illegible] and wept their [illegible]

"When," asks the Warrensburg, Missouri, Press, "when is the time to travel?" When you hear her father's foot on the third step, young man, is about as good a time as any to start, and you can prolong the tour to suit your own convenience and the length of the old man's cane. From the innocence with which you ask the question, we suppose you didn't travel until he was clear into the parlor. Served you right.—Hawkeye.

WIT AND WISDOM.

A prickly pear—A couple of needles.

The oldest inhabitant—A circus joke.

Rum that does not intoxicate—Quo-rum.

Song of the Cincinnatian—Hold the pork fry ham coming.

Artichokes are good for rheumatism and hearty jokes for dyspepsia.

Advice for the office-seeker: "Put yourself in his place."—Courier Journal.

The modern lie'uns' den—The Potter committee room.—Rochester Democrat.

A Cleveland county (N. C.) man has had three just and lawful wives in the last year.

A man who drinks lightly is now called "a Durham," because he is of the short-horn breed.

For the last 150 years the lawyer's fee in England has been six shillings and eight pence.

Facts to remember—Some men are good because goodness pays best; some are good for nothing.

Don't put off until to-morrow that which you can do to-day, unless you are going into the poetry line.

Did you ever notice how surprised you were when you put your foot on the next stair and found there wasn't any?

The white vest flashes out from under a cutaway coat, like a gleam of sunshine behind a thunder-cloud.

A lady rather inclined to flirt, says most men are like a cold, very easily caught but very hard to get rid of.

Edgar Fawcett wishes that "man could make love like a bird." He does, Edgar, he does: like a goose.

The Detroit Free Press wisely says "a soft answer turneth away wrath, but you can't fool a tramp that way."

Ten per cent. of the husband's income is what it is legally decided in England he shall pay for his wife's dresses.

The difference between a hungry man and a glutton is that the hungry man longs to eat and the glutton eats too long.

"Brilliant and impulsive people have black eyes." If they don't have them to begin with, they get them sooner or later.—Omaha Republican.

A married man in Newburg has invented an india rubber rolling pin that will roll out the dough very evenly and yet bend to the head when it strikes.—Ex.

Birds are entitled to justice. When a man is indulging in a frolic, to say he is "out on a lark," is a libel on that bird. He is really out on a swallow.

An Indiana preacher made use of the expression "the iconoclastic segregate sin" last Sunday, and has already received a call to a church in Boston.—Cincinnati Breakfast Table.

He who betrays another's secret because he has quarreled with him was never worthy of the sacred name of friend; a breach of kindness on the one side will not justify a breach of trust on the other.

"Did you ever dabble in stocks?" asked a lawyer of a witness who was known to have fled from his native land to this asylum of the free.—"Well, yes, *I got my foot in 'em* once, in the old country," was the reply.

Life preserving rules. 1. Never disturb a dog when he is eating. 2. Never interrupt an editor when he is reading proof. 3. Never call upon a housewife when she is up to her elbows in a washtub.—Whitehall Times.

Young man, never sit down and cry over spilled milk; for while you are blinded with tears, many cows may pass by with the milk running in streams from their overloaded bags.—Whitehall Times.

When Whittier went into ecstacies over the barefoot boy, he never stopped to think what a wild old circus they had of it every night, trying to make the boy wash his feet before he crawled into the nice, clean bed and drew war maps with his heels all over the snowy sheets.

A big Yankee from Maine on paying his bill in a London restaurant, was told that the sum put down didn't include the waiter. "Wal," he roared, "I didn't eat any waiter, did I?" He looked as though he could, though, and there was no further discussion.

A minister nigh to Boston had a son born to him and a generous donation from his church the other Saturday, and when in the next day's prayer, he alluded with gratitude to "the arrival of a little succor," after the service, two students who sat below, solemnly asked him if he meant the money or the baby.

Rev. O. B. Frothingham thinks there are no classes and no caste distinction in this country. Just let him put on last year's winter suit and a straw hat, and ask the hotel clerk to let him have a room on the parlor floor, that's all. He will learn something about the infinity of distance that never occurred to him before.

A Jersey widower, who had taken another partner was serenaded on his wedding night. The parties brought a phonograph, in which was preserved some of the objurgations of his first wife, and when they set it going under his window, the happy bridegroom broke out into a cold sweat and crawled up the chimney on a bridal tour.

Once when he was about seven years old, James E. Anderson, in an unguarded moment, was betrayed into telling the truth. He repeated in bitterness of spirit as soon as he fairly understood what he had done, and, raising his right hand to heaven, vowed, if his life was spared, he would never do it again so long as he lived. He still lives, and his life attests the unbroken sanctity of his vow.—Hawkeye.

Central New Jersey Times.

FOUNDED IN 1857,
As "The Plainfield Union."

J. C. RUNYON and W. J. LEONARD,
Publishers.

PLAINFIELD, JULY 11, 1878.

HUNTER was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

IT is evident that the "Nationals" will poll a formidable vote in the next Presidential election.

COLUMBIA won the race in the contest on the Thames, on the Fourth of July.—That was a good name for our boys to conquer with, and the day was also auspicious. Well may the Eagle scream.

ENGLAND has come into possession of Cyprus, as one result of the treasure and blood spent by Russia in the late war. She was never known to refuse any possessions that were thrown in her way.

NEW BRUNSWICK has a citizen with five fingers and a thumb on each hand and six toes on each foot. What an office-holder he would make. He would, of course, be able to toe the mark easily, but as a salary-grabber, what a success!

COMMUNISM has its organizations all over the country, and is presenting a bold front. It is not numerous enough, however, to make any impression by its own strength, but political demagogues will soon learn how to use it for their own advancement.

THE State Agricultural Society will open on Monday, the 16th of September. The premium list is completed, and it is expected that there will be the largest show of cattle, sheep and swine that has been exhibited. President HAYES will be invited to be present.

HONORS have not this year been scattered around very freely by the colleges.—Among the few doctorates of divinity conferred, none have been more worthily bestowed than that given by the University of Rochester to an old friend of pleasant memory, Rev. ELIAS H. JOHNSON, of Providence, R. I.

GENERAL BUTLER has publicly declared his alliegiance to the "National" party. If the speech in which he made known his purpose is a specimen of the sentiments that he proposes to advocate, he will prove a dangerous leader. He evidently desires to make use of the discontent among workingmen to lift himself into power.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, which ought to know, says: "The fall is looked forward to with confidence by the bankers and business men of this city. The crops give promise of great abundance and are earlier than usual; and the effect on trade, it is expected, will be to make it open earlier than usual, and make it better than in preceding seasons." Which agrees with all the advices received from the northwest, the past week.

WE were never more agreeably surprised than when we found upon our table, last week, a copy of the resuscitated New York *Mail*, which we feared had disappeared forever, when business difficulties compelled it to suspend a few weeks ago. Its troubles have been adjusted, and it starts out under a new and harmonious management, with Major Bundy's facile pen still in use. The *Mail* is one of the most delightful of evening papers—newsy, sparkling with wit, elevated in tone, and deserving a place in every family that would exclude from its circle the objectionable reading so commonly found in the daily papers.

ANOTHER paper has been started in Somerville. The publisher and editor is Mr. C. J. Wilson, formerly of the *Gazette* of that place. He calls his paper the *Somerset Democrat*, and gives the following reason for its existence:

"The immediate occasion of its advent is the belief that a judicious application of sound Democratic doctrine will tend greatly to heal the party irruptions which of late years have disfigured the front and defeated the rank and file of the Democratic army of Somerset county."

But we must confess that we can not appreciate the reason here given for starting a newspaper, for any effort to interfere with the course of nature, we think, is injudicious. Better let the "Democratic army of Somerset county" stay defeated, it seems to us.

THE Stratford *Herald*, of Canada, is a well conducted newspaper, and we are therefore surprised to see it so misinformed as to the matters spoken of in the following paragraph:

It has been proven before a Congressional Committee that Stanley Mathews, the ruling spirit of the Hayes administration, bribed the Louisiana Returning Board with promises of office; that he wrote letters of promise to those who had it in their power to falsify the record in that state; that the record was so falsified; and that a large number of those who perjured themselves to accomplish that end were rewarded with fat offices. The investigation has revealed a system of wholesale corruption and perjury on the part of these Civil Service Reformers that staggers belief.

No such thing has been proven. But, on the other hand, it has been positively shown that Mr. MATTHEWS made no promises of the kind named. Indeed, it is shown that the letters referred to were not written until after the Presidential question had been finally settled, and then in the interest of a man who was supposed to have done his duty honestly, and who deserved to be treated well. The "investigation" has not produced a particle of evidence to prove criminal or corrupt conduct on the part of Mr. HAYES or any of the immediate friends of his Administration in the matter referred to. The Stratford *Herald* is entirely wrong in its assertions.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS.

WESTFIELD.

—Quite a number of Westfielders joined the excursion of the First Baptist church from Plainfield to Ocean Grove on Tuesday.

—We are glad to learn that the large mansion of A. A. Drake has been rented and occupied by Mrs. Stoddard, from Brooklyn.

—The M. E. Church and Sunday School will have an excursion at Ocean Grove Wednesday July 10. It is expected that it will be a success, both in the pleasure furnished and financially.

—Miss Lucy R. Osborn, daughter of Corra Osborn, late of Westfield, was married to Mr. Harry B. Hall, of Boston, June 12th, in the Independent Church of Syracuse, by Rev. E. W. Mundy.

—The churches of this town have decided to hold union meetings during the warm weather on Sunday evenings. Last Sunday the service was held in the Presbyterian church, and next Sunday evening it will be in the M. E. Church.

—Mrs. Amos Foster fell (?) into a well early this week and was severely hurt. There are various rumors as to the manner of her getting into the well. Some think she jumped in, others that she fell in, while some believe she was drawn in.

—The following officers of the I. O. of O. F. were installed for the present term, by Grand Master J. S. Kiegen, of Trenton, on Wednesday night, July 3rd, assisted by D. G. M. Lucas, of Elizabeth: N. G., Augustus Kouster; V. G., Fred. Decker; Sec'y, Geo. Todd; P. S., W. W. Sparkman; Treas., J. Warren Brown.

—Mr. H. Williams' boy, about 7 years old, who got his face blown to pieces and his lower jaw broken by the explosion of a large fire cracker put into his mouth on the Fourth by a mischievous companion, is doing very well. It was at first thought he would lose his life, but under the skillful treatment of Drs. Gale and Kinch he will recover.

THE SEASON AT MAUCH CHUNK.

What Has Been Done for the Comfort of the Coming Guests.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CENTRAL TIMES.]

MANSION HOUSE, June 29, 1878.

The most suprising feature regarding this charming spot is the limited knowledge our Plainfield and New York people have of this most attractive of summer resorts, which has been so well known by Philadelphians that they have quite monopolized it for many years; and almost every day large parties of excursionists and season boarders from the Quaker City arrive on the many incoming trains on the Lehigh Valley road, whose termini are at Jersey City and Philadelphia.

A CHARMING VALLEY.

With the opening season and the new administration at the "Mansion," the prospect bids fair for having New Yorkers, Plainfielders, and other suburbans, make up a large element of the summer society at Mauch Chunk.

The appearance of the charming valley seemed more beautiful than ever, as last evening we rolled along through it, from the beautiful Moravian Bethlehem through Lehigh Gap, by the side of overhanging cliffs and the rapid-running water of the Lehigh, till at last we stopped at the station of Mauch Chunk.

JIM.

The first form we saw as we landed upon the platform was "Jim." "Jim," the ubiquitous, is a character, and one no one who ever met him can possibly forget. Without "Jim" Mauch Chunk and the Mansion House would both lose their identity. "Jim" would never be taken for a handsome man, but he's good, and invaluable as general informant, porter, bootblack, nurse, custodian of old and young, and general financial agent in any line of business peculiar to a tourist.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

I put in an appearance at the Mansion House at once, and the marked improvements were fully explained as the new proprietor made himself visible. Mr. J. S. Wibirt, whose genial face has been well known for many years at both the Astor and St. James, New York, became proprietor during the month of May, and by his indefatigable labor has, during the few weeks of his proprietorship, added greatly to the many attractions, and insures to the tourists and families who are of his family all that comfort requires.

THE SCENERY.

The first thing that impresses one upon reaching Mauch Chunk, and, indeed all through the valley, is the sublime scenery which meets the eye wherever it may turn. Not Alpine, or Swiss like, as many advertising literary products express it; but in marked contrast to the sterile and snow-capped peaks of Switzerland, the Lehigh Valley is one expanse of mountains, gaps, glens and valleys, all covered with verdure of the most luxuriant character. With its many carriage drives, mountain paths and shady mountain retreats, it gives to the visitor endless resources for weeks of cool, quiet rest, differing from any other resort.

NO SHARP PRACTICE.

What largely adds to its attractiveness is the perfect absence of the extravagances and pious frauds so ingeniously practiced upon the guests of most summer resorts. Here it can be truthfully said that economy is its feature, without any diminution of comfort.

THE MOUNTAINS AND SWITCH BACK.

The mountain peaks surrounding Mauch Chunk are too numerous and too variegated to attempt to describe them. They give endless panoramic effects, and when in quiet meanderings through shady mountain paths, or riding over the carriage roads one can enjoy a continual newness for weeks of recreation.

The switch back, which many have heard of, must be rode over to be understood and appreciated; for to be hauled by steam engines up planes to the aggregate length of 4,392 feet and elevation of 1,126 feet, and then go shooting along over the rail at a fearful rate of speed for half a score of miles, without any visible motive power, is in itself a new departure from the practical experience of life; and from the heights over which this road runs is some of the grandest mountain scenery, only limited by the distanced vision.

Glen Onoko is one of the attractions which carries one's thoughts back to the well remembered beauties of Watkins' or Trenton Falls.

The guests at the "Mansion" are on the increase, which gives evidence of a prosperous season. Last week Hon. William Waldof Astor and bride left here after a seven days' visit, although, when arriving, intending to stay only one day; and a number of faces familiar on the trains of our Central New Jersey road were observed among the occupants of the four hundred feet long piazza.

The ease with which Plainfielders can get here by a three hours' ride over the Central road, will help many who have only read of the valley of the Lehigh to see with their own eyes and tell with their own lips of the good times enjoyed in the region I have described.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting.

Wednesday Evening July 3, 1878.

Present Messrs Baker, Brown, Cameron, Carman, Coriell, Knowland, Marshall, and Morris. Absent French, Simpson and Thorn. The minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Knowland presented petition of J. H. Breslin for a license to keep an inn and tavern in the building known as the Hotel Netherwood, and to sell spirituous and fermented liquors therein. Referred.

By same, petition of Chas. Heyder to keep an inn and tavern in the building on North avenue known as the Cosmopolitan Hotel and also to sell spirituous and fermented liquors. Referred.

By same, communication from John Stewart (colored) asking the city to return him $82 of the 100 paid over to the city by him in a bastardy case, stating that the child and its mother had gone to Virginia. Referred to laws and ordinance committee.

Mr. Morris presented following claims for lumber and work done in erecting dog pound. Weed and Hall 14.94. T. O. Doane 13.39. Referred to police committee.

Mr. Brown presented claim of P. Moran for rent of poor 4.50. Referred.

Mr. Knowland, from license committee reported favorably on applications of Mr. Breslin and Mr. Heyder and their petition were granted all voting aye but Mr. Coriell, who asked to be excused from voting.

Mr. Morris from police committee, reported correct claims of M. Conway 1.00, S. M. Thompson 20.10, George Eaton 31.67 for regular police duty. Referred.

By the same, as correct claims of his Honor, the Mayor for material &c. furnished the station house 491.56. Weed & Hall 14.94, T. O. Doane 13.39. Referred.

Mr. Baker from auditing committee reported correct the above bills of Weed & Hall and T. O. Doane.

Warrants were ordered drawn for the amounts.

By the same, correct above claims of Conway, Thompson, and Eaton, also the claims of policeman Laing and Dodd 31.67 each. Warrants were ordered drawn for the amounts.

Mr. Knowland then moved that when the Council adjourn it be to meet Monday evening July 8, 1878.

Council then adjourned.

Monday Evening, July 8, 1878.

All the members present except Mr. Simpson. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Marshall prssented petition from Alert Hose Co. and others, asking that the lamp located opposite their house be lighted at the expense of the city. Referred.

Mr. Morris presented bill of W. L. Force & Bro. for printing $46.85. Referred.

Mr. Coriell presented city treasurer's report for the quarter ending July 8, 1878 showing $1899.95 in the treasury.

Mr. Marshall, from alms committee reported correct bill of P. M. Demarest (on motion of Mr. Knowland the reading of the items was dispensed with). The total amount was $253.39.

By the same, correct bills of Boice & Thickstun for 107.81, W. H. Egbert 28.85 I. & G. Lewis 38.85, J. S. Cutter 8.75, P. Moran 4.50 for rent, Boice & Thickstun for coal 23.00, D. Hand 61.05 for poor board for April, W. J. Roome for $10 and $5 for rent, D. Hand 55.71 for a months board in 1877, A. M. Runyon 30, Ann Flynn 4.00, March 1877. (This bill was referred back to the alms committee on motion of Mr. French for further investigation.) Referred to auditing committee.

The same, reported bills of J. S. Cutter from July 1 to Aug 11 1877, for 8.81. Theo. Pruden 10 months rent (part of 1877) 90. J. M. Schorb for poor April 1 to Oct. 1 1877, 78.00, D. Hand, Sep. 1877, 55.70; Oct. 1877 57.56.

All these latter claims being old ones they were referred to the auditing committee, with special instructions that they be specially investigated.

Mr. Thorn, from finance committee, reported on the examination of the assessor's book, finding the work of the assessor satisfactory.

Mr. Morris, from police committee, reported back for correction the bill of Dr. Utter for 3.00 as it had no date. It was ordered to be corrected.

The same from printing committee reported correct bill of W. L. Force & Bro. Referred to auditing committee with instructions to report before adjournment.

Mr. Baker, from auditing committee reported correct, bill of Mayor Male for 491.56.

Mr. Coriell from auditing committee stated at this point that he had signed bills without knowing whether they were correct or not, but had to be guided by affidavits, and the actions of the committee who have signed them.

Mr. Brown thought great care should be taken by the auditing committee and that they should have as much time as any other committee for examining bills.

Mr. Baker remarked that when bills have passed through two or three hands, and are reported correct by the proper committees, the auditing committee has nothing to do but audit the bills.

Mr. Marshall thought the committees were as blind as bats, and did not always know whether the bills were correct or not.

The chair expressed the opinion that the auditing committee would not probably place themselves in a bad position by signing bills that were not correct.

Mr. Cameron said one committee was intended to act as a check upon another. All committees may make mistakes and their errors may be detected by other committees.

The motion then came up on ordering a warrant drawn for the claim of Mr. Male.

Some of the new members wished to be excused, not understanding the proposed appropriation, which was for repairs on the station house. Mr. Morris arose to an explanation of the facts in the case, when the new members voted aye, as did all the other members except Messrs Brown and Cameron who were excused by a vote of the Council, from voting.

Mr. Baker from auditing committee reported correct claim of P. M. Demarest 223.39. Warrant was ordered drawn for the amount.

The same, correct claims of W. L. Force & Bro. 46.85 and W. J. Roome. Warrants were ordered drawn for the amounts.

The same, correct claim of Boice and Thickstun 107.81. Warrants were ordered drawn for the amount.

The same, correct claims of W. H. Egbert 28.85, A. M. Runyon 30, Ann Flynn 5, P. Moran 9, D. Hand 61.75, W. J. Roome 5. Warrants were ordered drawn for the several amounts.

The same reported back the old bills of 1877 sent to the auditing committee for investigation, saying that they had not been signed by the alms committee.

On motion of Mr. Brown the bills were referred to the alms committee.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution that the city judge and overseer of the poor investigate the case of Wm. Overbaugh as stated in a petition of Kate Overbaugh and ascertain if he is entitled to relief. Adopted.

Mr. Brown introduced a poor ordinance heretofore vetoed by the Mayor, but which was not brought before the Council within the legal limits to enable the council to vote after the veto.

The ordinance was read a second time.

Mr. Brown then moved that the ordinance be engrossed and ordered to its third reading. All voting aye.

Mr. Morris in behalf of Walker & Co. publishers, presented the city with a specimen copy of a new map of the city of Plainfield, with the puplisher's prospectus. Mr. Morris made a motion that the map and prospectus be referred to the committee on streets. On motion to amend by Mr. Baker the prospectus was read, and the motion carried.

Mr. Morris offered a resolution that the lamp committee invite proposals for painting the lamp posts and lamp frames and report to the council.

Mr. Baker said the gas company ought to do the painting.

Mr. Coriell understood that the posts and lamps belonged to private individuals and perhaps they would object to have the painting done.

Mr. Brown said that the city repaired the lamps but had never painted them.

Mr. Morris suggested that the matter was one of inquiry merely for the lamp committee to consider, and the resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Knowland made the motion that when the Council adjourn it adjourn to meet next Monday evening. Lost.

Mr. Coriell moved that the Council adjourn to Monday evening two weeks from to-night.

Mr. Morris moved an amendment that it be three weeks from to-night. The motion as amended was carried.

Council then adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

[OFFICIAL.]

TUESDAY, July 2.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union convened at the Court House in the City of Elizabeth, on Tuesday, July 2, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

All the members being present except Freeholder Hubbard.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved; the reading of the bills was, on motion of Freeholder Keron, dispensed with.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A lengthy opinion from the County Attorney in answer to bill referred to him for finding a dead body floating in the bay, sets forth in substance that such person is entitled to fifty cents only and five cents per mile each way for giving information.

On motion communication received and placed on file.

From Thomas Terrill, Jr., County Physician:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to respectfully ask your honorable body that an opinion be obtained setting forth whether sections 4th and 12th of the act "concerning the registry and returns of marriages, births and deaths," approved April 5th, 1878, does away with the necessity of filing in the County Clerk's office, a certificate of death in cases where inquests are not taken, as provided for in section 6th of an act "respecting coroners," revised statute, approved March 27, 1877.

On motion the communication was received and request granted.

Communication from County Physician requesting County Attorney's opinion in relation to rights of coroners.

Read, and on motion ordered returned.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Union County:

Your committee appointed with power to act in conjunction with a similar committee from Somerset County to build a bridge over Green Brook on Clinton avenue, Evona, beg leave to report that the joint committee met at Laing's Hotel, city of Plainfield, June 13th, 1878, and received eleven proposals to build the same.

The bridge to be an open one. A truss of 50 feet span.

Augustus Mobus agreeing to build the superstructure, build the abutment and walls all complete for the sum of $825, and he being the lowest bidder the contract was awarded to him.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. W. F. RANDOLPH,
JOSEPH NOLTE,
J. S. IRVING,
W. H. BRYANT,
Committee.

On motion the report was received and placed on file.

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Union County:

Your committee appointed to investigate and report upon the necessity for and probable cost of a bridge to replace the present structure (if found necessary) over Rahway river on Springfield avenue, near the public school, in Cranford, would report that in the year 1874 two of the present committee were appointed with others to examine said bridge, which they found at that time unsafe, but by replacing some old timbers with new, and replanking, the bridge has been made to do service until the present; now, however, your committee find the bridge so unsound and shaky as to render it unsafe for public travel.

It is an old-fashioned frame structure, its center supported in three places by uprights resting on mudsills, some of which are undermined and others washed away. The abutment walls are broken, a part of the same having fallen in, they will have to be taken down and relaid.

Your committee would therefore recommend, in the interest of true economy, that an iron bridge of a single span be erected to take the place of the old one, at a cost not to exceed four thousand dollars.

July 2d, 1878.

JOHN KERON,
GEO. W. F. RANDOLPH,
ALBERT PIERSON,
WILLIAM J. THOMPSON,
Committee.

On motion the report was received and recommendation of the committee accepted, all members present voting in the affirmative.

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Union County:

Your committee appointed with power to act in conjunction with a similar committee from Morris County, to build a county line bridge over Passaic river near New Providence, beg leave to report that the joint committee met at the bridge, June 12th, 1878, and received ten propositions to build the same.

The bridge to be open double A trusses of forty-five feet span each, 90 feet over all, 20 feet roadway.

Isaac C. Colthan being the lowest bidder, the contract was awarded to him for the sum of $684 for the superstructure, and $2.50 per cubic yard for new masonry, and $1.50 for relaying old masonry.

July 2, 1878.

Respectfully submitted,
CORNELIUS A. RUNKLE,
WM. A. CROWELL,
GEO. W. F. RANDOLPH,
Committee.

On motion the report was received and placed on file.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Freeholder Randolph:

Resolved, That the several bills of the Board of Pharmacy, which have been before this Board on different occasions, be referred to the Auditing Committee with power, under the advice of the County Attorney, to settle and draw warrants for the same.

On motion the resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

By Freeholder Randolph:

Resolved, That the Committee on Publication be instructed to have printed in pamphlet form 100 copies of the Rules, as revised, altered and amended, governing the Board, at a cost not exceeding $7.

On motion the resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

By Freeholder Runkle:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board be and is hereby authorized to notify Col. Wm. McMichael, Manager of the N. J. West Line Railroad Company, that the bridge over the said railroad at Hobert's Notch is in a dangerous condition, and in case of accident the trustees in charge of the road will be held responsible.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

By Freeholder Randolph:

Resolved, That in the matter of the bridge near Chatham, county line between Morris, Essex and Union, and in reference to which Mr. Whittingham refuses to meet with members from Union and Morris Counties, for the reason, as he alleges, that each Board must regularly appoint a committee to repair county line bridges, that the Director correspond with the Director of the Essex County Board and inquire if such is the opinion of that Board, and if so to cite to the law under which such opinion is based.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

PAYMENT OF BILLS.

The following bills were then read and ordered paid:

Court—Thomas F McCormick, $890; David Mulford, 240; Oliver Pierce, 285; Amos Moffett, 13; W E Sampson, 6; J M C Marsh, 16.50; Lawrence Trapp, 2; Wm Walsh, 2; J Augustus Fay, Jr. 7.50; George Godfrey, 5.25; John A Montgomery, 2.20; Philip Breen, 1.50; Joseph Donovan, 2; Thomas McCarty, 2; Eli M Barber, 5.50; James Beatty, 2. Bridge—Central R R Co, 9.50; Bernard Scott, 35; D H Totten, 18.70; James Young, 15.75; Eugene Badgley, 28.75; Richard Avery, 47.50; R C Voorhies, 5; Wilson & Simpson, 149.47; Geo W French, 30; Cohnel Dunn, 152.40; Geo Squire, 27; John F Cox, 12.26; Patrick Corcoran, 48.50; Adam Dutvow, 10.26; James L Brush, 15; Wm Runkle, 58.68; Jno G Garthwaite, 59.99. Salaries—Thomas Terrill, Jr, M D, 41.66; John L Crowell, 67.66. Public Buildings—Jacob Bruckiacher, 7.50; B B Webster, 50; John D Pierson, 84.35; James Sheridan, 51.72; Anthony Stein, 6.00; Wm B Tucker & Son, 3. Members' Pay—Wm H Briant, 48; C W L Martine, 86. Committee Expenses—C W L Martine, 25.30. Publication—U M Osborn, 100. Stationery—Beatty & Stevenson, 6.75. Lunacy Committee—H H Peixotto, 10. Transcribing Indexes—F Otto Walter, 66. Cosoner's Account—Wm. Sailer, 1.20; Otto Schreiber, .60.

There being no other business, on motion of Freeholder Roll the Board adjourned to meet on Thursday, August 1st, 1878, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

JOHN L. CROWELL, Clerk.

LIPPINCOTT for July has its usual supply of good things. Leonard Woolsey Bacon gives the history of "The Real Prisoner of Chillon"—a very different character from the hero of Byron's poem. The other articles are very varied, comprising "A Levantine Picnic," an account of the "Popular Marriage Customs of Sicily," and a paper on the census of 1880 by Henry Stone, who shows the necessity for a new law of Congress to remedy the defects in the present method of taking the Census. There is also much diversity in the fiction of the number, which includes several amusing short stories by Wm. M. F. Round, Jennie Woodville, Mary Wager Fisher, and the opening chapters of a new serial, "Through Winding Ways," by Ellen W. Olney, author of "Love in Idleness." There are poems by Paul H. Hayne and Kate Putnam Osgood and the usual number of light papers in "Gossip."

THE ancient Phœnicians believed that the stomach was the seat of wisdom. That is where David Davis got his idea of running for President. If he had lived in Phœnicia he would have been a postmaster.

Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is recommended by all druggists as being a purely vegetable and reliable preparation for Babies.—Price 25 cents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR $750.

We will insert a one inch advertisement thirteen times in one thousand American weekly newspapers, and from good parties will accept a six months' note in settlement. Advertisement may appear three months every week, or every other week six months.

HALF INCH.............FOR $425.
FOUR LINES............FOR $280
THREE LINES...........FOR $225

For cash payment entirely in advance, five per cent. discount. No extra charge for making and sending cuts. Files may be examined at our office. For catalogue of papers and other information address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO, 10 Spruce St., New York.

P. S.—For an order amounting to $1000 we will give a reading notice gratis.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos cost $1,600, only $425. Superb Grand Square Pianos, cost $1100, only $255. Elegant Upright Pianos, cost $800, only $155. New Style Upright Pianos, $112.50. ORGAN Organs $35. Organs, 12 stops, $72.50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost $390, only $115. Elegant $375 Mirror Top Organs, only $105. Tremendous sacrifice to close out present stock. New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs, SENT FREE. Please address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall St. Stock makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St. N. Y.

TELEPHONES
For Business Purposes ours excel all others in clearness and volume of tone. Illus. circular and testimonials for 3c. Address J. R. HOLCOMB, Mallet Creek, Ohio.

30 Mixed Cards, Snowflake, Damask, &c., no 2 alike, with name, 10 cents. J. MINKLER & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

DR. S. H. P. LEE'S
LITHONTRIPTIC
DISSOLVES
STONE AND GRAVEL
In the Kidneys, Liver and Bladder. It cures Gall Stones, Diabetes, Gout, and, in its incipient state, Bright's Disease. Doctors Lee, father and son, prescribed it in their practice in New York and Boston forty years with unparalleled success. It is now for the first time given to the public as a cure for the most distressing kidney affections. Send stamp for pamphlet to depot of the S. H. P. LEE COMPANY No. 49 Clinton Place, New York City. Sold by druggists.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.,
Is now open for the receipt of guests, a new building, with all modern improvements; large and well ventilated chambers, gas and new furniture throughout. It adjoins plenty of shade, and is only two hundred and fifty yards from the beach. Hotel stage meets every train. For terms and any particulars address the proprietor.
je27 THEO. OVES, Asbury Park.

OCEAN RESORT.
The most desirable location at the lowest rates.
Ocean and Bay Sailing and Fishing.
Surf and Still Water Bathing.
Good accommodations. Board Ten Dollars a week.
Leave New York 1 p.m., by Long Branch boat. Get excursion tickets to Beach Haven, or Bond's. References in Plainfield: Messrs. Theo. French. C. W. McCutchen and Rev. K. P. Ketcham.
Address EBEN B. RIDER,
je27w6 Tuckerton, N. J.

FOR SALE.
Tall trees of all kinds of wood that grow in this part of the country, from 30 to 90 ft., 6 in. at top, and straight, for piles, telegraph, flagstaffs, etc.; plank of all sorts for house trimmings, carriage or bridge builders; sawed and split posts, all sizes and lengths, of locust, oak, chestnut, etc.; sled runners; stone-boat plank; locust timber, from 4 to 22 inches in diameter, 70 ft. long; 10,000 posts and rails; cord wood, any quantity, at home or delivered, from $2.50 to $8 per cord; ornamental trees, green, from 4 to 12 ft. high, at half price; vinegar by the gallon or barrel, from pure cider, from 2 to 40 years old, for cash or approved paper.
N. B. One 5-seat carriage for sale or exchange for a small one.
ROBT. C. VAIL.
Walnut Hill, half way from Plainfield to Rahway.
n29tf

NEW BAKERY!
J. WALKER
Begs most respectfully to inform the public of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened the store
Next Door to the Post Office,
FRONT ST.,
AS A
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,
Where may be always found a large stock of
FRESH BREAD, CAKE, PIES, &C.
Hot Rolls and Tea Biscuit
Every morning and evening.
ENGLISH BREAD & FRENCH BREAD,
Orders punctually and carefully attended to.
Plainfield, Nov. 20, 1877. n22tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VEGETINE.
FOR DROPSY.
I never shall
Forget the first Dose.
PROVIDENCE.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir—I have been a great sufferer from dropsy. [illegible] ... JOHN S. NOTTAGE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE
I owe my health
TO YOUR VALUABLE
VEGETINE.
NEWPORT, KY., Apr. 29, 1877.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir—Having suffered from a breaking out of Cankerous Sores for more than five years, caused by an accident of a fractured bone, which fracture ran into a running sore, and having used everything I could think of and nothing helped me, until I had taken six bottles of your valuable medicine which Mr Miller the apothecary recommended very highly. The sixth bottle cured me, and all I can say is that I owe my health to your valuable Vegetine.
Your most obedient servant,
ALBERT VON ROEDER.

"It is unnecessary for us to enumerate the diseases for which the VEGETINE should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of the VEGETINE. When the blood is perfectly cleansed the disease rapidly yields; all pains cease; healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured."

VEGETINE
Cured me when the
DOCTORS FAILED.
CINCINNATI, O., April 10, 1877.
DR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir—I was seriously troubled with Kidney Complaint for a long time. I have consulted the best doctors in this city. I have used your VEGETINE for this disease, and it has cured me when the doctors failed to do so. Yours truly,
ERNEST DUERIGAN, Residence 621 Race St. Place of business 373 Cent. Ave.

VEGETINE.
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.
Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

French the Clothier.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
SUMMER
CLOTHING
Previous to our Semi-annual Stocktaking we have made such immense reductions in prices as will insure the immediate sale of all of our Summer Stock. Special attention is invited to the following Reductions in our Ready Made Department.

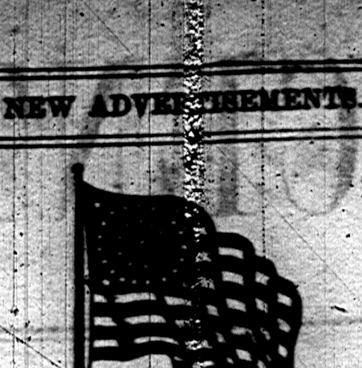
		Formerly	Now
Men's all wool suits,		$13,	$10
"	"	12,	9
"	"	10,	8
Youths'	"	8,	6
"	"	7,	5
Boys'	"	From 3	to
Men's	"	To order,	12
White Marseilles Vests,			1

JOHN H. FRENCH,
NO. 19 CHERRY ST.

VERMEULE'S
STRAW HATS.
If you want a STRAW hat of any kind, go to
VERMEULE'S.
If you want a Straw Hat for your boy, a cheap hat, a medium priced hat or a high priced hat, go to
VERMEULE'S.
Straw hats for youth, Straw hats for young men, Straw hats for middle aged men, and Straw hats for old men add for all men, at
VERMEULE'S.
There never was a larger variety of Straw Hats in the city than can now be seen displayed at
VERMEULE'S,
FRONT ST.,
Opposite Somerset,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Trunks Repaired.

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE PROPERTY
Belonging to the estate of Elston Marsh.
A BRICK BUILDING,
Cor. Front and Somerset Sts.
THREE BRICK STORES,
Cor. Front and Grove Sts.
100 FT. BUILDING LOTS,
Front St., opp. M. E. Church.
75 FT. ON GROVE ST.
HOMESTEAD PROPERTY
AND
ONE half interest in a FARM of about 35 acres on Front St., extending through to Netherwood Depot.
For particulars apply to Executors
F. E. MARSH,
O. B. LEONARD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
FROM
AUCTION SALES!
Perfect Slaughter
24 DOZ. TWO BUTTON KIDS
For 50c., been selling for $1.00.
10 pieces Plaid Nansook, good quality, at 12c.
10 " Good Pique, only 7c.&8c.
10 " Extra fine Pique, 10c.
100 Sun Umbrellas
At 50c., 70c., 85., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 $1.75 and $2.00—25 per cent. cheaper than any place in town.
Cottonades and Linens
For Men and Boy's wear,
For 12½, 18c., 20c. and 25c.
20 Pieces of
Handsome Printed Organdie,
Fast colors, for 12½c. per yard.
Summer Underwear,
For men, women and Children, 25 to 50 cents.
5000 Ward's Best
PAPER COLLARS,
In handsome Boxes, only 20c.
Gents' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Ties,
At the lowest prices ever heard of.
KEEP COOL
And don't get excited.
1000 Fans, 1c. each.
LADIES & GENTLEMEN,
Bring your loose change to White's Savings Bank. You will get the largest kind of dividend. No mistake about it.
J. E. WHITE,
17 East Front St.
Sign of the Flag.

DEMAREST,
THE POPULAR
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCER,
GIVES
THE BEST GOODS
FOR
THE LEAST MONEY.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
GROCERIES
To Suit the Times!
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
34c. per Gallon.
JAVA COFFEE,
32c. per Pound.
MARACAIBO COFFEE,
25c. per Pound
RIO COFFEE,
23c. per Pound.
Good Oolong Tea, 35c a pound.
Dried Apples, [illegible]c. pound.
Dried Peaches 4 lbs. for 25c.
Davis & Whittaker Hams.
Sliced Corned Beef, 20c. pound.
ORANGE CO. BUTTER
of the choicest quality received fresh every Tuesday and Friday.
Sugars and Teas
Retailed at New York wholesale prices.
HAMMOCKS
At New York Prices.
Clover and Timothy Seed.
Formosa Oolong Tea,
AT 60C.
Can't be beat! Try it
Licensed to sell
ALES, WINES AND LIQUORS,
For Family and Medicinal Use.
P. M. DEMAREST,
Front St., nearly opposite Post Office,
PLAINFIELD N. J.

RAILROADS.

Central Railroad
OF NEW JERSEY.
All Rail Line to Long Branch.
Passenger Station in New York, Foot of Liberty St.
Arrangement, Commencing June 3, 1878.

Plainfield and New York.

[illegible timetable]

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

[illegible timetable]

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

[illegible timetable]

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

[illegible timetable]

SUNDAY TRAINS.

[illegible timetable]

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

[illegible timetable]

LONG BRANCH DIVISION.

[illegible timetable]

New York and Philadelphia—New Line.
Short Route to Trenton and Philadelphia.

[illegible timetable]

RETURNING.

[illegible timetable]

SUNDAY TRAINS.

[illegible timetable]

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

BOYNTON BEACH
PLEASURE GROUNDS,
WOODBRIDGE, N. J.,
Greatly enlarged and improved, will reopen for the season of 1878 on
TUESDAY, JUNE 11th,
First-class facilities for
BATHING AND BOATING.
Fine Pavilion, 125x30 feet, well floored and with water-tight roof, Restaurant, Swings, etc., making it the most available place within reach of Plainfield for Excursions and Picnic Parties, Sabbath Schools, Associations and Family parties should examine our grounds and make early engagements to secure a choice day. No intoxicating drink sold on or near the grounds. No Sunday parties taken.
HOW TO GET THERE.—Drive from Plainfield by Oak Tree to Uniontown, Woodbridge and the Beach, 11 miles; or take cars on Central Railroad and Long Branch division to Woodbridge. All local trains on Long Branch division stop at Woodbridge station, six minutes' walk from the Beach. Stages to all trains from and after June 11.
my23m3

Plainfield and New York Express
Baggage and all other packages called for and delivered at any address in Jersey City, Brooklyn and New York.
WAGON LEAVES PLAINFIELD
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
RETURNS FROM NEW YORK
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Office in Plainfield at B. A. Mumford's Real Estate Office, opposite R. R. Depot.
Office in New York 23 Old Slip.
Residence, 5th St., near Richmond, Plainfield, N. J.
JOHN J. KEE, Proprietor.
my30tf

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife: By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Antoine De Baud is complainant, and Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife, are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the sixteenth day of July next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you. [illegible]

SHEPPARD L. STEWART,
Sol'r of Compl't, No. 2 E. Front St., Plainfield, N. J.
Dated May 15, A. D., 1878.—my23w6

District Court of the United States
For the District of New Jersey. In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of Israel D. TenEyck, bankrupt.

[illegible]

Dated May 22, A. D. 1878.

[illegible]

S. L. STEWART, Assignee.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Thomas Jennings and [illegible] is this day dissolved. [illegible]

THOMAS JENNINGS.
Plainfield, N. J., May 3, 1878.—my9w6

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing [illegible]

Plainfield, N. J., April 22, 1878.

Central New Jersey Times.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

PLAINFIELD POST-OFFICE.

MAIL ARRIVES.

North & East—7:38, A. M.
South—7:38, A. M., 5:05, P. M.
East—2:04, 5:05, 6:25, P. M.
West—8:50, A. M., 5:30, P. M.

MAIL CLOSES.

North, East & South—8, A. M.
East—11, A. M., 2, P. M.
East & South—5:00 P. M.
West—7, A. M., 4:30, P. M.

Mail for Warrenville, N. J., closes at 11, A. M., Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Post-Office opens at 7, A. M., closes at 7:30, P. M.—Saturdays at 8, P. M.

—Subscribers who leave town for any part of the summer can have the Central Times sent to them, free of cost, by leaving their address at this office.

—Dr. Vincent returned from Europe last week.

—A fine rainfall on the Fourth. Also several times since.

—It is two weeks to-day since the heated term began. Whew!

—Rev. Dr. Lowry addressed a large audience in the grove last Sunday.

—Principal Harris proposes to spend part of his vacation at Asbury Park.

—Tickets to the Lawn Party will admit you to one of the most enjoyable entertainments of the season.

—Rev. Dr. Vincent will address the Y. M. C. A. grove meeting on Sunday afternoon next at half past four.

—Mr. C. Schepflin and wife are about to make a three months tour in Europe.

—Some of the most celebrated Scotch athletes in the country will take part in the coming games of the Caledonian Club.

—Mr. A. Willett, an experienced boot and shoe dealer, has opened a store at No. 6 Park avenue (Cherry street) near Front street.

—Plainfield continues to send representatives to Europe. Last week two of Mr. Geo. W. Force's daughters sailed for a short visit.

—Plainfield teachers will be represented at the great convention of teachers held in the White Mountains, by the Misses Bulkley and Niles.

—Hotel Netherwood is rapidly putting on a business air. Already ninety guests have taken up their abode there, and fifty more are expected during the week.

—The Lawn Party has been planned by some of the most enterprising and cultivated ladies of the city. It will be a delightful affair.

—A 200-lb. pig has strayed from his home. The owner can learn of his piggship's whereabouts by calling at this office, and paying for this notice.

—The American Spring Bed can be adjusted to any bedstead, and to suit persons of any weights. The agent of it is now in the city.

—Professor Russell will pass the summer in New Mexico, as a member of the United States Geographical and Geological Surveying expedition.

—Over thirty Scottish clubs were represented in the convention held at Jersey City last week. John Wilson Esq., of this city, was in attendance.

—Now it is agreed that the English Sparrow is a nuisance, let us have a society organized for their extermination. Here is more work for Mr. Ohl.

—A blue silk umbrella, with a bamboo handle, was lost on the Ocean Grove excursion on Tuesday. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to this office.

—The fire that called the "boys" out last Wednesday night, proved to have been the burning of the barn and outhouses of Alexander Ayers, in Metuchen.

—The Council could not agree to meet again next Monday evening. Too hot. They adjourned for three weeks, or within a week of the regular meeting.

—Separate bills are to be issued hereafter for the school tax, so that anyone who cannot pay all his taxes may be at liberty to settle for the school tax by itself. Good idea.

—The Muhlenberg Hospital is an assured thing, and will probably be located on Front street near Grant avenue. We understand that Mayor Male will give the lands.

—The event of the week will be the Lawn Party in aid of the Muhlenberg Hospital, this Thursday afternoon and evening, at the Seminary grounds. Most, if not all, of the *elite* of city will be there.

—Elsewhere appears the notice of the Scotch games that will be played in this city next month. These games will be a novelty to most of our citizens and, as they are played by men who are experts, the entertainment will be one that all will wish to attend.

—It would be well for the Council to require grocers to send in their claims against the poor fund every month; then the alleged trouble of the alms committee in determining the accuracy of bills would in a large degree disappear.

—The Travelers' insurance company has sent to Mr. B. F. Webster's agency, for distribution, a photo-engraving copy of the celebrated picture of Bertrand, called "Drowned." It represents the body of a woman cast upon the sea shore, and it is a terrible warning to every one to get out an accident policy at once.

—The P. A. C. pedestrians, who started last week for Budd's lake (Lake Senecawana) have all arrived home, Bass and Lyon returning by rail to be at business Monday. E. Young and W. and E. Anthony endured to the end, walking 35 miles Monday. They started at 6 A. M. and resting only two hours at noon, reached Plainfield at 6 P. M.

—The excursion to Asbury Park on Tuesday, of the First Baptist congregation and Sunday-school was a delightful occasion, it is reported. There was no rain to speak of, and the management of the committee of arrangements was so perfect that nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the day. Over 900 people were in the party, filling 14 cars completely.

—A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers boasting of Rahway as a city of churches. A city of 8,000 people, it has twelve or thirteen churches. If this is a thing to boast of, Plainfield will at this point put in its claim for a similar distinction. Exclusive of North Plainfield, which is not in the city limits, we have a population of about 8,000. Here is our list of churches: 3 Baptist, 1 Seventh-Day Baptist, 2 Presbyterian, 2 Friends, 1 Episcopal, 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist Episcopal, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 German Reformed, 1 Plymouth Brethren. This looks as if Plainfield was the city of churches.

—The sparrows, who make their home in such numbers in the ivy of the Martin house on Park avenue, are the early birds whose terrible chattering arouses the guests on the street side of the City Hotel a little before breakfast.

—Rowdyism had its illustration in the city, as well as elsewhere, on the Fourth. Traces of it can yet be seen in the large glass above the doorway of Vermeule's hat store, where a bullet was sent whizzing through. At Macdonald's store the glass in the door was also demolished in the same way and by the aid of stones. The glorious Fourth is nothing to many "patriots," if they can not have a "glorious" spree.

—A funny scene occurred in Shaw's drug store the other day. A respectable looking man, but drunk, proceeded to make a speech to the persons in the store, when, unseen by the orator, they all dodged down behind the counter. The eloquent gentleman was astonished to find that his audience had so suddenly disappeared, and in disgust he turned upon his heel and left the store, muttering as he did so, "Well, (hic) I wont talk to empty (hic) benches."

—The fact that whisky is sometimes successfully used to neutralize the effects of a poisonous snake-bite need not cause the advocates of teetotalism to cease their warfare against intoxicants, as turpentine has been found equally efficacious in like cases. Some years since a man, picking stone on the side of the mountain in the "Notch," was bitten on one of his fingers by a pilot, and placing the injured member in turpentine for some time, he felt no ill effect whatever from the snake-poison.

Base Ball.

The Roselles were again defeated in a five-inning game with the Crescents, on the grounds of the latter, Saturday last.—The Crescents, although placing their men promiscuously, had an easy victory, the score standing at the end of the fifth inning 27 to 2, when the Roselles gave up trying to beat Plainfield boys.

The Lawn Party

In aid of the Muhlenberg Hospital, which takes place this Thursday afternoon and evening at the Seminary grounds on Seventh street, will be a first class affair, as all entertainments are which the Ladies' Auxiliary Board plan. Admission in the afternoon from 4 to 7, when children will find it pleasant to be there, will be 50 cents or five tickets for $1.50. Admission to the evening entertainment when there will be a promenade concert and music by Grafula's band, will be $1 or five tickets for $4.

Refusing to Support his Family.—Hugh Donahue, of this city, was brought before Justice Nodyne, on the 10th inst., on a warrant issued by the said justice, upon complaint of Theodore J. Gillies, overseer of the poor of the city of Plainfield, charged with willfully neglecting and refusing to support his wife and child, who had become a public charge upon the city of Plainfield. Donahue refused to give the necessary bond required by the statute, for his appearance to answer the said complaint, or to pay a weekly sum for the maintenance and support of his said wife. He was committed to the county jail. Officer Moffet conveyed Donahue to his quarters at Elizabeth.—The proceeding were had under the "act concerning disorderly persons," approved April 9th, 1875.

Dr. Vincent on his Travels.

A large congregation was present at the M. E. church last Sunday evening to hear Rev. Dr. Vincent, who is so recently returned from Europe. A basket of exquisite flowers was the outward expression of welcome, and one that was understood and enjoyed as such.

The doctor's absence extended over eight weeks only, but in that time he traveled 8,000 miles, and saw more famous places and people than some persons would have seen in an equal number of months.

Rightly judging that his friends wished to hear something of his experiences, the doctor gave, in an easy, conversational way, an account of his rapid tour.

Everybody knows that Dr. Vincent can not be otherwise than eloquent, and some of his descriptions and illustrations will not be forgotten. His pictures of mid-ocean travel, of the fleet of icebergs, the mountain-limned lakes of Switzerland, the old ruins of Heidelberg, &c., &c., were as true and beautiful as ever were drawn; and with all these, lover of nature as he is, the doctor intermingled thoughts and suggestions of the most devout and inspiring character, so making the hour one of real profit as well as pleasure.

Dr. Vincent had the opportunity to lay before Dean Stanley the plan of Sunday-school instruction of which he is so enthusiastic an advocate, and we have no doubt the large-hearted divine enjoyed the interview.

The people who did not hear the doctor last Sunday, and the people who did, will be glad to know that he is expected to preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

The Scottish Games,

Which it is one of the objects of the Union County Caledonian Club to perpetuate, as now practiced, are but slight modifications upon the usage of the ancient Celts. How far they entered into the life of that people this is hardly the place to inquire. But it may be said that as the ancient Greeks and Romans found in their games an outlet for their superabundant physical energy and hilarity, and at the same time a means of evincing their piety, so the Celtic race appear to have absorbed their sports as fully, though in a different way, into their daily life. The present inquiry will rather be directed to the games themselves.

The first of these is throwing the hammer. Some discussion has taken place of late years as to the manner in which this feat was originally performed. At present the body is kept stationary, and the hammer either swung with increasing rapidity around the head and then projected, or swung backwards and forwards until the necessary force is attained. This, there can be no doubt, is now the universal usage, both in Scotland and America.

The sword dance appears to be a modern form of a kind of Pyrrhic dance over swords, in which the ancient Caledonians used to indulge. It also took the form sometimes of a dirk dance, now never witnessed. As now practiced it is a fine exibition of grace, strength and agility, but has lost the more ancient war dance form, which called upon the performer to go through all the evolutions of attack and defense.

Putting the stone, or, as it is called in Gaelic, "clach-neart," literally, "the stone of strength," has reached us in its original form. It would appear to have been a favorite amusement from the fact of each Highland chieftain keeping the "clach-neart" lying beside his door, with which he complimented visitors by asking them to throw. When performed aright the stone is pushed straight from the shoulder without any swing.

The above are a few remarks on some of the exercises to be performed at the Scotch games to be held August 1st, 1878, at the Plainfield Athletic grounds, Washington avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

The Fourth at the Driving Park.

The attendance at the races on the Fourth was large, and the pleasure afforded by the different contests was very marked. The track was made a little heavy by the shower which interfered somewhat with the time made. The summary of the heats and races is as follows:

FIRST RACE.

J. W. Johnson's b. g. Judge Robinson 1—1
M. Mason's g. m. Nellie 2—2
Time, 2.44 and 2.42½.

SECOND RACE.

Elliot's blk. m. Lady Elliot 1—1
C. Kelly's b. s. Major 3—2
C. Quintin's br. g. Little Dick 2—3
Time, 3.8 and 3.11.

THIRD RACE.

G. Smalley's s. m. Jersey Queen 1—3—1
C. Quintin's Jim Granger 2—2—3
H. Compton's s. m. Ida Jane 2—1—2
Time, 3.05¼, 3.0½ and 2.54.

FOURTH RACE.

J. W. Johnson's s. m. Fannie Varick 1—1
Mr. Smith's s. g. ——— 2—2
Time, 3.11¼ and 3.08¼.

The Fourth at the Rock.

The only formal celebration of the National Anniversary in this vicinity occurred at Washington Rock, under the auspices of the Monument and Historical Association. A multitude of people from this city and surrounding country found their way to the historic spot. The hour announced for the oration was eleven o'clock, but owing to the shower at that time the speaking was postponed until afternoon. At that time the members of Neilson's Band took their places upon the platform and attracted an audience by their stirring music.

The president of the Historical Association, Nathan Harper Esq., opened the exercises by an appropriate address. The Declaration of Independence was then read in a very effective manner by Judge P. P. Good. The orator of the day, Judge Bloom of Brooklyn, was then introduced and delivered an address full of patriotic sentiment and favor.

Mr. Harper's remarks bore so directly upon a matter of local interest, and withal presented the subject so well that we take pleasure in here reproducing them.

Address of Nathan Harper, President of the Washington Monument Association, July 4th, 1878.

Fellow Citizens:—Obedient to what they deem patriotic duty, the members of the Washington Monument Association have again called you to this beautiful and historic locality for the purpose of doing honor to the birth-day of American Independence. It is not for me to speak of the memorable event we thus meet to celebrate, as that and kindred topics will be ably and instructively discoursed by the gentleman who has kindly consented to be the orator of the day, but preliminary to his address, and as appropriate to the occasion, permit me, as concisely as possible, to present the claims of an organization under whose auspices we are now assembled.

The Washington Monument and Historical Association of Plainfield derives corporate existence from an act of the Legislature of New Jersey, and its primary object is to rear a memorial shaft beside you venerable rock to prominently distinguish the spot where, amid the gloom and anxiety of the Revolutionary struggle, the commander of the liberating forces himself stood, a faithful defender of freedom's cause, and through the enduring agency of monumental stone to perpetuate remembrance of the virtues and worth, the valor and services of that great leader—the peerless Washington.

Such, in brief, is the purpose of the Association on whose behalf I am commissioned to request your co-operating assistance. Every one will certainly admit that our aim is praiseworthy, and who possessing a true American heart would not rejoice, aye, proudly rejoice to witness a monument greet the rising sun from this rock-faced eminence, and casting its outline afar, here stand a constant reminder of that power mightier than human to whom Washington on the bended knee appealed for succor, from whom he derived strength to conquer, and finally gained for his countrymen the priceless privileges and blessings they now enjoy.

I could say more, but time is not at my disposal, therefore, in conclusion, allow me to solicit your voluntary contributions to whatever extent patriotic impulse may direct and individual judgment approve. We ask only that—contributions inspired by patriotism, be they large or small. A considerable aggregate amount has already been pledged to the Associatio, but more is needed to warrant the commencement of the structure, which we earnestly desire to see well advanced, if not fully completed, by the return of another national aniversary.

Let us all, on this glorious day keep in vivid remembrance that these friendly hills once protected and saved the almost dispirited army of Washington; that from here he watched the invader, that here most likely, as at Valley Forge, secluded from mortal gaze, he invoked the God of Heaven to preserve the infant Republic, and that New Jersey, the battlefield of the Revolution, from whence sprang events that culminated in the crowning triumph at Yorktown, has not a monument reared to his illustrious memory. Come forward and aid in speedily removing such discredit! Let there be made on this lofty out-look a substantial record that gratitude is the reward of patriotism, and that we have paid just tribute to the memory of him who was its perfect exemplar.

The day was given up by a large part of the visitors to innocent pastimes, preeminent among which was dancing, the ball-room of the hotel having been constantly occupied until late at night.

The only thing that occurred to mar the occasion, was the lamentable fact that many persons so far forgot what was due the day and its glorious memories as to make it the occasion of a general debauch. It will be a proud day for the country when its National Anniversary ceases to be the signal for so many of its citizens to abandon themselves to the rum fiend.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

This department is open to all who have anything that is proper to say on topics of current interest. The editor, however, does not necessarily endorse the opinions which the correspondent is permitted to express.

About Polluting Green Brook.

Messrs. Editors; Reference has been made in the columns of your paper in regard to fish dying in Green Brook. The cause has been attributed to the contamination of its waters by discharging the wastes of hat shops into the stream; the correctness of which has been also denied, as there are now less manufactories of that class than formerly. It is also alleged that the great numbers of anglers is the prominent cause. This last-named conjecture probably accounts, to a certain extent, for reducing the number of fish, but it is difficult to conceive how this should cause the fish not taken to die.

It is presumed if our board of health would investigate the matter they would find a combination of causes operating to produce this result.

The remaining hat factories located near the stream, discharging their dyes and other poisonous ingredients into it, doubtless have a potent influence, and to this may be added the increase of dwellings and barns, many of which, by direct sewerage, pollute the water; and others, more distant, by soakage or otherwise, add to its impurities; all of which should be carefully investigated; for if the finny tribe can not live in its waters it requires no prophecy to foretell the dangers arising to the health of the inhabitants by its banks being, in low stages of water, exposed to the hot sun, and the atmosphere serving as a vehicle to convey its malaria to more distant localities.

But there is another cause perhaps still more potent, which is beyond city enactments. I allude to the paper mills and fur factories higher up the stream. The former cleansing its filthy, raw material, of the foulest kind, gathered from the slums of every vile place—not only the refuse of material in process of cleansing in alkaline water, but other compounds used in the manufacture—discharges into the brook, which, with the acid and quicksilver used in the fur shop on the skins in preparing them for hatters' use, makes the water still more poisonous, so that it is said that cattle standing in the water below are so affected that the hair on their legs cleaves from the skin. The proprietors of these shops have been so invited to make other arrangements to dispose of their refuse than discharging it into the stream, as the effect is to prevent the water being utilized either for domestic or ornamental purposes by those living in the vicinity of the stream below.

But the evils still exist and at times is very offensive. After repeated efforts and failures in our legislature for several years, one of our respected citizens has attempted to have a law passed to make it a penal offense to deposit or discharge any offensive matter in any stream in the state, and was successful the last session through the co-operation of the member from our city. The former healthfulness of our city has had an influence in attracting to the place as residents a large and desirable class of citizens, and it becomes those who are entrusted with its welfare and all others to give their co-operation that our previous good name be maintained, and to this end is the object of this communication, as well as previous ones calling attention to the dangers of constructing privies and cess-pools in the vicinity of wells of drinking water whereby its contamination may be made through our porous, gravelly subsoil, also the necessity of caution in construction of traps in waste pipes to exclude all impure air returning and causing malarious disease.

There is also another cause of danger to the inmates of dwellings, as they are now generally constructed, which the writer has not seen alluded to, to wit: The neglect of frequently cleansing the water tank. A person who has not noticed the quantity of sediment collected from the roof would be surprised at the mass of offensive matter often exposed in the time of drought or unfrequent rains, the tanks being under the roof the atmosphere becomes heated and the exposed mass engenders disease. H.

ROLL OF HONOR OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR JUNE.

The Roll of Honor contains the names of those pupils in the High School and Grammar School who during the month have been perfect in deportment and have reached a general average of 9 in scholarship, which means *excellent.* A pupil loses his place on the Roll of Honor by absence, but when he renders a satisfactory excuse he is allowed to make up the work done by the class during his absence and thus make his standing good.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Junior Class.

Emma L. Cadmus, Frank E. Powell,
Mary Gardner, Oscar T. Roberts,
M. Aline Randolph, Frederic Ruttman,
Cora B. Smalley, Francis R. Shunk,
Harry C. Munger, George E. Vincent.
C. Palmer Hull Jr.

Third Class.

Laura Brady, Mary C. Rocap,
Florence Bleecker, Jennie B. Skidmore,
Mamie Brown, Mary A. Vail,
Mamie DeCamp, Lizzie VanWinkle,
Annie D. Guion, Alice Wood,
May Grace, Carrie VanNamee,
Jennie Fezandie, Winfield Angleman,
Lizzie Jeffers, George Carter,
Jennie B. Murray, Richard H. Depew,
Mary Mullen, David Lenox.
Nellie M. Pangborn,

Fourth Class.

E. May Allen, Aretta Hetfield,
Grace Daniel, Mamie Higbie,
Lina Gardner, Lillian Morris,
Jennie V. Harriott, Lillie Coward,
Beulah P. Ketcham, Flora A. Randolph,
Mamie C. Miller, Carrie E. Randolph,
Angie S. Patterson, C. Franc Goddard,
Laura A. Randolph, George M. Kirkner,
Annie D. Thomas, Fred D. Guion,
Lizzie VanDuyn, Walter D. Wyckoff.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

First Class.

Irene M. Affleck, Lulu J. Ross,
Clara V. Bass, Mary E. Robinson,
Ida Coles, Annie L. Schumm,
Carrie Fisher, Nora H. Thorn,
Sadie D. Grant, Roger P. Murray,
Ella Mullen, Willie E. Hart,
Lulu L. Needham, L. Ashley Grace,
Alice B. Newby, John Loughlin,
Fannie L. Runyon, George Madden,
Laura A. Randolph, Charles R. Winslow.

Second Class, 1st Division.

Augusta G. Berkaw, Arthur R. Chamberlain,
Carrie F. Pike, Frank D. Heyniger,
Mary D. Pennington, Fred B. Haberle,
Augusta A. Quass, James M. Leonard,
Leona A. Martin, William J. Marsh,
Ida P. Ross, Charles W. Sandford,
Bessie B. Shepperson, Willie M. Sandford,
Emily B. Tracy, Joseph W. Sandford,
Seymour W. Bonsall, Robert G. Smith,
David J. Bass, Howard C. Tracy.

2d Division.

B. Lee Bass, Ida F. Rocap,
Mary L. Betts, Ella C. Scribner,
May F. Depew, Ida L. Spicer,
Laura L. Gardner, Jennie A. Vosseller,
Mamie S. Garretson, Irving Daniel,
Alice A. Mace, Joseph W. Harper,
Minnie S. Miller, Willie M. Higbie,
M. Lillie Newman, Willie H. Milliken,
Lemuel W. Serrell, jr.

Third Class, 5th Street.

Minnie M. Bird, Mary M. Buckley,
Mattie Breen, Victor E. Arnold,
Annie Cannon, John J. Day,
Lida E. Cornell, John Carney,
Mary F. DuBois, Charles S. Baldwin,
Victoria Hand, Eugene B. France,
Charlotte Hand, William C. Hubbard,
Maggie Loughlin, George W. Mehl,
Augustus K. Murray, George W. Moore,
Hattie White, Noah T. Pike,
Kathie Y. Yates, C. Walter Runyon,
Lillian K. Wilson, William Warnock,
Fanny P. Escosura, Evarts Tracy,
Kittie C. Day, J. Fowler Pound,
Nellie V. Shotwell, Percy H. Stewart.
Ursula Odro,

4th Street.

S. Amelia Amerman, Lizzie A. Manning,
S Lena Bass, Lillian V. Marsh,
Emma A. Bilyeu, Jennie F. Rushmore,
Isabelle Clem, Jennie V. VanWinkle,
Estelle Daniel, Samuel R. Hooley,
Edith H. Esty, Robert H. Lowry,
Laura E. Force, R. Bennett Rogers,
Sarah R. Giles, Alfred C. Wade,
Alice Holmes, Alfred H. Strerch,
Maggie A. Manning, Alexander F. Parker.

Fourth Class, 5th Street.

Anna E. Davis, Lulu B. Thomas,
Lizzie Darling, Frances L. Wales,
Mary A. Horan, Thomas B. Aldrich,
Anna A. Moore, William A. Cline,
Dollie Maxson, Joseph H. Fuller,
Eva A. Peer, Freddie H. Manning,
Laura E. Runyon, Arthur R. Mulford,
Kittie C. Ross, Dewitt R. Ryder,
Clara Smith, Wallace L. Serrell,
Carrie Tingley, John VanDyke,
Frank VanWinkle.

4th Street.

Augusta Ackerman, Louise Radford,
Caroline W. Betts, Hettie Randolph,
Sarah Gardner, Carrie Schenck,
Florence G. Hawkins, Minnie Runyon,
Anna B. Jones, Sarah VanDayne,
Nellie M. Lithcow, Rachel Young,
Ella Laing, Emily A. Williams,
Daisy Matthews, Isaac Dean,
Rachel Mosher, Dorrie Gillies.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN POST OFFICE July 10, 1878.

Andrews, Mrs. Janson, C K
Belford, Mary Ann Jones, Mary
Cox, Mrs Manchester, John C
care of Mrs Cross Nelson, John
Chandler, E F Oliver, Daisy
Coleman, John Robbins, Lilla A
Church, H Rusk, Emma S
Dunham, Emery Rogers, William H
Ettinger, Auguste Ranck, Miss Sadie
Espy, Rebecca Slater, Miss Annie
Fields, James Sebring, Ella F
Fink, Thomas Stephenson, Thomas P
Herring, F O Varney, Beatrice
Haddigan, Mary care of Miss Runyon
Hayden, Richard Wales, Joseph
Harkins, Mary Jane Welsh, Lizzie
Hyland, James Wealsh, Lake
Hertiby, Mrs J Whitehead, Sylvester
Hendrickson, Maggie C2

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. W. VAIL, P. M.

Local Miscellany.

Go to Whitney's and ask to see the Planet Shirt, the best ever offered in this city for $1.00. Take a look and be convinced of the fact.

Hammocks, at less than New York prices, at Parsons & Co. j11w2

Go to Mrs. S. C. Conklin's if you would buy a good linen dress ready made.

If you wish to be comfortable this warm weather, buy a Florence oil stove at W. L. Gavett & Co.'s.

Pier and mantel mirrors, connecting setts and cornices, made to order at Swain's, 42 West Front street. my30

Another lot of those cheap white skirts, from 50c. up, at Whitney's.

Get a Baby Hammock and keep the baby cool. For sale at Parsons & Co. j11w2

The absolute safety of the Gas and its efficacy in removing pain, is testified to by 104,500 persons, who have had teeth extracted by the Colton Dental Association, 19 Cooper Institute, N. Y.

If you would be clear and forcible don't use foreign words. Be natural. A man never stops to hunt up a foreign word when he is stung by a hornet.

Oil paintings, engravings, chromos, and picture frames of all kinds at Swain's, 42 West Front street. Re-gilding and repairing. my30

New lot of Hamburgs, laces and lace goods just received from auction at very low prices at Whitney's.

Bale Hay, free from dust and dirt, baled by hand power, without wood, at L. B. Boice's Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

Underwear and Hosiery marked down at Whitney's.

Ask to see the 80 cent patent ironing-board attachment: Every one should have one. Parsons & Co., sole agents. j11w3

Mrs. S. C. Conklin has a fine assortment of Hosiery and Gloves which has just been received. Also the finest stock of ribbons in the city. june6

Buntings, Buntings at Whitney's.

The best Timothy Hay in Plainfield is is now being baled by L. B. Boice, Somerset street. The dust and dirt is thoroughly taken out and the hay pressed by hand power.

Lace shawls and sacques at Whitney's. Call and see them.

No wood used in bale Hay, at L. B. Boice's Somerset street.

Another reduction on croquet and children's carriages at Parsons & Co. j11w2

"I hope this is not counterfeit?" said a lover, as he toyed with his sweetheart's hand. "The best way to find out is to ring it!" was the quick reply.—Ex.

Whitney has a line of plain and striped grenadines, received from auction, cheap.

Piano Tuning.—D. P. De La Rue will visit Plainfield as often as his services are required for the purpose of tuning and repairing Pianos. Orders may be left at the Times office.

Fine line of ladies' and gents furnishing goods at Whitneys. Kid, and lisle thread gloves a specialty.

Drake, the Tailor, may be found on Cherry St. near Front St., where he is prepared with increased facilities to serve his old patrons. Expenses light and prices correspondingly low. s28

Sunshades marked down at Whitney's.

Two car loads of A No. 1 tip top heavy Western oats just received by L. B. Boice, Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Plain and figured lawns, fine quality, at Whitney's, for 10c. and 12½c.

Artists materials at Swains, Front St.

At Whitney's, No. 6 East Front street, may be found a complete stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., at lowest market prices.

Cloths and linens for men and children's wear at Whitney's.

Just received, one ton of Lump Salt for Horses, at L. B. Boice's, Somerset street. Three cents a pound.

DIED.

BURK.—In this city, July 19, 1878, of cholera infantum, John P. Burk, aged 9 months, 9 days.

GAUSE.—In this city, July 3, 1878, Mary Jane, wife of Charles E. Gause, aged 50 years, 5 months.

JENKINS.—In this city, July 9, 1878, of paralysis, Mrs. S. A. Jenkins, aged 67 years. Funeral at the house, corner 6th and Washington, Thursday afternoon, at half past two.

DAVID LEESON,
UNDERTAKER,
Holds himself ready to wait on the public any hour of the day or night. Has the most modern improvements in Corpse-preservers and Hearses. An elegant new Child's Hearse used in connection with the burial of children. Coaches furnished if desired. *Charges made satisfactory to all parties.*
Residence and office Front St., 2 doors north of Parse & Whitney's Dry Goods Store, Plainfield, N. J. f17

ALEX. M. RUNYON,
UNDERTAKER.
Somerset St., cor. Front.
Residence 75 Front Street, opposite Peck's,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Hearse, attendance, &c., all hours, day or night.
Prices low in all cases. 15jy

The American Spring Bed.
Give it a trial for one week. The agent will call and take orders.
F. D. CROZIER, Agent.

WANTED.
A young girl to assist in the general housework of a small private family. Apply to
MRS. J. C. WADE.
South Av., 3d house east of Netherwood station.

Board Wanted.
Man and wife (no children) would like to engage board from now until 1st April. Address, stating price and location,
A. B. C.,
Box 205, Plainfield.

"SEEDESEA,"
Or Headache cured in two minutes by outward application. Price 25 cents. For sale by
R. J. SHAW, Druggist,
jy11w4 Plainfield, N. J.

NOTICE.

All persons holding claims against the City of Plainfield originating in the year 1877 are hereby requested to forthwith present the same to the undersigned.

E. L. MORRIS,
jy11w2 Chm. Special Committee Common Council.

City Tax for 1878.

City, School and Poor taxes are now due in the City of Plainfield and payable to me for the year 1878.

The Court of Appeal in cases of taxation will meet at the Council Room in Plainfield on the fourth Tuesday in July, from 2 o'clock until 5 p. m.

Taxes unpaid on or before the first of September will be handed over to the City Judge for collection, with costs, and interest at 12 per cent. per annum. I will receive taxes from 8½ o'clock a. m. to 6 p. m. until September 1, 1878, except Sunday. Office in Coward's Building, Cherry St., near Front; or at my residence, southwest corner Central Ave. and Fourth St., apart from the hours named.

jy11tf L. E. CLARK, Collector.

Fire Department Tax for 1878.

The taxes for 1878 are now due and payable to L. E. Clark, Collector, No. 7 Park Ave. (Coward's Building) every day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 8½ a. m. and 6 p. m. All taxes so assessed remaining unpaid on the ninth day of September, 1878, will be returned to a justice of the peace for collection, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added, with legal costs.

In cases of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property, and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupants shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—*Section 10 of Incorporation Act.*

JACOB ADAMS, Treasurer.
L. E. CLARK, Collector.
Plainfield, N. J., July 10, 1878. jy11tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOURTH ANNUAL GAMES
OF THE
Caledonian Club
OF UNION COUNTY, N. J.,
Will be held at
Plainfield Athletic Grounds
Washington Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1878.

PROGRAMME.

The sports of the day will be opened with an old-fashioned Scotch Reel, after which the circle will be cleared and the games begin at 11 a. m. with

	1st prize	2d prize	3d prize
1 Putting the heavy stone	$8	$6	$2
2 Throwing the heavy hammer	6	4	2
3 Throwing the light hammer	6	4	2
4 100 yard dash, P. A. C. only			
5 Running high leap	6	4	2
6 Hyp, step and jump	6	4	2
7 Long race—one mile	8	5	3
8 Three mile walk, P. A. C. only			
9 Highland fling—in costume	8	5	3
10 1-5 mile run, P. A. C. only			
11 Hitch and kick	6	4	2
12 Vaulting with pole	6	4	3
13 Standing high leap	6	4	2
14 Sword dance—in costume	8	5	3
15 One mile walk, P. A. C. only			
16 Sack race	6	4	2

The Pipers and a string band will be in attendance and furnish music for those desiring to dance.

Tickets - - - - 25 cts.

Committee of Arrangements—Chief John Wilson, 2d Chieftain Wm. McCully, Sr., 3d Chieftain Wm. McCully, Jr., Clansmen Wm. McKinley, John Morton, John Walker, Charles Wier. jy11w4

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
6 Park Av., formerly Cherry St.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the public of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened the above store and stocked it with an entire new stock of Boots and Shoes, which he is prepared to offer at
LOW FIGURES.
From long experience in the trade and unsurpassed facilities for buying, I am confident of being able to make it
The Interest of the Public
to bestow the patronage solicited.
A. WILLETT.
3jy11y

DAILY EXCURSIONS
BETWEEN
PLAINFIELD
AND
WASHINGTON ROCK.
By Cars and Stage by way of Dunellen.
Cars leave Plainfield for Dunellen at 9:56, a. m., and 2:01 p. m., where stage connects for Washington Rock. Returns at 5:41 p. m.
Beautiful Mountain and Valley views, Observatory Pavilion, Spacious Grove, Shady Walks, Self-Acting Swings, Croquet Ground, Rustic Arbors and Seats.
Refreshments at the Hotel.
Fare in the Cars 10 cents. Fare in Stage 25 cents.
STAATS BROS., Proprietors,
june6 Washington Rock Mountain House.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
First National Bank,
At Plainfield, in the State of New Jersey, at the close of business June 29, 1878.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$337,467 60
Overdrafts	353 15
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	200,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	10,000 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	28,5[illegible] 41
Due from other National Banks	2,965 73
Due from State Banks and Bankers	644 90
Real Estate, Banking House	38,378 86
Checks and other Cash Items	13,077 21
Bills of other Banks	8,019 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	1,119 21
Specie, including gold treasury certificates	1,428 00
Legal Tender Notes	36,543 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	9,000 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund	5,000 00
Total	$742,550 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	50,000 00
Undivided profits	8,712 32
National Bank notes outstanding	180,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	10,138 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	242,893 09
Demand Certificates of Deposit	19,179 07
United States Deposits	26,842 19
Deposits of Secretary of the Treasury	1,000 00
Due to other National Banks	3,785 40
Total	$742,550 07

State of New Jersey, County of Union, } ss.
I, Carmon Parse, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CARMON PARSE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of July, 1878.
NELSON RUNYON, Master in Chancery of N.J.
Correct.—Attest,
E. W. RUNYON,
A. BERRY,
J. R. VANDEVENTER, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
City National Bank,
At Plainfield, in the State of New Jersey, at the close of business, June 29, 1878.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$121,280 62
Overdrafts	985 81
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
Other Stocks and Bonds	12,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	31,985 91
Due from other National Banks	1,792 11
Due from State Banks and Bankers	328 79
Furniture and fixtures	3,70C 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,151 12
Premiums paid	6,600 00
Checks and other cash items	2,041 75
Bills of other Banks	1,097 00
Fractional Currency (including nickels)	79 00
Specie	149 30
Legal tender notes	2,180 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer 5 per ct. of circulation	6,750 00
Total	$342,021 41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$150,000 00
Surplus fund	12,000 00
Other undivided profits	7,352 86
National Bank notes outstanding	131,140 00
Individual deposits subject to check	46,022 47
Demand Certificates of Deposit	4,467 49
Due to other National Banks	1,756 96
Due to State Banks and Bankers	276 63
Total	$342,021 41

State of New Jersey, County of Union,—ss.
I, Jos. M. Myers, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOS. M. MYERS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1878. F. H. GARDNER, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
CHRISTIAN SCHEPFLIN,
LAWRENCE MYERS,
JOSEPH B. COWARD, } Directors.

Friends' Select School
Will open on
2d Day 9th Month 2d,
At the New Brick Building,
Front Street, above Water.
For further particulars call on or address
jy5m3 E. BURTON, 60 East Front.

Notice of Receivership.

This is to give notice that the undersigned has been appointed by the Court of Chancery of New Jersey receiver of the effects of the late firm of A. Codington, McNabb & Co., and that all debts due said late firm must be paid to the receiver. For the convenience of parties the receiver has appointed Augustus Coddington, at the office of the said late firm in Plainfield, N. J., to receive, and collect all moneys due the said late firm in the absence of the receiver.

JOHN R. EMERY, Receiver.
Dated June 24, 1878. je27w4

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD.
A private family, with a few boarders, have a front room on the first floor to let, with board. Also one or two on second floor suitable for gentlemen. Terms moderate. Inquire at this office. j6w3

DIVIDEND.

Plainfield, June 25, 1878.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 9th.
C. PARSE, Cashier.

TO LET.
A desirable Residence, containing 11 rooms, on Front St., next to Dr. South's. Three minutes' walk from Depot. Rent low. Apply to
my21f C. O. MEEKER, Ex'r.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.
Houses of all sizes. Furnished houses to let. Lots for sale and money loaned to build. Address
f22tf EVAN JONES, Park House, Plainfield.

PECK'S CORNER.

CAMBRIC Embroideries.

NANSOOK Embroideries.

SWISS Embroideries.

All of the above are choice patterns, firm and fast edges, and embroidered on the finest of muslin.

COME TO PECK'S.

COME TO PECK'S.

A REVOLUTION IN CORSETS.

A new stock of Fresh Goods—new styles of Jewelry just received. Call and examine them at
COLLIER'S, 3 CHERRY ST.
Filled Gold Seal Rings, $1. Solid Gold Wide Band Engraved Rings, $1. Genuine Amethyst Solid Gold, $4 and up.
Repairing on French Clocks a Specialty.
my9y

BUTTER! BUTTER!
M O O R E,
No. 13 Cherry Street,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTTER DEALER.
FINE BUTTER A SPECIALTY,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
ap1by

Accommodation Stage.
MARSHALL'S STAGE is now ready to convey Passengers to BOYNTON BEACH, FLORIDA GROVE and other places of resort at LOW RATES.
On and after June 22d, Saturday afternoon, the Stage will start from the Stables on Park Ave., at 2 o'clock, and carry passengers to Green Valley Mills, North Plainfield, or County Line on Park Avenue, and back for the following fare:
Grown persons, 15 cents; children under ten years, 10 cents. je27w3

PLAINFIELD IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
Cor. Richmond and Third Sts.
Castings of all Kinds,
Such as
Mill Gearing, House Castings, Steam Engine, Cultivators, Plows, &c., &c.,
Done at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.
OLD IRON, COPPER, BRASS, ZINC,
Taken in exchange for castings at market prices.
D. MARTIN,
je27tf Proprietor.

LADIES', MISSES', CHILDRENS' FINE Shoes & Slippers,
Direct from Manufacturers,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
D. F. RANDOLPH & SON
NO. 12 WEST FRONT STREET.
je20tf

SOMETHING NEW IN CHILDREN'S PICTURES
F. C. LANGHORNE,
Front St., Opp. Cherry,
Has just received from New York some new designs in Backgrounds, and is prepared to make pictures at the following low rates:
Imperials, - - $4.00 per Doz.
Cartes de Visite, $2.50 per Doz.
Special Care Taken in Copying.
ALSO
Old Daguerreotypes Cleaned.
je27w4

A CARD.
W. H. Sebring announces that he is now prepared to take orders for FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS at reduced prices, using the very best material, with a 3 or 4-ply all linen bosom, *extra quality.* Workmanship, quality and fit guaranteed. No gentleman obliged to accept any unless entirely satisfactory. Orders received at Vanderbeek's Music Store. Gentlemen not finding it convenient to call will be waited upon at their residence or place of business.
W. H. SEBRING, Manufacturer,
21fly Plainfield, N. J.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Peter Vinceletle, Elizabeth A. Vincelette, his wife, A. Louis Sevestre, Samuel B. Miller and Mary Ann Miller, his wife.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Lemuel Hastings Arnold, Jr., is complainant and you are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainants, on or before the twenty-sixth day of August next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Peter Vincelette and wife to one Joseph A. Bessant (and afterwards assigned to said complainant), upon lands in the township of Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey, dated July 1st, 1873; and you, Peter Vincelette are made defendant because you are one of the makers of said mortgage, because you own said lands, or some part thereof, and because the bill prays a decree against you for any deficiency there may be of the proceeds of the sale of said lands to pay the mortgage debt; and you, Elizabeth A. Vincelette, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Peter Vincelette, and because you joined in said mortgage; and you, A. Louis Sevestre, are made defendant because you hold an encumbrance on said land; and you, Samuel B. Miller, are made defendant because you own said lands or some part thereof; and you, Mary Ann Miller, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Samuel B. Miller, and as such wife claim an inchoate right of dower in said lands or some part thereof.

HENRY S. WHITE,
Sol'r of Compl't, 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City.
Dated June 24, 1878. jy3w6

Assignee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of David W. Rogers and Chas. A. Rogers, late partners trading under the name and firm of D. W. Rogers & Brother, of the city of Plainfield, in the county of Union and state of New Jersey, that all claims against the estate must be exhibited to the subscriber, their assignee, under oath or affirmation, before the sixteenth day of August next, being three months from the date of the assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said David W. Rogers, late partners trading under the name and firm of D. W. Rogers & Brother, will be filed with the surrogate of the county of Union upon the expiration of said three months, and exceptions may be filed thereto at the ensuing term of the Orphans' Court of said county by any person interested.

THOS. A. ROGERS, Assignee.
Dated July 2, 1878. jy4w6

Wait for the Wagon OF THE CITY MILLS,
Which will hereafter take orders for and deliver at the doors of citizens all kinds of
FLOUR.
ALSO
FEED, CORN, OATS,
And, in short, everything pertaining to the trade.
TERMS CASH
From the wagon. Persons wishing credit will please call at the Mills.
FRENCH BROTHERS.
je13tf

MONEY TO LOAN ON Bond & Mortgage,
At Geo. A. Marsh's,
mar21tf Opposite Depot.

Central New Jersey Times.

THAT DREADFUL BOY.

I'm looking for a dreadful boy,
Does anybody know him?
Who's leading all the other boys
The way they shouldn't go in.
I think if I could find that boy,
I'd stop what he is doin',
A bringing all the other boys
To certain moral ruin.

There's Tommy Green, a growin' lad
His mother does inform me,
The way that he is getting bad
Would certainly alarm me.
She feels the blame should rest upon
John Smith—a recent comer—
For Tommy was a lovely child
A year ago this summer.

But when I spoke to Mrs. Smith
Her inmost soul was shaken,
To think that Mrs. Green could be
So very much mistaken;
She did assure me Johnny was
As good a child as any,
Except for learning naughty things
From Mrs. Johnson's Benny.

And Mrs. Johnson frets because
Of Mrs. Jones's Freddy—
She fears he's taught young Benjamin
Some wicked tricks already.
Yet Fred is such an innocent,
(I have it from his mother,)
He wouldn't think of doing wrong
Untempted by another.

Oh, when I think I've found the boy
Whose ways are so disgracin',
I always learn he's some one else
Who lives some other place in;
And if we can not search him out,
He will, (most dreadful pity!)
Spoil all the boys, who otherwise
Would ornament our city.

When to Paint Houses.

Paint applied to the exterior of buildings in autumn or winter will endure twice as long as when applied in early summer or in hot weather. In the former it dries slowly, and becomes hard like a glazed surface, not easily affected by the weather afterwards, or worn off by the beating of storms. But in very hot weather the oil in the paint soaks into the wood at once, as if into a sponge, leaving the lead nearly dry, and ready to crumble off. This last difficulty, however, might in a measure be guarded against, though at an increased expense, by first going over the surface with raw oil. Furthermore, by painting in cold weather the annoyance of small flies, which invariably collect during the warm season on fresh paint, is avoided. As an offset to this there is a trouble with slow-drying paint—it is the dust, which always will collect upon exposed surfaces, will keep collecting as long as the paint is not dry, and stick to it, so that to obtain a smooth surface free from adhering dust, it is necessary to secure quick drying. This is especially the case when varnishing; we have often been disappointed, and no doubt as have many others, that the varnish used to dry so slowly that dust had time to settle on it before it became hard.—Exchange.

The Use of Ice Water.

As the hot days come on we may expect to hear of sun strokes, and the ill effect of the too free use of ice water. A little care at the right time may prevent the most disastrous consequences.

There is no more doubt that drinking ice water arrests digestion than there is that a refrigerator would arrest perspiration. It drives from the stomach its natural heat, suspends the flow of the gastric juice, and shocks and weakens the delicate organs with which it comes in contact. An able writer on human diseases says: "Habitual ice water drinkers are usually very flabby about the region of the stomach. They complain that their food lies heavy on that patient organ. They taste their dinners for hours after they are bolted. They cultivate the use of stimulants to aid digestion. If they are intelligent they read upon food and what the physiologist has to say about it—how long it takes cabbage and pork and beef and potatoes and other meats and esculents to go through the process of assimilation. They roar at new bread, hot cakes, fried meat, imagining these to have been the cause of their maladies. But the ice water goes down all the same, and often causes death."

A Useful Paste.

To every two tablespoonfuls of the best wheaten flour add a teaspoonful of common moist or brown sugar, and a little corrosive sublimate; the whole to be boiled and continually stirred to prevent getting lumpy, till of the right thickness. To stop mouldiness, add a few some essential oil, as lavendee or peppermint. This paste is used to make differen thicknesses of cardboard for architectural and similar models. In puttion or joint these together, use the following: To six ounces of gumarabic (best) add one ounce, or less, of moist or lump sugar, one teaspoonful of lavender or other essential oil, and a tablespoonful of gin, the whole to be mixed in cold water to the consistency of a thick syrup, no heat being in any way applied. This paste can be used for fastening paper firmly to tin.—Journal of Chemistry.

Be Agreeable at Meals.

Every one can do something to add to the social life at the table, says Dr. Holbrook. If one can not talk, he can listen, or ask questions and draw out others who can talk. Good listeners are as necessary as good talkers. Never argue at the table; but tell pleasant stories, relate or read anecdotes, and look out for the good of all. Sometimes a single anecdote from a paper starts a conversation that lasts during the meal time.

A family table ought to be bright and cheerful, a sort of domestic altar, where every one casts down his or her offering, great or small, of pleasantness and peace; where, for at least a brief space in the day, all annoyances are laid aside, all stormy tempers hushed, all quarrels healed; every one being glad and content to sit down at the same board and eat the same bread and salt, making it, whether it were a rich repast or a dinner of herbs, equally a joyful, almost a sacramental, meal.

A Tableau.

Scene—Early in the morning; milkman, pounding vigorously at the door; deaf old gent taking an airing in the yard; high board fence between. Old gent hears the noise of the pounding and thinks it is some one trying to attract his attention. He approaches the fence and, placing his ear-trumpet to his ear, calls out: "Here!" Milkman, seeing the edge of the trumpet just above the fence, thinks it is a basin held up to receive the milk and empties the contents of his measure into it. Old gent suddenly retires.

How to Learn to Swim.

Every boy and girl should learn to swim. A writer in the *American Agriculturist* offers the following suggestions, by obedience to which the art of swimming may be readily acquired:

When I was a boy I learned to swim by means of a swimming board. This is the safest method possible. If corks are used, they may slip from around the body, throwing the head below the surface, and putting the wearer in danger of drowning.

Some country boys get two bladders and tie them together with a short cord, and use them as supports. These are the most dangerous things possible for a boy to have.

The board is perfectly safe, and one may learn to swim in a very short time by using it. It should be over four feet long, over a foot wide, and two inches thick, made of white pine or cedar.

To use it, a boy wades into the water up to his shoulders, then, taking hold of the end of the board, he pushes it before him—towards the bank, and not into deeper water—springs forward with his feet, and throws himself flat upon the water.

This movement carries him along a few feet. He then draws up both his legs at the same time, keeping the knees as far apart as possible, and then strikes out with both feet, not straight backward, but sideways, just as a frog does.

The stroke is made slowly, and is repeated again, drawing up the legs slowly and steadily. The board keeps the head above water. When the leg stroke has been learned, one hand is taken from the board and the stroke learned, or the chin may be rested on the board while the stroke is taken with both hands.

This is a very good plan, as it compels the swimmer to keep his hands under the water, which he should always do. By and by the board may be pushed ahead, and the young swimmer may swim after it, always keeping it within reach. When a number of boys go to swim they should always have two or three of these boards with them for use in case of accident.

Second Marriage.

A negro minister, who married rather sooner after the death of his wife than some of the sisters thought proper and becoming, excused himself as follows: "My dear brederen and sisters, my grief was greater dan I could bear. I turned ebery way for peace and comfort, but none came. I sarched de Scripter from Genisee to Rebelation, and found plenty promises to de widder but nary one to de widderer. So I took it dat de good Lord didn't waste sympathy on a man when it was in his power to comfort hisself; and habin' a fus'-rate chance to marry in de Lord, I did so, and would do so again. Besides, brederen, I consides dat poor Patsy was jus' as dead as she would ever be."

Blunders.

Few attributes of character are more charming than the faculty of gracefully acknowledging one's errors. The man who makes a blunder and sticks to it is a person with whom argument or controversy becomes impossible. The trouble and time spent in attempting to convince him of the truth are completely wasted; for he will still believe that what he has advanced must be right, even in the face of actual demonstration that it is wrong. On the other hand of the action of one who will admit with frank and ready courtesy that he has been mistaken it may be said that it "blesseth him that gives and him that takes"—it covers his own retreat with gracefulness, and gives his adversary a pleasant memory of an encounter with a generous foe.

Prosperity and Adversity.

An observant writer says that very few men can bear prosperity. It intoxicates them, like wine. It turns their heads and throws them off their balance. Others can not bear adversity. They have no fortitude, no courage, no hope. They are not like the old sailor who said he always felt happiest at the hight of a storm, because he knew then that the next change that took place, whatever it might be, must necessarily be for the better. They can not realize that there will be any change. When the sky is once clouded and overcast, they will not believe that the sun will shine again. Young men should make it a point to keep their heads cool under all changes of circumstances, to preserve their equanimity and not to be unduly elated by success or too much cast down by disappointment.

Can Any One Tell?

Can any one tell why men who can not pay small bills can always find money to buy liquor and treat, when happening among their friends?

Can any one tell how young men who dodge their washerwomen, and are always behind with their landlords, can play billiards night and day, and are always ready at a game of cards?

Can any one tell how men can live and support their families who have no income and do not work, while others, who are industrious and constantly employed, are half starved?

Can any one tell why four-fifths of the young women prefer a brainless fop under a plug hat, with tight pants and a short-tailed coat, to a man with some brains?

Enemies.

A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything. He is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one tries a hand in it. A sterling character—one who speaks for himself and speaks what he thinks—is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air. They keep him alive and active. A celebrated person, who was surrounded by enemies, used to say, "They are sparks, which if you do not blow them, go out of themselves." Let this be your feeling while endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute you do but as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellows talk. There will be a reaction, if you do but perform your duty; and hundreds, who were once alienated from you, will flock to you and acknowledge their error.

It is said that the leaders of Paris society are trying hard to restore the old hoopskirt to favor.

CORNS.—To those afflicted with corns we would say that the lemon cure is effectual if properly applied. Bind a piece cut from the side of a lemon on the corn, taking care to secure it so it shall not slip. If worn all night, and repeated for several nights, it will cure the most painful corn. Slices of lemon are not as good, because they do not retain the juice like a piece cut from the side. It is the moisture and juice which softens the corn. We have tried it.—A. D. C.

A traveling minister observed a rough-looking man lounging in front of an Elko saloon last Sunday, and approaching him, asked: "My friend do you know where men go, eventually, who hang about saloons and gambling houses on the Lord's day?" "Yer whistlin', I do, pard. They spar for grub here till the hash factories tumbled on their racket, an' then some on 'em strike out for Tuscarory an' a few drift over to Eureky. I'm fly on that programme, pard—bin over the routes myself." The minister pinned on an agonizing smile and sadly passed on.—Elko Post.

A clerk in a Philadelphia bookstore, thinking to annoy a Quaker customer who looked as though he was fresh from the country, handed him a volume, saying, "Here is an excellent essay on the rearing of calves." "Thee had better present that to thy mother, young man," was the spontaneous reply of the Quaker.

Lead, Bismuth and Zinc are immensely useful in the industrial arts; and are immensely injurious when applied to the skin to beautify it or to remove Pimples, Blotches, etc., from it. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture is the great purifying agent of the blood, giving clearness of complexion and removing Pimples, etc.

A compositor in a Springfield newspaper got into a quarrel with the foreman the other day, and struck him on the head with the towel, fracturing the skull and causing instant death.

Hon. Thomas Cornell, who is the owner of the largest fleet of River Steamers of any single individual in the world, President of several Banking Institutions and Railroad Corporations, and one of the Directors of the Del. and Hudson Canal Co., says:

"I have been personally acquainted with Dr. Kennedy for the last seven years, am familiar with those who have used the Favorite Remedy, and can recommend both the Doctor and his popular medicine." THOMAS CORNELL.

A Wisconsin man has secured 6,940 names to a petition for a State law to prevent any Wisconsin female who has taught school for three years from marrying any resident of that State.

THROUGH COUNTLESS LITTLE OPENINGS in the skin, invisible except through a microscope, the perspiration, in a state of health, exudes, hour by hour, night and day. The total obstruction of these minute outlets would produce death; and when they are partially blockaded, the skin grows dry, yellow, and finally diseased, and the general health is injuriously affected. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, by opening the pores, removes eruptions and unhealthy granulations on the skin, and imparts to it a healthful clearness, humidity and smoothness, banishing from the face of beauty complexional blemishes, whether attributable to impurities of the capillary circulation, or to undue exposure to the sun and wind. For obstinate scorbutic complaints, like the itch, salt rheum and erysipelas, it is a sovereign remedy, being quite as effective as Sulphur Baths, for such maladies, as well as rheumatism and gout. It is wondrously healing and soothing in its action, re-uniting the cuticle where broken by external injuries, relieving the swelling and inflammation attendant upon sprains, scalds and bruises, and curing the most obstinate sores and ulcers. The Medical Profession sanction its use; and from all classes of society, voluntary evidence in its favor is continually emanating. Ladies of fashion prefer it to any similar accessory of the toilet and the bath, since it promotes not only health, but personal attractiveness. As a disinfectant of disease-contaminated clothing it has no peer. After they have been washed with GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, garments and linen from the sick room may be handled with perfect impunity. Sold by druggists.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

A person who had attended a stupid lecture being asked if everything went off well, replied, "Yes, especially the audience."

PRENTICE'S PATENT.

Adjusts itself to any form of nose with less pressure than the ordinary Eye Glass. Try it.

PRENTICE, OPTICIAN,
1 Courtland St., New York.
j6m3

NEW BAKERY!
(o)
J. WALKER,
Begs most respectfully to inform the public of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened the store
Next Door to the Post Office,
FRONT ST.,
AS A
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,
Where may be always found a large stock of
FRESH BREAD, CAKE, PIES, &C.
Hot Rolls and Tea Biscuit
Every morning and evening.
ENGLISH BREAD & FRENCH BREAD,
Orders punctually and carefully attended to.
Plainfield, Nov. 20, 1877. n22tf

Fleischman's
GENUINE
VIENNA BREAD!
BAKED BY
J. GEBHARD.
Fresh every day at 8 cents a loaf.
Also, every variety of
Bread, Breakfast Rolls, French Rolls, Tea Biscuits, etc.,
And all kinds of
CAKE.
J. GEBHARD,
West Front Street, opposite Demarest's Grocery.
ap25tf

MILLINERY!
MRS. P. DUNN
Has the Latest Styles of
Millinery, Bonnets, Hats, &c.
Bleaching and Pressing done at short notice. Feathers curled and dyed. Pinking done.
ALSO
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HAIR
Braids, Switches, and Curls.
Particular attention paid to selecting Hair to suit customers.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HOOPS AND CORSET
ALSO,
Dress and Fancy Goods.
No. 14 West Front street,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

GROCERIES.

FINE
GROCERIES
CHERRY STREET,
NEAR FRONT ST.

EGBERT'S.

A Full and Complete Assortment of the
BEST OF GROCERIES
Always on hand, which he will sell at
LOW PRICES.
Orders are delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
W. H. EGBERT,
ja25tf Coward's Building, Cherry St.

The Best is the Cheapest,
AND
A. V. Searing's.
Is the place to get the
BEST
Tea,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Spices,
And all kinds of
GROCERIES,
At the
LOWEST PRICES.
We make a specialty of
FINE BUTTER.
OUR
"Tube Rose Flour,"
Is unequaled. Also, good family Flour at
BOTTOM PRICES.
Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar for Pickling.
Give us a call and see for yourselves.
A. V. SEARING,
FRONT ST.,
Stillman's Block, opp Postoffice
j3t PLAINFIELD.

$2,500 A YEAR | ACTIVE, ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED ON OUR
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100 Styles of Bibles and Testaments.
Representing Agricultural, Biographical, Historical Religious and Miscellaneous Works of universal interest.
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Sales made from this Prospectus when all single Books fail. It contains something to suit every taste and fancy. We are also offering special inducements on our
PREMIUM FAMILY BIBLES
ENGLISH and GERMAN, PROTESTANT and CATHOLIC. Awarded Superiority over all others for their Invaluable Aids and Superb Bindings at the GRAND CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, 1876.
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GREAT WAR BOOK
the most Comprehensive, Reliable and accurate history of the Great Contest between the Russian and the Turk. With its 300 ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS, MAPS and PLANS, the most showy, desirable and useful book now published. Liberal terms. Particulars free. Address
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TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, Pres. of the Original American Tea Co., 43 Vesey St. N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.
t21m3

A SEMPSTRESS
Who does plain sewing, and understands the use of several different sewing machines, offers her services for 75 Cents a day. Can give references to ladies by whom she has been employed. Will call upon any one who will send their address to
f28tf C. W., P. O. Box 530.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING IS
FINE, LARGE AND NEW, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL.
BROKAW BROS.,

23 to 34 4th Ave., Extending Through to 60 & 62 Lafayette Pl., one door from corner of Astor Pl., New York.
SEND FOR FASHION PLATE OF STYLES, TOGETHER WITH MEASUREMENT SYSTEM.

GREEN & CO.
FURNITURE DEALERS,
FRONT STREET, NEAR GROVE,
Are Stocking up for the Spring Trade.

Cottage Suits, complete, for	$16 00
Cottage Dressing Case Suits,	27 00
Solid Walnut Suits,	32 00
Solid Walnut Bedsteads	7 00
Solid Walnut Wardrobes,	10 00

Window Shades made and put up to order.

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ENAMEL PAINT CO.,
RARITAN, NEW JERSEY,
MANUFATURERS OF
LIQUID ENAMEL PAINT,
(BRADLEY'S PATENT,)
Made Ready for Use IN ANY Shade, Color or TINT DESIRED.
LIQUID ENAMEL PAINT — THE NEW JERSEY ENAMEL PAINT CO. — RARITAN, N.J. — ALWAYS READY FOR USE.
THESE PAINTS ARE READY FOR USE.
Easily applied by any one, requiring no mixing, stirring or addition of dryers. Liberal inducements to Dealers, and satisfaction guaranteed to their Customers.
SOLD BY THE GALLON, KEG OR BARREL.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY
THE NEW JERSEY ENAMEL PAINT COMPANY,
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PARSONS & CO.,
CITY BOOK, MUSIC
AND
TOY STORE,
PLAINFIELD
PRICES WAY DOWN.
C. E. GAUSE,
23 WEST FRONT ST.,
W-A-L-L P-A-P-E-R!
WALL PAPER
OF THE
LATEST STYLES
AND
PATTERNS.
CURTAINS.
CHILDREN'S
CARRIAGES!
C-H-I-L-D-R-E-N'S C-A-R-R-I-A-G-E-S!
C. E. GAUSE,
Wholesale & Retail Stationer,
23 West Front street,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES AT BENJ. G. MEIGS'S, 33 North Ave. Plainfield.
EYE GLASS SELF ADJUSTING.

JEWETT & SONS' PERFECTLY PURE WHITE LEAD
AND
Jewett's Perfectly Pure
LINSEED OIL;
RAW, BOILED AND REFINED.
MANUFACTURED BY
JOHN JEWETT & SONS,
New York.
For Sale
By the principal Paint Dealers in
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
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FOR SALE BY
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In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Harvey Dayton:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Maria Dayton is complainant and petitioner and you are defendant, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the petition of said petitioner, on or before the twenty-third day of July next, or the said petition will be taken as confessed against you.

The said petition is filed against you for a divorce from the bond of matrimony; and you are made defendant because the said petition prays a decree of divorce from the bond of matrimony against you.

SUYDAM & JACKSON,
Sol'rs of Petitioner, Plainfield, New Jersey.
Dated May 22d, 1878. j6w6

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CENTRAL NEW JERSEY TIMES.

VOL. X. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1878. NO. 513.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Master & Examiner in Chancery.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

S. L. STEWART,
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Notary Public, Master and Examiner in Chancery.
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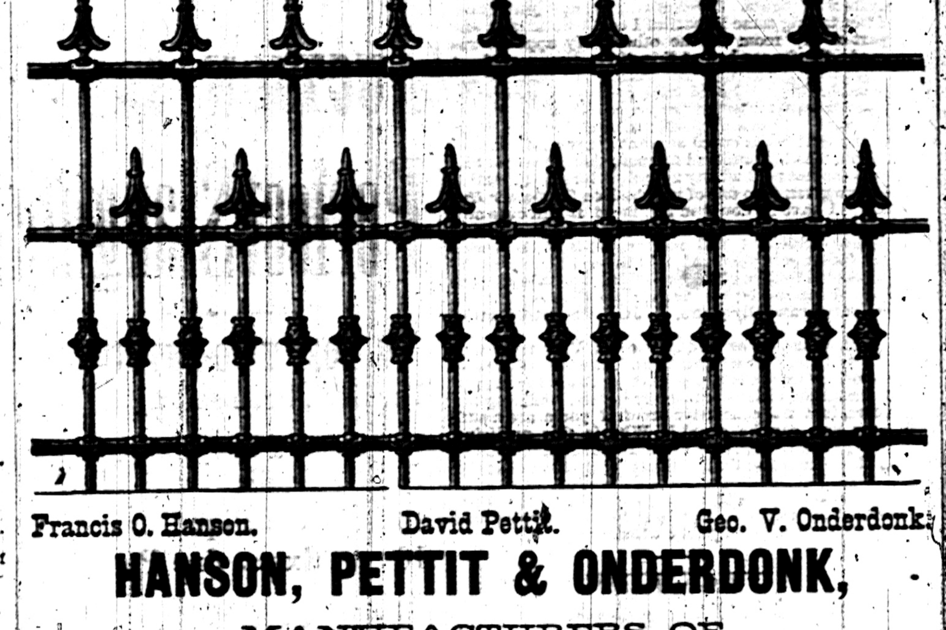

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A promising class will begin the study of the Classics the coming school year with a view of preparing for College.
A limited number of boys can be prepared, the coming vacation, to enter the school advantageously the coming school year.
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The Fall Session Commences Monday September 3rd.
The course of study includes the branches generally taught in our best private schools, to fit for College, for teaching, or for business pursuits.
TUITION
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For further particulars enquire of the Principal of the High School, Fifth Street, or of Dr. Stillman, Pres. of Board of Education. Aug. 31, tf

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YOUNG LADIES,
With Preparatory Department for Misses.
The Fall Term commences on Monday, October 1st.
The English branches are taught with special care, while the best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of Modern Languages, Music and Drawing.
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THE MISSES COLES'
English and French Day School
FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
SIXTH ST., NEAR NEW.
FALL TERM COMMENCES WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th.
The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French language. Special attention will be also given to Music and Drawing. Early applications desired. Address as above.

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A large assortment of Trees, Shrubs, Vines, &c. Also, a fine lot of large Evergreens for Winter planting, 15 to 40 feet high.
j18tf EVAN JONES, Plainfield.

[ORIGINAL.]

SOUL QUESTIONINGS.

BY JOHN R. MORRISON.

How fair is the sunlight o'er valley and mountain,
The sheen of the glory of God for a day!
Yet, frail as the bubble that gleams on the fountain,
Its brightness and beauty will vanish away.

The zephyr is thrilled with the bird-warbled matin,
And murmurs of joy as it speedeth along;
The flower is gorgeous in Tyrian satin—
But where, on the morrow, are blossom and song?

The cloudlet that floats on the ether at even;
The crimsoning vapors that herald the day;
The soul's fleeting glimpses of glory and heaven
Are types of a life quite as fleeting as they.

Ah, me! are the visions that breathe of forever,
The glimmers of happiness flung o'er the heart,
But phantoms that mock us in every endeavor,
That shine to delude us and come to depart!

Must the harmony die when the life-chord is broken!
Shall love go to nought when the pulses are still?
Will hope reaching God-ward and longing unspoken
Fade out like a dream and forever be nil?

O dreamer! O thinker! this ceaseless beseeching,
This restive heart-yearning, this tho't and desire,
Are but the soul's prophecy far away reaching
From the heart of the child to the heart of the sire.

Peace, peace to the soul whose unsatisfied longing
Turns weary and sad from the bubbles of time!
O Father, there must be beatitudes thronging
To welcome the soul in a happier clime.

Plainfield, July 12, 1878.

Hon. Neal Dow on the Maine Law.

A STATE THAT HAS ABOLISHED RUM AND THE EVILS GROWING OUT OF IT.

Now the Maine Law in Maine is executed as easily and as promptly as any of our other criminal laws, and with no more friction in our courts or elsewhere than with our laws punishing smaller offenses against the general good—to wit, robbery, house-burning, outrages of whatever sort against property or persons. The result of this policy of prohibition has been to drive out of the liquor trade every man with any claim to a decent character, leaving it entirely in the hands of a few of the lowest and vilest of our foreign population, who carry it on secretly, on a very small scale, and only in our larger towns and cities. The men in Maine now engaged in this great crime against society are literally of the dregs of the people. I do not think it doing them any wrong to say that they would as readily rob, burn, or murder for money or for passion, if the penalties on detection were no greater. As the result of the Maine Law, the liquor traffic is absolutely driven out of more than three-fourths of the territory of the state. It is entirely unknown in all the rural districts, in all the smaller towns and villages, and exist only on a very small scale in the larger towns and only in the low, bad parts of them.

But what, upon the whole have been the actual results of prohibition in Maine? Instantly upon the enactment of the law the open sale of liquors ceased throughout the state, and none were sold, except upon the sly and in small quantities. Attempts to introduce liquors into the state were foiled by their seizure *in transitu* at steamboat and packet landings, and at railway stations, and on carts of whatever kind, wherever found; so that violators of the law were driven to many ingenious devices to evade the observation of officers of the law and of all others interested in its vigorous execution. Instantly upon the enactment of the law all decent men engaged in the liquor trade abandoned it. The penalties of the law were supposed at the time to be sufficient to suppress the traffic promptly and thoroughly.

In this expectation the people of Maine were disappointed; and for that reason (since 1851) there have been enacted six other and supplementary measures, each of greater stringency than any one which preceded it. Each succeeding act has had the effect to restrict and narrow still further the circle in which the traffic is carried on. At present the penalties are one hundred dollars and costs and three months in jail for each offense. Liquor selling is a crime by statute, and punished as such. And by public opinion the liquor-seller in Maine ranks in the community with keepers of gambling houses and brothels, the venders of obscene books and pictures, and with any other men who live by fraud or violence against society.

This process of increase to the penalties of the law will go steadily on in Maine until we reach the point where the rascals who defy the law as it now stands will not venture further: so that in the very near future we shall have a state without a grog-shop, as well as with no bishop and no king. The public opinion of Maine is fully up to this, as may be justly inferred by the declaration made by an honored son of Maine, upon the floor of the United States Senate: "The Liquor Traffic is the Gigantic Crime of Crimes."

A disinterested and most conclusive testimony to the actual operation of the law and to the present position of the liquor traffic in Maine has been given by Count Griffenberg commander of the Russian ship-of-war, the "Cimbria," which has been lying for some weeks in one of the ports of the state. In conversation with Attorney-General Emery, who made a formal call upon the Count, on board his ship he said: "We are very much pleased, indeed, with the workings of your Maine Law. We never saw or heard of anything so wonderful. Why, we send our men on shore with the utmost freedom, and they are orderly and well-behaved. They make friends with the natives and come back to us at night all right. We are glad to have them go on shore, for the exercise and recreation they obtain there are very much to their advantage. Now, if liquor were sold, we should be obliged to keep them on board all the time, otherwise they would become intoxicated, get into trouble among themselves and with the inhabitants, destroy property, insult your people and make them all your enemies. Oh! I assure you we are very much pleased with your Maine Law."

Before the Maine Law our people drank their full share of strong liquors and more. They were produced in the state in great quantities and were imported from abroad by the cargo—many cargoes; but now there is not a distillery or brewery in the state, and not a puncheon of liquor is imported into the state and has not been for many years. The proportion for Maine of the national drink bill would be about $13,000,000; but now a half a million, I think, will cover the cost of all that is smuggled into the state and sold in violation of law. Governor Dingley says one million of dollars is the outside figure; and I am quite content to take that as the limit; though my statement that the cost is within half that sum has never been denied or doubted, so far as I know, by any any enemy of prohibition. This sum ($13,000,000) is only the wholesale cost of the liquor; but the actual cost to the consumer is vastly greater.

From the earliest days of the temperance reform it has been said that the indirect cost and loss from the liquor traffic is fully as great as the cost direct. No enemy of temperance has ever denied that, so far as I know. We have, then, in the old time in Maine, a loss and waste annually, through the liquor traffic, of more than $26,000,000; while at the outside limit it cannot now be more than $2,000,000. The result of this vast saving to the people of the fruit of their industry is manifest to the most casual observer in every part of the state—in better farms, houses, barns, stocks of every kind; in multiplied industries; in greater thrift and better ways of living. The financial distress which has been brooding over this and other nations for the last five years has been and is now far less felt in Maine than in any other part of the country. Portland, the largest city in the state, suffered from a vast conflagration in 1866. Ten millions of dollars went up in smoke; ten thousand people were turned out of doors in a day; but in spite of that, the valuation of the town has been constantly increasing, and is now larger than ever before, having gained $480,000 the last year, while Boston lost $70,000,000 in that time, and New York and Brooklyn in proportion—all of them constantly losing since 1873. Boston New York, Brooklyn, with free rum: but Portland with prohibition stringently enforced. It must be with a community as with an individual: the products of industry squandered in strong drink leads inevitably to poverty and want.

I do not think it too much to say that before the Maine Law the people of the state consumed in strong drink the entire value of its property real estate and personal estate of every kind, in every period of twenty years. This statement may be the more startling when I add that the nation is doing very nearly the same thing now, and has been doing it in all these many years. The national drink bill is stated, on official authority, to be $700,000,000 annually, without including smuggled liquors and "crooked" beer and whiskey—a very large amount. These figures represent only the first cost price at wholesale of liquors passing through the public offices. Take no account of the indirect loss arising from the consumption of this vast amount of liquor, the sum, at annual compound interest at six per cent., will amount in twenty years to more than twenty-five thousand million dollars; while the total valuation of the United States—all their property, of whatever kind, in 1870, was only $30,068,518,507. So we have the ghastly fact that now the people of this country are actually consuming in strong drink the entire value of all its property in every period of a little more than twenty years. God had graciously so ordered it that, with prudence and industry, there should be food and comfort enough for all; but man through his appetites, passions, and greed, has brought poverty, want, and misery to multitudes of people.

In Maine we have no dangerous classes. If there be fear of the red flag of Communism anywhere in this country, of mobs and riots and outrage and blood, of the trampling under foot of law and order, of the laws of God and man, we have none of it in Maine. While we have among us all the material of which mobs are made up in other states and countries, we have no fear whatever of any such outrage, because we have put under the ban of the law and have driven out the incentive to mob violence—to wit., the liquor traffic, without which mobs cannot be formed. The liquor traffic has a direct tendency to extinguish every good thing wherever it exists, and fire the blood and brain of ignorant and bad men, and to inspire them to the commission of every sin, shame, and crime, in whatever degree of intensity, whatever form of horror.

The people of Maine will have none of it. God helping them, they will never relax their efforts nor turn back from their great undertaking until they shall have expelled from their borders that devilish trade, the fruitful source of every abomination, of every outrage upon all law and order, against all rights—civil, personal, religious—rights of property and of person; a trade which lives only by spreading broadcast over the land poverty, pauperism, crime, insanity, premature death, suffering, wretchedness, horror in every form and in every degree which it is possible for men to endure.

How a Brakeman Became a General Superintendent.

In the earlier years of my experience as a printer in Chicago, more than twenty years ago, our firm did a good deal of printing for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, and because of this I came to know a young man who is the subject of my story. He came from Massachusetts, was poor, and had no influential friend to even give him a letter of recommendation. He sought employment on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, and after waiting a time, at last secured the position of brakeman on a freight train, salary about $30 a month. He was faithful in this position, and, being both intelligent and industrious, he was soon made conductor of the train, with wages nearly doubled. He attracted the attention of his superior officers, who saw in him an honest, faithful and conscientious conductor, one not seeking his own ease or pleasure, but constantly devoted to the interests of the company that employed him, so that not many months elapsed before he was made conductor of a passenger train—a more comfortable position and one yielding a somewhat higher salary. Here I first knew him, and I saw in him a modest, quiet, unassuming young man, free from the popular vices, and one who tried to be just as faithful and true and devoted to his work as a conductor as though the position had been that of General Superintendent.

One of the sternest and most exacting, and yet one of the noblest, ablest and most conscientious men that every filled a position was then General Superintendent of the road. This man, Col. C. G. Hammond, watched every employee of the road with an eagle's eye. He measured every man, knew the ability of each, and seemed to know intuitively which were the lazy shirks. Our young conductor did not escape the keen eye. When he least thought of it his chief was measuring and sounding him, and finding out what kind of metal he was made of; but none ever knew whether he was approved or not, for the chief's look was always stern and cold as ice.

One Saturday morning train No. 4 moved slowly out of Chicago under the care of my friend, who, only intent on doing his work as well as he knew how, seemed to have no higher ambition than to be a good conductor—salary $900 a year. About noon, when he stopped at a station, he found a telegram from the head office ordering him to "leave the train in the care of ——, and take the first train to Chicago."

This was an unusual thing. Wondering what could be the matter, conscious that he had tried to do exactly right, and yet remembering how exacting was the General Superintendent, he feared that unintentionally he had fallen under his displeasure. With a fearful heart he presented himself at the office of the Superintendent.

"Good morning, Mr. Hammond; I have received your telegram and come to see what it means."

"Good morning," growled the chief. "I see you have, sir; I have concluded to take your train away from you."

The conductor's heart sank lower than ever. What before was only fearful foreboding was now painful truth. He had served the company to the best of his ability. He had kept the affairs of his train in complete order, his reports had been carefully and correctly made, and yet, after all, he lost his position. He dared not hope to reverse the decision of the all-powerful official, yet in as calm a voice as he could command he politely asked the reason for his summary dismissal.

Col Hammond waited awhile before he answered. Then the muscles of his face relaxed a little, and he said: "I want an Assistant Superintendent in my office, and I have called you to take the place."

True worth is always modest, and our thunderstruck conductor could only stammer: "But I am not competent, sir, to fill the position."

"You can do what I tell you; you can obey orders, can't you? That's all you have to do, sir. You will begin work this morning. That is your desk."

The new duties were not as difficult as he expected. At first he had only to obey orders and carry out the details of work laid out by the chief; and to these duties he brought the same faithfulness and thoroughness that had made him noticeable as a conductor. His elevation did not spoil him or make him vain. He was as plain and modest and hardworking as before. His salary at first was $1,800.

After a few years' service under Col. Hammond, and an advance of salary to $2,500, the plain young man was invited to take the office of General Superintendent of a younger road at a salary of $4,000. Distrusting his own ability, but determined to do his best, he accepted the call, and succeeded, until the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, realizing how much they had lost in parting from him, invited him to resume his old position, and secured his services by the tempting offer of $6,000 a year.

In the meantime Col. Hammond had become the General Superintendent of the Union Pacific railroad, running from Omaha to Ogden, where it connects with the Central Pacific railroad. The Central Pacific road was owned by four or five millionaires who built it, one of whom was its General Superintendent. However good a business man he was he knew but little about railroading.

But where could they find a General Superintendent who had the ability and would dare to re-organize the road and put its affairs upon a better basis? They consulted Col. Hammond and other railroad men, and the result was that, most unexpectedly, our whilom modest and hard-working conductor one day received a telegram asking him if he would undertake the duties of General Superintendent of the Central Pacific railroad, at a salary of $10,000. He was satisfied with and appreciated by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, who proposed to increase his pay to $7,000, and as he preferred to remain in Chicago, he declined the princely offer made by the California road. Then another telegram asked at what salary he would become chief of the Central Pacific. Almost hoping to discourage his tempters he telegraphed, "$13,000 a year in gold." At once came the answer, "Accepted." So, taken in his own trap, he had nothing to do but to bid adieu to the city that had served him so well and turn his face toward the land of gold.

This was nine years ago. He is still General Superintendent of the Central Pacific railroad, one of the most important railroads in the world. With its connections in California, this quiet man, not yet forty-eight years old, now superintends 2,734 miles of railroad, and connecting steamers, besides dictating the tariffs of the China, the Australian and the Panama lines of steamships. While other young men, preferring present ease and comfort to the interests of their employers, wasted money and time in billiard halls, theaters and drinking saloons, Albion N. Towne was at work, building up character as well as reputation, and now fills one of the most important positions in California, and instead of $360 a year as a brakeman on a freight train, he now draws the comfortable salary of $20,000 a year in gold.

"Lucky man," says one. "Luck" had but little to do with it. Modest worth did it. Faithfulness in the performance of present duties, however humble, did it. This untiring faithfulness in the humbler duties not only attracted the notice and won the appreciation of his superiors, but fitted him for the higher positions which, without his seeking, he was called to fill.—A. L. Sewell in Methodist Recorder.

Why it Pays to Read.

One's physical frame—his body, his muscles, his feet, his hands—is only living machinery. It is the mind controlling and directing that machine, that gives it power and efficacy. The successful use of the body depends wholly upon the mind—upon its ability to direct the will. If one ties his arm in a sling, it becomes weak and finally powerless. Keep it in active exercise, and it acquires vigor and strength, and is disciplined to use this strength as desired, just as one's mind, by active exercise in thinking, reasoning, planning, studying, observing, acquires vigor, strength, power of concentration, and direction.

Plainly, then, the man who exercises his mind in reading and thinking, gives it increased power and efficiency, and greater ability to direct the efforts of his physical frame—his work—to better results than he can who merely or mainly uses his muscles. If a man reads a book or paper, even one he knows to be erroneous, it helps him by the effort to combat the errors.

Of all men, the farmer, the cultivator, needs to read more, to strengthen his reasoning powers, so that they may help out and make more effective, more profitable, his hard toil.—There can be no doubt that the farmer who supplies himself with the most reading—the most of other men's thoughts and experiences—will in the end, if not at once, be the most successful.

Journalistic Reminiscences.

When Bryant went upon the *Evening Post*, in 1826, Greeley entered a printing office in East Poultney, Vt., to learn the trade of a compositor and pressman. In 1831 Greeley came to New York in search of work as a journeyman. He visited the office of the *Journal of Commerce*, where Mr. Hale charged him with being a runaway apprentice, and threatened to have him arrested. He got a place at the case on the *Post* for a day or two, when William Leggett, then one of the editors, happened to glance at the future founder of the *Tribune* and Democratic candidate for President, and said to the foreman: "For God's sake let us hire printers that look like human beings!" Mr. Greeley started the *Morning Post* Jan. 1, 1833. It expired in three weeks. In May, 1834, in company with Jonas Winchester, Greeley issued the *Weekly New Yorker*, a literary, political and news journal, which became a success, and ever had a warm place in the heart of its projector and editor. So Horace Greeley helped to mould the journalism of the metropolis in the latter portion of the decade we are contemplating.

When Col. Webb purchased the *Inquirer*, in 1829–30, he found James Gordon Bennett employed upon it as a reporter at a salary of $8 per week. Webb continued him in the same capacity and at like wages for a year or more, Bennett frequently writing editorials for the paper.—The Sun.

An old lady had married a young and rather fast man. On one occasion, shortly after their marriage, the husband was about to set off on a journey. His wife accompanied him to the railway station, and there bade him adieu. "Charles," she said, "remember that you are married." "Caroline," he rejoined, with alacrity, "I will make a memorandum of it." And he at once tied a knot in his handkerchief.

A correspondent of the London Times writes:—"There is a simple method—apparently sufficiently well known—of discriminating between real and spurious diamonds. If the specimen is immersed in water, should it be a diamond, it will sparkle with almost undiminished light and brilliancy of color; but if it be spurious, whether paste or rock crystal, the 'fire' of the jewel will be completely quenched."

"Husband," remarked a woman to her better half, who had come home late the night before, after exhausting labors at his account books, "who is Bill Yard? You mentioned his name several times in your sleep." And the husband answered, as he brushed the cue chalk from his coat: "Why—eh—yes! Bill Yard—exactly—owes me an account. Let's have breakfast, Mary."

Did the prophet Isaiah ever eat at a railway station? It certainly looks so, for how could he have described it so literally if he had not? "He shall snatch on the right hand and be hungry: and he shall eat on the left hand, and they shall not be satisfied."

A little girl was reproved for playing out doors with boys, and informed that, being seven years old, she was "too big for that now." But, with all imaginable innocence, she replied: "Why the bigger we grow the better we like 'em."

WIT AND WISDOM.

Lost at sea—The boy that doesn't know his alphabet past B.

An attached couple that are always separating—A pair of shears.

How to make a match safe—Soak the head of the match in water.

It was on entering a barber's shop that Rienzi said, "I come not here to talk."

A splendid ear but a very poor voice, as the organ grinder said of a donkey.

The kind of dentists this country wants is those who extract teeth without payin'.

Samson was an eminent tragedian in his day, and in his last act brought down the house.

A punster challenged a sick man's vote at a city election on the ground that he was an illegal voter.

Why does an Irishman call his sweetheart honey? Because she is bee-loved, of course.—Judy

"Two heads are better than one," said the thief, as he crawled out of the cabbage patch.—Oil City Derrick.

"That's a bark ashore," cried the pilot, as he caught the sound of a dog's yelp from the beach.—N. Y. News.

"Cuffy, is that the second bell?" "No, massa, dat is the second ringin' of the fuss bell. We hasn't got any second bell in dis hotel."

"Augustus," said Amelia, "how do oysters get any air to breathe when their shells are closed tight?" "Bivalves," murmured 'Gus.

"I tear the tattered end-sign down," shouted the awning-repairer, as he ripped off the lettered side of a dilapidated canvas.—N Y. News.

If anything will impress the human mind with awe, it is the expression of the man's face who has just been aroused from snoring in church.

The height of politeness is passing round upon the opposite side of a lady, while walking with her, in order not to step upon her shadow.—Bulletin.

A physician boasted at dinner that he cured his own hams, when one of his guests remarked: "Doctor, I'd sooner be your ham than your patient."

As they passed a gentleman whose optics were terribly on the bias, little Dot murmured: "Ma, he's got one eye that don't go."—Syracuse Times.

Cannibals don't care much for poetry as a rule, though they have been known to speak in highest terms of a little sonnet.—Chicago Tribune.

Edmund Yates says that some one sent him a mourning card recently with this inscription on it: "Epitaph for Beaconsfield—Give the devil his Jew."

An English chemist says that there is more strength in buttermilk than in brandy. And a man can drink more of it and keep his bank balance in his head.

Faber said that "kindness is the high tide of the soul's nobility," but forgot to add that tight shoes are the low tied of the sole's agony.—Brookville Democrat.

"How nicely the corn pops," said a young man who was sitting with his sweetheart before the fire. "Yes," she responded demurely, "it's got over being green."

The St. Louis Republican calls for a city ordinance to force tramps to earn their bread and butter. Suppose a tramp doesn't like bread and butter, but wants sweetcake?

"Oh yes," she said, "I'm very fond of little boys;" and as she tripped on a string stretched across the pavement, she added, "I feel as though I could eat a couple of 'em this minute, raw."

"That's what I call a finished sermon," remarked a man as he was coming out of church. "Yes, finished at last," replied his neighbor, "though I began to think it would never be."

An English genius is working on a machine to utilize the swells of the sea. The only way to utilize the swell of the land is to bury him alongside the cucumber vines.—Detroit Free Press.

A visitor to a gallery of art being asked whether he preferred pictures to statuary, said he preferred the latter, as "you kin go all around the statoos, but you can't see only one side of the picters."

"How are ye Smith?" said Jones. Smith pretended not to know him, and answered, hesitatingly: "Sir, you have the advantage of me." "Yes, I suppose so. Everybody has that's got common sense."

The Master of Trinity, Cambridge, lately remarked at a Fellows' meeting, at which some over confident opinions were advanced: "Gentlemen, we are none of us infallible, not even the youngest of us."

A political speaker accused a rival of "unfathomable meanness," and then, rising to the occasion, said: "I warn him not to persist in his disgraceful course, or he'll find that two of us can play at that game!"

"And what did you think of Switzerland?" asked a lady of a young American belle who had just made the tour. "Pretty place; but it struck me that there were too many lakes and too few young men."

It is reported that several Americans have been guillotined in Paris for persisting in speaking the French language. The French government justified its course by saying the people of France can't stand everything.

A Bob Ingersoll sort of a Christian wants some one to explain why, when a thunderstorm visits a town containing thirty beer saloons and five churches, the lightning will travel all around the saloons and strike a church.—Morristown Herald.

Central New Jersey Times,
FOUNDED IN 1857,
As "The Plainfield Union."
J. C. RUNYON and W. J. LEONARD, Publishers.

PLAINFIELD, JULY 18, 1878.

THE amount of property destroyed by fire in this country is immense. For the three months ending June 30, 1878, it foots up $3,738,000, and this includes no losses below $10,000.

MR. POTTER started out in his investigating business with a direct accusation against Secretary SHERMAN and Minister NOYES. Now, when he sees that he has grossly slandered these gentlemen, what amends will he make?

MANY Republican papers are not bid for General GRANT for president in 1880. The weather is altogether too warm to get excited over any matter that concerns a third term two years distant. Besides, doubtful things are always uncertain.

TERRIBLE effects of heat have been experienced in St. Louis for the last four days. The thermometer has indicated 100° in the shade, and people have been overcome while sitting in their offices. Monday the deaths from this cause numbered fifty-four.

JEFFERSON DAVIS still lives and rolls the "lost cause" as a sweet morsel under his tongue. He made recently one of his ridiculous speeches. Pity he had not found a connection with that "sour apple tree," as was proposed. That would have been good noose to this day.

MIDDLESEX county has just paid several all newspapers $300 each for printing the Collector's report. Who wouldn't be a printer in Middlesex? Union County paid $100 for about the same work, and it is a report that every one can understand, which is more than can be said of the Middlesex report, their own papers being witnesses.

Now we are threatened with a statement from Mrs. VOSBURGH. After this we suggest that wives testify, when the courts have before them the matters between man and wife to settle. In this way the supplementary statement of the Mrs. TILTONS and VOSBURGHS will be avoided, and the people escape an infliction which is likely to be indefinitely repeated.

THE Berlin Congress has finished its work of carving Turkey. The carcass is about all there is left of it, and England takes that, to guard and cherish. The text of the treaty will be read with interest, in order to learn precisely what is the outcome of all that Russia has risked and suffered in her conflict with the Porte. It is quite apparent that she has not received all that she deserved, but she can wait for the day when she can, unmolested, gather the fruits of her victories. If the mills of the Gods grind slowly, they grind exceeding small. So will it be with Russia's quiet and persistent determination to assert her claims.

POLITICIANS have been greatly agitated, during the week, over the changes made in the management of the New York Custom House. But politicians forget that the time has come when government officers are no longer to be used to advance political schemes, but to be devoted strictly to business. It is an odd thing to contemplate, but the day we hope will dawn when politicians will believe it possible for even a President to make appointments in the interest of the government exclusively, and not for the advancement of any man's or any ring's interests. We believe that a motive as pure as this has prompted the recent course of Mr. HAYES in making the new appointments in the Custom House.

It is undoubtedly true that the various reports about the poor health of the Pope are reliable. Rome, during the hot season, is unhealthy, and the new Pope has previously been accustomed to reside on the high and salubrious hills of central Italy, and is, therefore, not acclimated to the Vatican. But he must stay there to keep up the farce that the Pope is a prisoner. A French journal has the following to say on the subject:

"Why has not the Pope left Rome and the Vatican? It is said that the question has been deliberated on, and that it has been decided that it is not possible for the successor of Pius IX. to give the lie to the declarations so many times reiterated by the latter to the city, and to the world as to the captivity in which he was held by the Italian government. Thus, LEO XIII. is prisoner at the Vatican, prisoner of Pius IX., prisoner of the party which rules in the Sacred College. He can go out; by whom to go out; but it has been decided that he shall not go out, because policy demands that he shall hold himself in captivity, and if he succumbs to the fever which is undermining his health his death will be attributed to the designs of Providence. He is forbidden to defend his life against the [illegible] which threaten it. Reasons of State will [illegible]. The singularity and sadness of this spectacle has not escaped the notice of Europe, and we can not let this opportunity pass without a few remarks."

GEN. BUTLER UNMASKING HIMSELF.

We used to think that General BUTLER was misrepresented by his enemies, and that he was not the unmanly person they pictured him. But we are no longer obliged to take the opinion of others respecting the gentleman, for as one of the POTTER committee he has made such an exhibition of his character that every one can judge him for himself. To say nothing of Speaker RANDALL's dishonorable course in selecting him as one of the representatives of the Administration in the investigation, so-called, Mr. BUTLER has disregarded even the common decencies of life in the part he has played as a member of the committee. He has from the outset done his utmost to injure the Administration and the Republican party, though ostensibly appointed as a Republican to see that fair play was had for the party he represented. If he has offended in what he supposed was the cause of truth, there would be some excuse for him, but it is plain to the most careless reader that he has been actuated by a vindictive spirit, and he has prostituted his position to gratify his personal animosities towards President HAYES and the Administration. When he asks a question of a witness he does not do it to elicit the truth, but puts it in a form to carry a mean insinuation with it.

In the examination of Ex-Governor KELLOGG, last Saturday, we have one of the many illustrations of this fact. In the midst of his queries he was rebuked by Congressman HISCOCK. Mr. KELLOGG had been giving to Mr. BUTLER a list of the men employed in Louisiana by the President, and we quote from the report in the daily papers what immediately followed:

Mr. BUTLER—Mr. and Mrs. Jenks's appointment will appear from other sources. Do you know of any special qualification on the part of those persons why they were appointed to office, except that they performed certain services in connection with Louisiana politics? If so, please state in what their qualifications consisted.

Mr. HISCOCK objected to the question on the ground that the inference sought to be drawn was that there had been something wrong done in Louisiana, and that these persons had been appointed for assisting in such wrong.

Mr. BUTLER—That is not so. My point is this. The President has declared that no man should be appointed to office for more than high moral qualifications outside of political ones, as I understood the order. However, no two men have understood it alike, and I may be mistaken about it. That being so, an inference might be drawn that if that great moral reform principle in politics was broken into there must have been some strong inducement to do it. But I do not propose to go into that; all I want is to get the simple facts.

Mr. HISCOCK—That is what I am trying to get at, the facts, and I think it is a very vague and unsatisfactory way of getting at them to call a man as an expert upon the reason which prompted these appointments, and have him state that these men had no special qualifications for office. That is too speculative altogether, and nothing can be argued from it. The effect, of course, is to throw ridicule upon the chief magistrate of the nation, and I do not think that is the purpose of this investigation.

Mr. BUTLER—I want to deny any intention to throw ridicule upon the Administration, but if I am driven to it I will say that I do not think anything I can do will make it more ridiculous than it has made itself in that particular.

Mr. HISCOCK—I thank the gentleman for that remark. It characterizes the whole purpose of his inquiry.

Mr HISCOCK was exactly right in that last remark. His rebuke of Mr. BUTLER betrayed the wily Massachusetts statesman into an unintended confession of the spirit that guides his inquiries, and completely removed any disguise he may have thought was concealing the purpose that controlled his conduct.

But perhaps we ought to remember that Mr. BUTLER has really left the Republican party, which he has so signally failed to use for his own glory, and is now hobnobbing with the "Nationals," in the hope of gaining through them what he has been denied by the Republicans. His feeble thrusts, therefore, at the party which has been above his manipulations are the natural manifestations of a demagogue, and, really, ought not to be wondered at, however they may be despised.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS.

WESTFIELD.

—People who remove from here can not stay away.

—Where do the flies come from? They are a nuisance.

—Rev. Mr. Harris preached at the union service last Sunday evening.

—The M. E. Church excursion to Asbury Park was very enjoyable. It paid all expenses.

—Hon. Amos Clark, jr., of Elizabeth, is occupying for the present Mr. Ladd's house. The latter is at Kingston, N. Y.

—The Bayliss place near the depot, it is reported, has been rented by a New York party who will open it as a boarding-house.

—The Dramatic Club planned a picnic on Johnston Drive for Wednesday, which probably came off according to the program.

—The well mystery is still unsolved. Some think we went down there to get cool. At any rate, the excitement has cooled down.

—Rev. W. W. Moffett, a native of Westfield, now presiding elder of the Trenton district, is spending part of the summer here with his parents.

—Every house in Westfield is now said to be rented. The last empty dwelling at Oakland has just been leased. Rents are low here, to suit the times.

—A new house is projected on Elm street, adjoining Mr. Nathaniel Day's. It is to be built for Mr. Geo. Condit, and will be a valuable improvement.

—A gay party, made up from Westfield and Rahway, went to Washington Rock Tuesday evening, where they enjoyed themselves in the ball room until it was time to return.

—The work of the Plate Company has been interrupted by the difficulty of getting logs. They are now procuring them from woods near Plainfield, and the farmers are too busy with their harvesting to carry the logs.

—"Every man his own dust layer" is now the motto on Broad street. By the use of force pumps and hose the work is done very successfully. Two or three more outfits on the street would keep the street watered for several blocks.

—The depot is now supplied with a writing desk for the accommodation of those who wish to compose telegraphic dispatches. Many people will be electrified by this arrangement, another mark of progress in this fair burgh.

—As Dr. Harrison was taking a drive in his buggy, in company with Rev. Mr. Gill last Thursday morning, on the Springfield road, the horse became frightened and proceeded to run away. The occupants were thrown out, and Mr. Gill was slightly injured. The buggy was badly damaged.

—Postmaster Decker holds letters for L. Jarrous, John L. Morris and Biggio Pirri. The latter address is a curiosity in its way. It puzzled the New York office to know where to send it, as there was no state named, and the town was written Hespell. Biggio, where art thou? Another letter which came from Europe by ship and mailed at Baltimore, was sent Tuesday to this office for Augustus Cutler "member of U. S. Congress from New Jersey." It was supposed of course that a Congressman would be known the country over, and so no town was named. Mr. Cutler's home is in Morristown.

Pugilistic.—The usual quiet of this orderly town was disturbed on Saturday night by the presence of two or three roughs from Cranford, who came here to whip out the "boys." They attacked Pat Traynor's clerk near the depot, about midnight, and there was a general fisticuff as a result, which left the clerk with a bruised face and a finger badly bitten by the carnivorous Cranfordite. The germ of the trouble is traced to a pic nic held by the Cranford roughs near Cranford on the Fourth of July, when these same roughs, who are brothers by blood and by profession, made a disturbance which led to high words and bullying threats. The Cranford bullies felt that the honor of their native town was at stake and must be defended, so they prepared to show the muscular portion of Westfield that they were not to be trifled with. Hence the affray of Saturday, which must have been anticipated in certain circles as a number of "boys" were on hand to witness the affair. The hour being late, the Westfield police force had gone to bed to get refreshed for the religious duties of the morrow, and so no arrests were made.

THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

The Congress at Berlin has done an important work in the reconstruction of the map of Europe. By it the Turk virtually is driven out of his western possessions. A summary of the articles of the treaty by which peace in the East has been secured, and the spoils of the Russo-Turkish war are divided, will be of interest for future reference, and so we make room for it.

BULGARIA.

ARTICLE 1.—Bulgaria is constituted an autonomic tributary Principality, under the suzerainty of the Sultan, with a Christian Government and a National Militia.

ART. 2.—The Principality is limited on the south by the Balkans.

ART. 3.—The Prince shall be elected by the population and confirmed by the Porte and the powers. No members of a reigning European dynasty shall be Prince. In the event of a vacancy, a new Prince shall be elected under the same conditions.

ART. 4.—The plan of government will be prepared by an assembly of nobles convoked at Tirnova before the election of a Prince. The rights of the Turks, Roumanians, Greeks and others will be taken account of in whatever relates to the election or government.

ART. 5.—The following shall form the basis of the public law of Bulgaria: Distinction of religious belief or confession shall not operate against any one as a reason of exclusion or incapacity in what concerns enjoyment of political rights, admission to public employment, functions, or honors, or the exercise of the different professions and industries. Liberty of public profession of all creeds shall be assured to all the returned populations of Bulgaria as well as to strangers. No trammels shall be imposed on the hierarchic organization of different communions or their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

ART. 6.—Until a permanent organization is completed, Bulgaria shall be governed by a provisional organization, directed by Russian Commissioners, who will be assisted by delegated Consuls of the great powers.

ART. 7.—The provisory government shall not be prolonged over nine months, by which time the organic government shall be settled and a Prince elected.

ART. 8.—Treaties of commerce, &c., between the Porte and other powers regarding Bulgaria remain in force. The people and commerce of all powers are to be placed on a footing of equality.

ART. 9.—The tribute to the Porte shall be settled by the signatory powers at the end of the first year of the new organization. Bulgaria shall bear a part of the public debt of the Empire.

ART. 10.—The Principality shall carry out existing railway conventions between Austria-Hungary, Servia, and the Porte.

ART. 11.—The Ottoman Army shall evacuate Bulgaria; all the fortresses shall be destroyed within a year, and new ones shall not be erected.

ART. 12.—Mussulmans who remove from the Principality can retain their real property by allowing it to be administered by third parties. A Turkish-Bulgarian commission shall be engaged two years with the regulation of all matters relative to the transfer of State properties and religious foundations.

ROUMELIA.

ART. 13.—There is formed south of the Balkans the Province of Eastern Roumelia, under the direct political authority of the Sultan, having administrative autonomy and a Christian Governor-General.

ART. 14.—Fixing the limits of Roumelia—is missing.

ART. 15.—The Sultan shall fortify the frontiers, keep troops there, employ no irregulars, nor quarter troops on the inhabitants. Internal order shall be preserved by a native gendarmerie and local Militia, in the composition of the inhabitants where they are stationed, the officers to be named by the Sultan.

ART. 16.—The Governor may call on Turkish troops if security is menaced.

ART. 17.—The Governor shall be appointed for five years by the Porte, with the assent of the powers.

ART. 18.—A European Commission shall determine in three years the powers of the Governor; also, the judicial, financial, and administrative requirements of the province.

ARTS. 19, 20 and 21.—Provide that all international arrangements applicable to Roumelia be continued in force, and they also insure religious liberty.

ART. 22.—The Russian Army in Bulgaria and Roumelia shall not exceed 50,000 men. They shall begin to evacuate the territory in nine months, three months being allowed them to complete the evacuation.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

ART. 23.—Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, with the exception of the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar.

MONTENEGRO.

ART. 24.—The independence of Montenegro is recognized.

ART. 25.—Applies the conditions of Art. V. respecting religious liberty, to Montenegro.

ART. 26.—Fixes the new frontiers of Montenegro.

ART. 27.—Antivari is annexed to Montenegro. No fortifications shall be constructed except to protect Scutari. Montenegro shall have the right of free navigation of the Boyana, but shall have no flag or ship of war. Antivari is closed to war ships of all nations. Spizza is incorporated with Dalmatia. The Consuls of Austria shall protect the merchant flag of Montenegro, the latter adopting the Dalmation maratime code.

ART. 28.—Prescribes for Montenegro the same provisions as Art. 12., except that the Turco-Montenegrin Commission continues three years.

ART. 29.—The Montenegrins shall evacuate within 20 days the territory beyond the new limits of the Principality.

ART. 30.—Montenegro shall bear a share of the Turkish public debt proportionate to her new territory.

SERVIA.

ART. 31.—The independence of Servia is recognized on the conditions prescribed in Art. 5.

ART. 32. is a repetition of Art. 5.

ART. 33.—Laying down the new frontier of Servia—is missing.

ARTS. 34 and 35.—Provide that the present commercial relations, &c., of the principality with foreign countries shall continue in force until new arrangements are made.

ARTS. 36 and 37.—Make the same provision for Mussulman property, private and public, as Art. 28.

ART. 38.—The Servians shall be allowed 15 days to evacuate territory not in the new limits.

ART. 39.—The tribute to Servia shall be capitalized, the rate of capitalization to be arranged by the powers with the Porte. Servia shall bear a share of the Turkish public debt proportionate to the territory she acquires.

ROUMANIA.

ART. 40.—The independence of Roumania is fixed on the conditions in Art. 5.

ART. 41.—Is a repetition of Art. 5 relating to religious liberty.

ART. 42.—Roumania gives back to Russia that part of Bessarabia taken under the treaty of Paris.

ART. 43.—Roumania receives the Dobrudscha: also, the territory south as far as a line starting east of Silistria and joining the Blach Sea, south of Magnalia.

ART. 44.—The lines of boundary and water division shall be fixed by a European Commission and the Danube Commission respectively.

ARTS. 45, 46 and 47.—Continue the present commercial relations of Roumania in force until new arrangements are made.

ART. 48.—The tribute shall be capitalized at a rate arranged by the powers and the Porte.

ART. 49.—Roumania supersedes the Porte in all obligations relating to public works in that principality.

THE DANUBE.

ART. 50.—The fortifications on the Danube from the Iron Gates to the mouth shall be razed. No ships of war shall navigate the Danube downward from the Iron Gates. Guard-ships of the powers at the mouths of the river may, however, ascend to Galatz.

ART. 51.—The Commission of the Danube, at which Roumania and Servia shall be represented, is maintained; it will exercise its powers henceforth as far as Galatz, with complete independence of territorial authority, and all arrangements relative to its rights are confirmed.

ARTS. 52 and 53.—Contain further regulations in regard to the Danube Commission.

ART. 54.—The work of removal of the obstacles which the Iron Gates and cataracts cause to the navigation of the Danube is intrusted to Austria-Hungary.

RELATIONS WITH THE GREEKS.

ART. 55.—The Porte engages to apply in Crete the plan of government of 1868. Analogous regulations adapted to local requirements shall be introduced into other parts of Turkey. Special commissions of the Porte, in which the native element shall be largely represented, shall elaborate the details of these plans. The Porte before promulgating these acts, shall take the advice of the European Commission for Eastern Roumelia.

ART. 56.—In case an agreement relative to the rectification of the frontier provided by protocol No. 13 between the Porte and Greece should not be realized, the powers are ready to offer their good services to Turkey and Greece.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

ART. 57.—The Porte having expressed willingness to maintain the principle of religious liberty, and give it the widest sphere the contracting parties take cognizance of this spontaneous declaration. In every part of the Empire difference of religion should not be the motive of unfitness in anything relating to civil and political rights, admission to public offices, duties and honors, and the exercise of all the professions and industries. Every one should be admitted, without distinction of religion, to give evidence before the tribunals. The practice of all religions should be entirely free. No impediment should be offered to the hierarchical organization of different communions or their spiritual chiefs. Ecclesiastics, pilgrims, and monks of all nationalities traveling in European and Asiatic Turkey shall enjoy the same privileges. The right of official protection is accorded to agents of the powers in Turkey and the holy places, with their religious and charitable establishments. The rights conceded to France are expressly reserved, it being understood that the *status quo* with respect to the holy places shall not be seriously affected in any way. The Monks of Mount Athos, of whatever nationality, shall maintain their possessions and enjoy without exception, full equality of rights and prerogatives.

The *Daily Telegraph's* dispatch from Berlin gives seven additional articles of the treaty of peace, making 64 in all. These principally relate to the arrangements in Asia, which are already known. Art. 63 provides that the treaties of 1856 and 1871 shall be maintained in all those dispositions which are not abrogated or modified by the present treaty. This article is considered very favorable for England.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Weather Notes.

The Heated Season—Curious Freaks of the Lightning—Rapid Growth of Vegetation.

Our heated season commenced June 27, the mercury marking 87° at its highest point, by our observation. On the 28th it reached 88°; the 29th, 84; 30, 84; July 1, 86, 2, 88; 3, 90; 4, 90; 5, 86; 6, 85; 7, 85; 8, 90; 9, 89; 10, 89; 11, 85. The 12th and 13th it dropped short of 80, which gave us a little breathing place to recuperate and breathe a little more easy again.

During the heated term we had considerable thunder and lightning and some heavy rains. The tremendous clash of week before last struck the rod of the Seventh-Day Baptist church steeple, across the way, though not doing much damage. It passed down the rod of the steeple, followed the rod the whole length of the building, thence down the rod to the eaves of the building, separating the rod twice; but here it jumped the rod into the gutter, tearing up a few shingles, and then plunged down the water leader to the ground, melting the solder and somewhat smashing up the leader. At or near the ground it turned its course and spent its force in smashing the end of the pipe in the wall that lets off the water from the baptistry.

The shock was quite severe to those living near, though no special damage was done. We looked at our watch after the shock to see what time it was, but it had stopped; and so we took it, next day, to Mr. Clare, of whom we purchased it two years before, to see what was the matter. He looked it over and found the main spring broken and the pivot of main wheel also. He alleged that the cause was the shock of thunder. However that might have been, $2.50 put the ticker in to her again. Some of our physicians have recommended electricity for our poor, paralyzed arm; but we prefer the use of a little lighter battery.

But we return to the weather. The 14th of July finds the mercury up to 82°, and the 15th to 87, and it seems sweltering again, and we look for the coolest shade-tree; but about 5 o'clock the wind shifted to a cooler quarter, and the mercury runs down to 70°, and we make a good night's rest under a light covering. On the 16th the sky is clouded over, and the mercury makes only 74°, and we venture out to examine the growth of things in the back yard. First we set our ten-foot pole by the side of a yellow holly hock and find its hight 9 feet 2 inches; next a dahlia, 5 ft. 11 in.; a tomato, 5 ft. 2 in., a black-cap new growth stock, 11 ft. 1 in.; a Lawton blackberry, 11 ft. 9 in. Thinks I: How is this for high? And then we lay our pole down and take the measure of a sweet potato vine and find it just 5 ft. in length; and then place our pole on a squash vine and measure from where we stuck a stake just nine days before, and found it had made 54 inches—an average of just 6 inches per day.

Talk about the sunny south for warm weather, or the western states for growth, against New Jersey! Tell it not in Gath; or on the western prairies!

E. LANPHEAR.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 16, 1878

Base Ball and Athletic Notes.

On Monday last an eight-inning game was played at Short Hills, between the East End B. B. C. of that place and the Nameless of this city. The E. E. was defeated by a score of 12 to 4; although their strength was greatly increased by having a Crescent and one of the P. A. C. in the respective positions of catcher and pitcher. Baker, of the Nameless, exceeded himself at first. Freeman pitched a splendid curve ball throughout the entire game, while Rutman played well behind the bat. The future prospects of the East Ends are very promising, under the skillful management of their captain, M. C. Atwood. The game was umpired by James Parker, of the P. A. C., who showed no favor. The following is the score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
East End	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Nameless	1	2	0	2	4	1	0	2	12

CRESCENTS VS. STATEN ISLANDS.

The second game of the season between the Crescents and Staten Island nine, played on the Crescents' grounds, July 13, was not very interesting up to the fifth inning, there being a great many errors made on both sides. Then sharp play began, and no runs were scored up to the seventh inning. Staten Island then made two runs, and the Crescents one. In the eighth, the former club made one, the home club, three. In the last inning no runs were scored; leaving the score one run in favor of the Staten Island club.—The Crescents batted well, considering the difficult curved pitching of the Staten Islands, which seemed to bother them a little. During the game Merritt, of the Crescents, made a home run on errors of the Staten Islands' 2d and 3d basemen.—H. Kaufman made some pretty hits to left, while W. Kaufman, S. McCutchen, Cornwell and Ketcham, played best in the field, the latter making two beautiful fly catches in center. The following is the score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Staten Island	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	8
Crescent	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	7

—The Crescents and Mohawks, of Staten Island, play on the Eighth-street grounds Saturday next at 4.45

—The P. A. C. and Nameless B. B. C. of this city play on the Crescents' grounds Friday, July 19, at 4.45

—Friday next occurs the regular meeting of the P. A. C., when they will ballot for president and secretary, owing to the resignation of Messrs. Demarest and Burr.

New York Aquarium.

Among the places of note which visitors to New York should not fail to see is its magnificent Aquarium. This establishment was opened to the public nearly two years ago, and has continued successful operation ever since. This experience has suggested various improvements, and without doubt it is now the most complete and attractive place of its kind in the world. It has been adapted both to the scientific and popular mind. Not only is there a large and varied collection of fishes and other marine wonders, but these objects are so classified as to make them additionally interesting to the student of Natural History. This helps to bring into contrast their instinctive habits, curious, and sombre colors. The tropical tanks show great brilliancy of color and curiosity of form. These tanks are filled with collections from Bermuda and Bahama Islands. They alone would repay a day's close examination, because nothing similar, nor half so beautiful can be found on our own coasts.

The series of marble tanks, for lake and other fresh water fishes, are hardly less interesting than those that contain marine objects. Closely akin to them are those for turtles, alligators, lizards, snakes, etc. This description would be incomplete if we omitted to mention the monkey room and aviary. Very rare specimens of both monkey and birds are constantly on exhibition, and the variety is constantly increased by importations from Europe, Africa and South America. A very entertaining and pleasing comic performance is given every afternoon and evening. This is found to be a suitable relaxation from the examination of the tanks. The object of the proprietors being to combine innocent amusement with instruction. But a description, if space permitted, can give only a faint idea of either what is to be seen, or of the pleasure that such a sight affords, and the greatest favor we can confer upon our readers is to advise all of them who visit New York to go and see the Aquarium.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying the blood with Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. Thus forearmed you will not be attacked by sickness.

PLAINFIELD
IRON AND BRASS
FOUNDRY.
Cor. Richmond and Third Sts.
Castings of all Kinds,
Such as
Mill Gearing, House Castings, Steam Engine, Cultivators, Plows, &c., &c.,
Done at short notice and in a workmanlike manner,
OLD IRON, COPPER, BRASS, ZINC,
Taken in exchange for castings at market prices.
D. MARTIN, Proprietor.
je27tf

LADIES',
MISSES', CHILDRENS'
FINE
Shoes & Slippers,
Direct from Manufacturers,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
D. F. RANDOLPH & SON
NO. 12 WEST FRONT STREET.
je20tf

SOMETHING NEW
IN
CHILDREN'S PICTURES
F. C. LANGHORNE,
Front St., Opp. Cherry,
Has just received from New York some new designs in Backgrounds, and is prepared to make pictures at the following low rates:
Imperials, - - $5.00 per Doz.
Cartes de Visite, 2.50 per Doz.
Special Care Taken in Copying.
ALSO
Old Daguerreotypes Cleaned.
je27w4

District Court of the United States

For the District of New Jersey. In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of Israel D. TenEyck, bankrupt.

District of New Jersey, ss:
The undersigned will sell at public auction at his office No. 2 East Front St., Plainfield, New Jersey, on Friday, the fourteenth day of June, A. D., 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following-described real estate, belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, to wit: Beginning at a stake in the northerly line of Second avenue and corner of a lot this day conveyed to Chetwood Bird, and one hundred and four feet northeasterly from Job C. Crane's line, as laid out on a map of Roselle; thence, running a northwesterly course along the line of Chetwood Bird's lot, two hundred feet, to a stake and corner in line of lot conveyed to Carrie E. Valentine; thence running along that line, a northeasterly course, parallel with Second avenue, fifty-two and five-tenths feet, to a stake and corner; thence running a southeasterly course, two hundred feet, to a stake in the northerly line of Second avenue; thence, running a southwesterly course, fifty-two and five-tenths feet, to the place of beginning. Together with the land in front of said lot on the middle of Second avenue, to be used as a public street forever. Also, four lots in the city of Chicago, Cook county and state of Illinois, being and lying in Lee's subdivision of the city of Chicago, Cook county, in the state of Illinois, and numbered Seven, Eight, Forty-one, Forty-two, in Block 5, on a certain plot or survey thereof, entitled, "Lee's Subdivision of the West ½ of the Southeast ¼ of Section 20, Township 38, R. 14," made by Alexander Walcott, County Surveyor, Chicago, Illinois, March 3, 1874, and filed in the office of the recorder of deeds for Cook county, Illinois, on the 7th day of May, 1874, by the number 166,575, and recorded in Book 7 of Plots, page 75, and which said lots are designated on said plot as number 7, 8, 41, 42.

S. L. STEWART, Assignee.

Dated May 22, A. D. 1872.—my23w3

The above sale stands adjourned to Friday, July 19, A. D., 1878, at same time and place.

je20w2 S. L. STEWART, Assignee.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.
Houses of all sizes. Furnished houses to let. Lots for sale and money loaned to build. Address
f22tf EVAN JONES, Park House, Plainfield.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VEGETINE.
FOR DROPSY.
I never shall
Forget the first Dose.
PROVIDENCE.
MR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—I have been a great sufferer from dropsy. I was confined to my house more than a year. Six months of the time I was entirely helpless. I was obliged to have two men help me in and out of bed. I was swollen 19 inches larger than my natural size around my waist. I suffered all a man could and live. I tried all remedies for dropsy. I had three different doctors. My friends all expected I would die; many nights I was expected to die before morning. At last Vegetine was sent me by a friend. I never shall forget the first dose. I could realize its good effects from day to day; I was getting better. After I had taken some 5 or 6 bottles I could sleep quite well nights. I began to gain now quite fast. After taking some 10 bottles I could walk from one part of my room to the other. My appetite was good; the dropsy had at this time disappeared. I kept taking the Vegetine until I had regained my usual health. I heard of a great many cures by Vegetine after I got out and was able to attend to my work. I am a carpenter and builder. I will also say that it has cured an aunt of my wife's of neuralgia, who had suffered for more than 20 years. She says she has not had any neuralgia for eight months. I have given it to one of my children for *Canker Humor*. I have no doubt in my mind it will cure any humor; it is a great cleanser of the blood; it is safe to give a child. I will recommend it to the world. My father is 80 years old, and he says there is nothing like it to give strength and life to an aged person. I can not be too thankful for the use of it. I am very gratefully yours, JOHN S. NOTTAGE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD—If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE
I owe my health
TO YOUR VALUABLE
VEGETINE.
NEWPORT, KY., APR. 29, 1877.
MR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dar Sir—Having suffered from a breaking out of *Cankerous Sores* for more than five years, caused by an accident of a fractured bone, which fracture ran into a running sore, and having used everything I could think of and nothing helped me, until I had taken six bottles of your valuable medicine which Mr Miller the apothecary recommended very highly. The sixth bottle cured me, and all I can say is that I owe my health to your valuable Vegetine.
Your most obedient servant,
ALBERT VON ROEDER.

"It is unnecessary for us to enumerate the diseases for which the VEGETINE should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of the VEGETINE. When the blood is perfectly cleansed the disease rapidly yields; all pains cease; healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured."

VEGETINE
Cured me when the
DOCTORS FAILED.
CINCINNATI, O., April 10, 1877.
DR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—I was seriously troubled with *Kidney Complaint* for a long time. I have consulted the best doctors in this city. I have used your VEGETINE for this disease, and it has cured me when the *doctors* failed to do so. Yours truly,
ERNEST DURIGAN, Residence 821 Race St. Place of business 573 Cent. Ave.

VEGETINE.
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.
Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

French the Clothier.
:o:
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
SUMMER
CLOTHING
Previous to our Semi-annual Stocktaking we have made such immense reductions in prices as will insure the immediate sale of all of our Summer Stock. Special attention is invited to the following Reductions in our Ready Made Department.

Men's all wool suits,	Formerly $13,	Now $10
" " "	" 12,	" 9
" " "	" 10,	" 8
Youths' " "	" 9,	" 7
" " "	" 8,	" 6
Boys' " "	From 3	to 5
Men's " "	To order,	12
White Marseilles Vests,		1

JOHN H. FRENCH,
NO. 19 CHERRY ST.
o4

VERMEULE'S
STRAW HATS.
If you want a STRAW hat of any kind, go to
VERMEULE'S.
If you want a Straw Hat for your boy, a cheap hat, a medium priced hat or a high priced hat, go to
VERMEULE'S.
Straw hats for youth, Straw hats for young men, Straw hats for middle aged men, and Straw hats for old men and for all men, at
VERMEULE'S.
There never was a larger variety of Straw Hats in the city than can now be seen displayed at
VERMEULE'S.
FRONT ST.,
Opposite Somerset,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Trunks Repaired.

FOR SALE.
Tall trees of all kinds of wood that grow in this part of the country, from 30 to 90 ft., 8 in. at top, and straight, for piles, telegraph, flagstaffs, etc.; plank of all sorts for house trimmings, carriage or bridge builders; sawed and split posts, all sizes and lengths, of locust, oak, chestnut, etc.; sled runners; stone-boat plank; locust timber, from 4 to 22 inches in diameter, 70 ft. long; 10,000 posts and rails; cord wood, any quantity, at home or delivered, from $2.50 to $8 per cord; ornamental trees, green, from 4 to 12 ft. high, at half price; vinegar by the gallon or barrel, from pure cider, from 2 to 40 years old, for cash or approved paper.
N. B. One 5-seat carriage for sale or exchange for a small one.
ROBT. C. VAIL,
Walnut Hill, half way from Plainfield to Rahway.
n29tf

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
Bond & Mortgage,
At Geo. A. Marsh's,
Opposite Depot.
mar21tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
FROM
AUCTION SALES!
Perfect Slaughter
24 DOZ. TWO-BUTTON KIDS
For 50c., been selling for $1.00.
10 pieces Plaid Nansook, good quality, at 12c.
10 " Good Pique, only 7c.&8c.
10 " Extra fine Pique, 10c.
100 Sun Umbrellas
At 50c., 70c., 85c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 $1.75 and $2.00.—25 per cent. cheaper than any place in town.
Cottonades and Linens
For Men and Boy's wear,
For 12½, 15c., 20c. and 25c.
:o:
20 Pieces of
Handsome Printed Organdie,
Fast colors, for 12½c. per yard.
:o:
Summer Underwear,
For men, women and Children, 25 to 50 cents.
5000 Ward's Best
PAPER COLLARS,
In handsome Boxes, only 20c.
Gents' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Ties,
At the lowest prices ever heard of.
:o:
KEEP COOL
And don't get excited.
1000 Fans, 1c. each.
:o:
LADIES & GENTLEMEN,
Bring your loose change to White's Savings Bank. You will get the largest kind of dividend. No mistake about it.
J. E. WHITE,
17 East Front St.
Sign of the Flag.

DEMAREST,
THE POPULAR
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCER,
GIVES
THE BEST GOODS
FOR
THE LEAST MONEY.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
GROCERIES
To Suit the Times!
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
34c. per Gallon.
JAVA COFFEE,
32c. per Pound.
MARACAIBO COFFEE,
25c. per Pound
RIO COFFEE,
23c. per Pound.
Good Oolong Tea, 35c a pound.
Dried Apples, 7c. pound.
Dried Peaches 4 lbs. for 25c.
Davis & Whittaker Hams.
Sliced Corned Beef, 20c. pound.
ORANGE CO. BUTTER
of the choicest quality received fresh every Tuesday and Friday.
Sugars and Teas
Retailed at New York wholesale prices.
HAMMOCKS
At New York Prices.
Clover and Timothy Seed,
Formosa Oolong Tea,
AT 60C.
Can't be beat! Try it!
Licensed to sell
ALES, WINES AND LIQUORS,
For Family and Medicinal Use.
P. M. DEMAREST,
Front St., nearly opposite Post Office.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

RAILROADS.

Central Railroad
OF NEW JERSEY.
All Rail Line to Long Branch.
Passenger Station in New York, Foot of Liberty St.
Arrangement, Commencing June 3, 1878.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3:23, 5:43, 6:33, 6:58, 7:26, 7:59, 8:13, 8:25, 8:45, 9:38, 11:34, A. M.; 1:26, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:01, 8:23, 9:30, 10:41, P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., at 5:00, 6:45, 8:00, 8:45, 10:15, 11:30, A. M.; 1:00, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:45, 9:00, 10:15, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at 12:30, 5:40, 7:02, 8:32, 9:20, 11:09, A. M.; 12:03, 1:37, 2:03, 3:10, 4:03, 4:37, 5:07, 5:35, 5:48, 6:07, 6:38, 7:10, 7:41, 8:30, 9:45, 11:00, P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5:43, 6:33, 8:13, 8:25, 8:45, 9:38, 11:34, A. M.; 1:26, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:01, P. M.

Leave Newark at 6:15, 8:00, 8:50, 10:30, 11:25, A. M.; 1:05, 1:35, 2:45, 3:57, 4:00, 4:35, 5:20, 5:40, 6:15, P. M.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6:08, 7:35, 8:49, 9:46, 11:20, A. M.; 2:04, 4:36, 5:05, 5:37, 6,05, 6:35, 7:07, 8:16, 8:58, 11:58, P. M.

Leave Somerville at 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 7:50, 8:00, 8:20, 9:30, 11:11, A. M.; 1:00, 2:25, 3:25, 5:25, 8:00, 9:45, P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 7:35, 9:46, A. M.; 2:04, 5:05, 6:35, 8:58, P. M.

Leave Easton at 7:00, 9:40, A. M.; 1:00, 4:00, 6:35, P. M. In addition a train leaves Phillipsburg at 6:00, P. M., DAILY.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for New York at 3:23, 11:24, A. M.; 7:22, 9:30, P. M. For Dunellen and Bound Brook at 3:25, 10:08, A. M.; 6:35, P. M. For Somerville and Easton at 5:35, P. M.

Leave New York for Plainfield at 9:00, A. M.; 5:30, and 12:00, P. M.

Leave Easton for Plainfield at 9.40, A. M., and from Phillipsburg at 6:00, P. M.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

Train leaving Plainfield at 7:35, A. M., connects at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Elmira, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 9:46, A. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Scranton etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 2:04, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Tunkhannock, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 5.05, P. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere Mauch Chunk, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 6:35, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Elmira, etc.

LONG BRANCH DIVISION.

Trains leaving Plainfield at 7.28, 8:45, 11:34, A. M., 3:51 5,48, P. M., connect for Long Branch through.

Leave Elizabethport for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt and Squan at 5:30, 8:15, 9:54, A. M.; 12:15, 4:29, 5:30, 6:30, P. M.

Trains leaving Elizabethport at 8:15, A. M., 12:15, 4:29, 5:30, 6:30, P. M., connect at Matawan Junction for FREEHOLD.

New York and Philadelphia—New Line.
Short Route to Trenton and Philadelphia.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia at 1:25, 7:35, 8:49, 10:20, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:36, 6:05, P. M.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton at 1:25, (except Monday) 7:35, 8:49, 10:20, 11:28, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:36, 5:37, 6:05, P. M.

Passengers by the 4:36, 6:05, P. M., trains change cars at Bound Brook.

RETURNING.

Leave Station, Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 6.45, (way) 7:45, 9:30, 11:30, A. M.; 1:30, 4:15, 5,45, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Sts., at 1:20, (except Monday) 6:50, 8:13, 10:20, A. M.; 12:15, 2:15, 4:55, 6:30, P. M.

Passengers by 7:45 and 11:30, A. M., trains from Philadelphia change cars at Bound Brook.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton and Philadelphia at 1:25, 10:00, A. M.; 6:21, P. M.

Leave station Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 9:00, A. M.; 5:30, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Trenton at 1:20, 9:50, A. M.; 6:10, P. M.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.,
Is now open for the receipt of guests, a new building, with all modern improvements, large and well ventilated chambers, gas and new furniture throughout. It adjoins plenty of shade, and is only two hundred and fifty yards from the beach. Hotel stage meets every train. For terms and any particulars address the proprietor.
je27 THEO. OVES, Asbury Park.

OCEAN RESORT.
The most desirable location at the lowest rates.
Ocean and Bay Sailing and Fishing.
Surf and Still Water Bathing.
Good accommodations. Board Ten Dollars a week.
Leave New York 1 p. m., by Long Branch boat. Get excursion tickets to Beach Haven, or Bond's.
References in Plainfield: Messrs. Theo. French. C. W. McCutchen and Rev. K. P. Ketcham.
Address
EBEN B. RIDER,
je27w6 Tuckerton, N. J.

BOYNTON BEACH
PLEASURE GROUNDS,
WOODBRIDGE, N. J.,
Greatly enlarged and improved, will reopen for the season of 1878 on
TUESDAY, JUNE 11th.
First-class facilities for
BATHING AND BOATING.
Fine Pavilion, 125x30 feet, well floored and with water-tight roof, Restaurant, Swings, etc., making it the most available place within reach of Plainfield for Excursions and Picnic Parties. Sabbath Schools, Associations and Family parties should examine our grounds and make early engagements to secure a choice day. No intoxicating drinks sold on or near the grounds. No Sunday parties taken.
HOW TO GET THERE.—Drive from Plainfield by Oak Tree to Uniontown, Woodbridge and the Beach, 11 miles; or take cars on Central Railroad and Long Branch division to Woodbridge. All local trains on Long Branch division stop at Woodbridge station, six minutes' walk from the Beach. Stages to all trains from and after June 11.
my23m3

Plainfield and New York Express
o
Baggage and all other packages called for and delivered at any address in Jersey City, Brooklyn and New York.
WAGON LEAVES PLAINFIELD
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
RETURNS FROM NEW YORK
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Office in Plainfield at E. A. Mumford's Real Estate Office, opposite R. R. Depot.
Office in New York 25 Old Slip.
Residence, 7th St., near Richmond, Plainfield, N. J.
JOHN J. KER, Proprietor.
my30tf

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. mar7y

Notice of Receivership.

This is to give notice that the undersigned has been appointed by the Court of Chancery of New Jersey receiver of the effects of the late firm of A. Coddington, McNabb & Co., and that all debts due said late firm must be paid to the receiver. For the convenience of parties the receiver has appointed Augustus Coddington, at the office of the said late firm in Plainfield, N. J., to receive and collect all moneys due the said late firm in the absence of the receiver.

JOHN R. EMERY, Receiver.

Dated June 24, 1878. je27w4

Assignee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of David W. Rogers and Chas. A. Rogers, late partners trading under the name and firm of D. W. Rogers & Brother, of the city of Plainfield, in the county of Union and state of New Jersey, that all claims against the estate must be exhibited to the subscriber, their assignee, under oath or affirmation, before the sixteenth day of August next, being three months from the date of the assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said David W. Rogers and Chas. A. Rogers, late partners trading under the name and firm of D. W. Rogers & Brother, will be filed with the surrogate of the county of Union upon the expiration of said three months, and exceptions may be filed thereto at the ensuing term of the Orphans' Court of said county by any person interested.

THOS. A. ROGERS, Assignee.

Dated July 2, 1878. jy4w6

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Scribner & Thompson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm's name will be used in settlement of their business. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to settle promptly. The business will be conducted as usual by I. Scribner.

I. SCRIBNER,
J. M. THOMPSON.

Plainfield, N. J., April 22, 1878.—ap25tf

Central New Jersey Times.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

PLAINFIELD POST-OFFICE.

MAIL ARRIVES.

North & East—7:38, A. M.
South—7:28, A. M., 5:05, P. M.
East—2:04, 5:05, 6:35, P. M.
West—8.50, A. M., 5.50, P. M.

MAIL CLOSES.

North, East & South—8, A. M.
East—11, A. M., 2, P. M.
East & South—5:00 P. M.
West—7, A. M., 4:30, P. M.

Mail for Warrenville, N. J., closes at 11, A. M., Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Post-Office opens at 7, A. M., closes at 7.30, P. M.—Saturdays at 8, P. M.

—Subscribers who leave town for any part of the summer can have the Central Times sent to them, free of cost, by leaving their address at this office.

—The backbone of the heated term has been broken.

—This will pass for a summer of frequent rains.

—Mr. Lemuel W. Serrell and family will spend a few weeks in the Catskills.

—About one thousand people attended the grove meeting last Sunday, when Dr. Vincent made the address.

—Rev. Mr. Ketcham has gone to his summer quarters at Beach Haven, where he will take his usual vacation.

—Principal Gross is now at North Elba, Essex Co. New York. He reports his health as greatly improved.

—Mr. W. R. Potts and family are spending the summer at Monmouth Beach. Rev. Mr. Murphy and family are occupying his home during their absence.

—A small boy found a pocket-book containing some money. The owner, by calling at this office, proving property and paying for this notice, can obtain it.

—The school of the Holy Cross, North Plainfield, is expected to commence again in the fall. Application can be made to the rector of the parish.

—Mr. Schermerhorn, of the Western Union office, has in charge the business of putting in wires and locating an office in the Hotel Netherwood.

—Until more of the trains stop at Netherwood, a change which is likely to be made soon, stages will make frequent trips to the trains stopping here.

—Neilson's Band serenaded the guests of the "Netherwood" Monday evening. Mr. Mower invited the members "in" and did the handsome thing by them.

—Rev. Dr. Yerkes preached, last Sunday from the text, "Nothing shall be hid from the heat of the sun." That was what every body has realized during the heated term.

—The "Netherwood" does not effect the business of our old and excellent hotels. All the guests there with the exception of one or two families, are living here for the first time.

—Mr. A. V. Searing has made a new departure, and will receive every morning from the "Model Vienna Bakery" of New York, a fresh supply of their far-famed Vienna Bread.

—Messrs. Searing & Hunt will close their photographic rooms during the month of August. Any of their patrons wishing photographs and other work would do well to call without delay.

—We have received an advertising proposition from the "Red Cheek Medicine Co." which offers to pay us in the stock of the company. "Cheek!" That corporation is well named.

—Mr. Howard Vail is still unable to attend to business, on account of his rheumatic troubles. He will seek a restoration of his health by going out of town for a while.

—Mr. Percy C. Ohl, Fish Warden, gives notice that all persons violating the law, protecting streams from pollution, will be prosecuted. We are glad to see that Mr. Ohl is in earnest.

—The Hotels of the city are feeders to the permanent population. Many families who have only come here to take board for a summer have been so captivated by the place that they could not leave it.

—Some of the stylish turnouts seen on our streets belong to the guests of the "Netherwood." One guest, who is a great lover of horses, has three of them with him, and is expecting four more during the week.

—The steam Laundry, which was burned out a few weeks ago, is again ready for business. Mr. A. G. Thorn, the proprietor, has erected a suitable building on 3rd street, above Richmond, and put in the latest improved machinery for doing all kinds of laundry work.

—Six tobacco stores flourish here. All but one manufacture cigars, and do quite a wholesale trade in the surrounding country. Mr. Eggerding manufactures for the New York market quite largely. Some put up about 75,000 a year, and others a little more.

—A pleasant Saturday evening is good for trade. Some lines of goods are always bought at that time—shoes, for example. Some one says that White had to close his doors, of a recent Saturday evening, to keep the crowd out. Has a revival of business set in?

—The Board of Health will make a rigid examination of all the privies, cess-pools, etc., about August 1st. See their notice elsewhere. They call upon all citizens to take steps at once to cleanse them. Air-slacked lime, used two or three times a week, is an excellent disinfectant. It can be bought for a small sum.

—Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, editor of the St Nicholas, is spending the summer in Plainfield. She is making her home on Front street, near Farragut avenue and the residence of her brother, who occupies the picturesque villa on the latter street, adjoining Mr. L. V. F. Randolph's property.

—The Elizabeth *Journal* speaks of one "Slesinger of Plainfield," who has been sent to State's Prison for six months, for selling tobacco and cigars without paying the government special tax. No such man here. Not that kind of tobacco men do business here. Put that fellow off on some other town. Rahway, say.

—Among our miscellaneous articles is a meritorious poem by Mr. Morrison. A valuable statement is given by Hon. Neal Dow of the workings of the Maine prohibitory law, being a part of his speech delivered at the Fourth of July Woodstock meeting. Every one should read it. How a prominent railroad man rose from an inferior position is told as a bit of personal history which carries an important lesson with it; and a bit of southern correspondence gives a glimpse of a summer resort in the South.

—What twenty lessons in writing will do under Prof. Lyon's system of instruction may be seen in the post-office. It is quite remarkable. No young man can afford to be without the power to write a good hand.

—Charles Arnold, of the City Bank, was cleaning a revolver Wednesday morning when a barrel accidentally discharged, and the ball passed between the second and third fingers of the right hand, making a flesh wound on the under part of the former and upper part of the latter-named fingers.

—The City Hotel dining room is being greatly improved by taking out the large door on the Park avenue side, and putting in two large windows in its place. This Hotel was never managed better than at the present time, and little changes like the one named, are worthy of the generous hearted landlord, Mr. Moore, and help the proprietor in his effort to please his guests.

—It would be a great accommodation to residents at Netherwood to have the 9.30 P. M. train from here make a stop there. Now there is no train that stops between 3.51, P. M., and 10.41. Many complain that they can not do their trading in town, because they can not get back in the evening at a reasonable hour. We hope the railroad company will make the change desired.

The Buffalo Moth.—This household pest seems at last to have been conquered. A writer in the Boston Journal says it may beex terminated by Hempitera powders, a remedy prepared for the purpose in London by Mr. C. Y. Derby, chemist. The writer says these powders are sure death to all household vermin of every kind or species which infest our houses, are perfectly harmless to furs, woolens, flannels or fabrics of every kind, as well as to carpets or choice furniture.

Another Victim of Rum.—The body of Albert Dunham was found last Thursday on the farm of David L. Randolph, on Park avenue. It was evident that he had hanged himself to a limb of a tree under which his body lay. The rope having given way, the body had dropped to the ground and was found in a doubled-up position, and was very much decomposed. The deceased was about 45 years old and a single man. He had been a cutter in the employ of Baldwin, Schepflin & Tweedy. Rum was his worst enemy, and often had him in his power. At last it drove him to a suicide's grave.—Thus, one by one, do we number the victims of intemperance in our fair city.

No Place Like Home.—A great many of our citizens spend a part of the summer from home. They go away for comfort, as it were. A family we know of hied away, a few weeks ago, to the Adirondacks to seek the cooling breezes of some elevated region. They took along heavy clothing, for they meant to be comfortable. But the thermometer got stuck among the nineties, and there was no coming down. It was hot and hot; and, as if this was not a sufficient penalty for leaving a pleasant home, the horrible black fly was sent to annoy them, and what the heat left, this carnivorous insect consumed. The story further goes that the landlord was also "on the make," and imposed cat fish upon his boarders for trout, until, at length, worn down by the heat and the flies and the landlord, they set their faces towards home, and resumed the pleasure of living in our own beautiful summer resort.

A Man in a Woman's Dress.—A few days ago a buggy drove through Front street. There was nothing unusual in this. But accidentally it was discovered that its single occupant was a man dressed in woman's clothes. At first, it was supposed to be an innocent, though ridiculous, amusement. But it is evident that the man needs looking after, judging from the following report in the *Somerset Gazette* of the performances of this individual as he approached Somerville:

A young lady well known in Somerville though living in an adjacent village, while returning home one evening last week was accosted by a man, clothed in woman's attire, closely veiled, who invited her to ride. The young lady noticing plainly his heavy mustache beneath the veil he wore, promptly declined his overtures, though they were persistently pressed. What could have been his purpose, can only be conjectured, but it is to be regretted that she was not able to turn him over to an officer of the law, to be dealt with as his conduct deserved.

A Steamboat Excursion

Has been planned by the M. E Church Sunday school for Tuesday, July 30, 1878 as will be seen by the advertisement. It promises to be a most delightful occasion They have engaged the well-known and commodious steamer Thomas Powell. The destination is Columbia Grove, L. I. from which is a fine view of the Sound. Read the details given in our advertising columns.

The Aldine

Is still published with much the same regard to artistic effects as usual. Its fame is so broad that it needs no recommendation at our hands. Mr. J. Lord Mitchell is now in the city canvassing for subscribers and many, no doubt, will take this opportunity to secure this splendid work of art for the current year.

Long Branch and Ocean Grove Excursion.

The above excursion takes place on next Tuesday July 23d, train leaving Plainfield 7.30 a. m. It promises to be one of the finest excursions of the season. The managers Messrs Busby and Laing intend making it just as agreeable and enjoyable as their excursion of last year, guaranteeing a seat to each one. Nobody should loose the opportunity to visit the seaside. The price of tickets until the 21st is only $1 after which date they will be $1.25. A very few children's tickets at half price, for those under 8 years of age can be procured. To save extra expense we would advise all to get their tickets now so as to enable the managers to provide cars enough to seat every one. For sale at the Drug stores of H. P. Reynolds W. H. Voorhees. and R. J. Shaw, Plainfield and Dr. Blakely, Dunellen.

Postmasters' Salaries.

The new schedule of the Post Office Department fixes the salaries of the Postmasters in the principal cities in New Jersey at the amounts given below. The salaries a few years ago are given for comparison.

	Former Salary.	New Salary.
Camden	2,800	2,500
Elizabeth	4,000	2,500
Hoboken	2,500	2,400
Jersey City	3,100	2,700
Morristown	2,800	2,200
Newark	3,700	3,000
New Brunswick	3,400	2,700
Orange	3,100	2,700
Paterson	3,000	2,300
Plainfield	2,800	2,500
Princeton	2,500	2,000
Rahway	2,900	2,100
Trenton	3,800	2,600

THE HOTEL NETHERWOOD.

THIS SPLENDID HOTEL NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

SOME ACCOUNT OF ITS ELEGANT APPOINTMENTS.

A LIST OF THE GUESTS WHO ARE NOW "AT HOME" THERE.

There was so little public attempt made by those interested, to sound the praises of the really grand enterprise of building a hotel at Netherwood, and withal so many have looked upon it as a chimerical scheme, that its progress was only watched by those who came in view of it day by day on the cars, or by those whose driving brought them near it. The public announcement of its near completion was, therefore, almost a revelation to many of our citizens. Likewise, the course pursued in opening the Hotel, without the sound of trumpets and other demonstrations, has probably left many citizens in ignorance of the fact that this, one of the most elegant hotels of the country, is now actually opened in the city, and is entertaining a large number of guests. But such is the interesting fact.

THE OPENING.

It was a wise decision that the projectors of the Hotel made to resume work upon the building, after suspending it last winter, in view of not opening this year. The interruption delayed the completion of the Hotel in time for an early opening. But, fortunately, the "season" was so late in beginning this year that the delay has not been the detriment it was feared. By dint of energetic work on the part of Messrs. Schetter and Darling in getting the house furnished, and the indefatigable zeal of the manager, Mr. Mower, who was present and put up with all sorts of personal discomforts in pushing forward the preliminary arrangements for the very earliest opening possible, the Hotel was ready for guests July 1st, when the first name was put upon the register.

AN INTERIOR VIEW.

We gave, a few weeks since, a description of the building and its surroundings. It was then unfurnished and yet unfinished. It now remains to give our readers a glimpse of the house as furnished. It is unnecessary to say that in fitting up the Hotel the same liberal ideas have prevailed that were seen in the planning of the building. On every hand are the evidences that not only has the mere physical comfort of the guests been a study in furnishing the house, but in every case rare attention has been given to æsthetic effects, two results that can much oftener be combined than is sometimes thought possible.

In the first place the sleeping rooms are supplied with first-class comforts. The mattresses and springs are the best that can be bought, and guests speak of them as a rare luxury for summer resorts. The furniture of the room is very pleasing to the eye. The sets are made of ash and are in Queen Anne style and the rooms are all carpeted with body Brussels of beautiful patterns. Water and gas also are among the luxuries of every room.

THE HALLS AND PARLORS.

The halls throughout the building are covered with body Brussels carpet, and are themselves among the pleasantest parts of the Hotel, those on the first floor especially affording little retreats for private tete-a-tetes. But for this purpose are the three small reception rooms off from the latter hall. These are gems of taste. In two of them the furniture is in walnut modern style, upholstered in raw silk with Brussels carpets to match. The other room has a more summery air, with its elegant bamboo furniture.

But the parlor is fitted up with surpassing elegance. Its ample floor is covered with a beautiful Moquette. The furniture is the Queen Anne pattern, upholstered in raw silk, and is supplied in all varieties without stint. Four massive wood mantels, also in Queen Anne style, with mirrors, are a noticeable feature of the parlor. Besides the mirrors mentioned, is a massive pier glass, which has its suitable place opposite the main entrance to the room. A Steinway Grand piano is a piece of furniture not to be overlooked. The chandeliers here, as indeed in every part of the Hotel, are of the most beautiful designs, and are finished in gilt highly burnished.

THE GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR AND OFFICES.

A model of beauty of its kind is the gentlemen's parlor and reading room. It is not the barren and unattractive place that such rooms usually are. Besides having a charming situation, where the views are beautiful, it is fitted up elegantly with a Brussels carpet and handsome furniture upholstered in leather. It is intended evidently for gentlemen, who have not only the manners but the instincts of the class.

Adjoining this room is the Manager's office, which has the same characteristics of other rooms, being, after its kind, all that good taste and its purpose would suggest. From this is an entrance to the business office, which is situated in the grand vestibule at the left of the main entrance. This is constructed by enclosing a space sufficiently large for the purpose, by a heavy counter built of the California red wood in which the first floor of the Hotel is finished.

Mr. C. C. Merritt, the clerk, here performs the duties of his office in a manner entirely fitting the position. He has become already master of the situation, and knows the rooms by heart, and can locate his guests in one of the "best" ones at a moment's notice.

THE DINING ROOMS.

The principal dining room is one of the pleasantest rooms in the Hotel, not only by reason of what art has done to make it so, but from the outlook it gives to the natural beauties that greet the eye. Through the eastern doors and windows appear some of the most charming landscapes to be seen in this vicinity, while at the west end is the grass-covered court adorned with large vases of choice plants, making a picture beautiful to behold. The floor of the hall is covered with tiling. Most of the tables are disposed in a way to seat four persons at each, and others are arranged for eight. By making a different disposition of them the room can be economized so that over two hundred guests can be dined at once. The furniture is ash, Eastlake design.

This beautiful hall is located in a part of the structure which was designed to connect the wings of the Hotel, and there is an opportunity, consequently, to give it an unusually high ceiling. From here hang two very large chandeliers which, when their seventy burners are lighted, make a brilliant illumination. The effect is striking to one as he comes into the Hotel, and looks from the vestibule across the court, through which the favorite entrance to the hall lies. The waiters, who must be considered a part of the fixtures of this room, represent several nationalities, the French and German predominating. There is also a children's dining room and ordinary. The little ones are supplied with such table comfort as high chairs, in abundance.

THE KITCHEN AND STORE ROOMS.

The guests of a Hotel measure everything by the cuisine. If this is defective it is impossible to make atonement for it, whatever other luxury is provided. The kitchen rules the hotel. The cook is king. He is a despot, if he chooses. A view of his immediate dominions must be taken, therefore. Here is the perfection of a kitchen, fitted out with—what we would not undertake to enumerate—all kinds of appropriate utensils; a sight, indeed, that only an efficient housekeeper can appreciate and describe. The experienced and gentlemanly cook is Mr. Storch, a German, who has occupied a similar position in the Metropolitan, of New York. It is unnecessary to add that he fills his place well, and has already made the Netherwood distinguished for its table. Every day he adds to his fame.

But the supplies furnished have something to do with the results reached by the cook. A visit to the store room shows that a generous hand provides, and more, that the most perfect system prevails here. This room is furnished with all the latest improved refrigerators for the preservation of meats, fish, vegetables, fruits and what not. Mr. Keenan, a competent young man, just of age, has the responsible position of steward.

If we have said nothing that interests any of our readers, perhaps some of them may prick up their ears when we say that a large and well-stocked wine cellar is among the store rooms of the Netherwood. Even in its wine list it does not propose to be behind other fashionable resorts. But to many this is the least that can be said in its praise.

THE ENGINE ROOM

Plays an important part in the economy of the Hotel, as here is the source of the power which supplies to the tanks the vast amount of water that is to be used throughout the house and the stables, to say nothing of the hot water and steam that is used in conducting the culinary department of the Hotel. From this center also is the steam to be diffused through the building when cold weather shall demand it. Mr. Chas. W. Harriott, formerly engineer and mechanic on the Central N. J. railroad, is engineer, assisted by Mr. W. H. S. Nodyne, late of the Pennsylvania road. Both these gentlemen are young men of large experience for their age.

MUSIC, ETC.

A large Billiard room with its five new tables is one of the attractions of the place. Three evenings in the week music is now furnished by the accomplished artist, Mr. J. N. Lander, of New York, who is well known to musical circles. When the plans are completed this entertainment will be given Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. The performers take a position in the west end of the parlor near the veranda, which on such occasions is luminous with its numerous lights and brilliant company.

THE GUESTS.

The Hotel has already a large number of guests, with new arrivals daily. The following is a completed list down to Wednesday morning:

Dr J Allen,	New York
Alfred A Freeman, child and maid,	"
Miss Minnie Freeman,	"
H H Bridgman,	"
W S Darling,	Plainfield
A. F. Hazen, wife and child,	Brooklyn
Mrs S N Boyd,	New York
Mrs E B Gillette and daughter,	"
Mrs S J Mason,	"
Dr Edw Bayard,	"
Chauncey F Kerr,	"
Wm W Churchill,	"
J Angus Shaw,	"
Mr and Mrs Wm Bird, child and nurse,	"
Mrs Jno Kerr,	"
Mrs Charlotte Barber,	"
Mrs A Yale, child and nurse,	"
Mrs P T Duryee,	Newark
Miss Mary O Duryee,	"
Geo S Duryee,	"
Wm Hulbert,	New York
Geo S Hartow,	"
Mrs Grant,	"
G H Dewey,	"
E B Dewey,	"
Edw Caverly,	"
Jno F Plummer,	"
J F Orcutt,	"
Homer Gilles,	Cornwall Landing, N Y
Mr and Mrs H B Taylor,	New York
Frank B Taylor,	"
W Edward Taylor,	"
Chas C Clawson and family,	"
Mr O Lawson and wife,	"
Mr and Mrs J D Carhart, Jr, two children and servant,	Brooklyn
H T McCoun and wife,	"
Miss McCoun,	"
H T McCoun, Jr,	"
J A Pinderford, wife, child and nurse,	"
Mr T Buckly,	New York
D D Chaplin,	"
Francis H Leggett,	"
P Murphy and family,	"
Miss Murphy,	"
Wm Altmann and family,	"
Mr and Mrs S H Hall,	Newark
G V Shiner,	New York
Lyman W Briggs,	Netherwood.
Mrs M E Gowan,	New York
Miss Dalley,	"
Mr P Mason, wife, nurse and child,	Brooklyn
W W Churchill,	New York
C L Richard,	"
Jesup Wakeman and wife,	Summit, N J
S J Mason,	New York
F H Gibbens,	Treas D & L R R
Mrs Goble,	New York
J Murphy,	"
J M Lander,	"
Ph Wather,	"
A Koehler,	"
Mr Reilley,	"
Mr and Mrs Geo R Catheart, child and servant,	"
Wm J Todd, wife, child and nurse,	"
Mr Hulbert wife and daughter,	"
Wm L Pomeroy,	"
A F Hazen and son,	Brooklyn
W H Gladwin,	"
Chas H Dickerson,	"
G M Brockway,	"
S Eugene Sargent,	"
W D Moore and family,	New York
Miss Benson,	"
Miss Earle,	"
F B Griffin,	"
Henry Talmadge and wife	"
Geo A Fanshawe and family,	"
T L Moore,	"
S Freeman,	"
E Harbisor,	"
J H Marslen and wife,	"
Wm Lambert and wife,	"
W Mason and wife,	"
Jno O Reilley,	"
J Stells,	"
H A Root,	"
Henry Straus,	"
I J Chapman,	"
H C Collins,	"
B A Mason,	"
Chas W Weld and wife,	"
F Schetter,	Netherwood
Mrs A Ashcraft,	New York
Miss A Ashcraft,	"
I C Alexander and wife,	"
Mrs Gardner S Birt,	"
Wm T Small, wife, child and nurse,	"
Mrs Sturns,	"
Mrs C B Gibbens,	"
E F Rook and wife,	Brooklyn
I Hallgarten,	New York
J H Collins and two daughters,	"
Edw H Ammidown and family,	"

This list does not show the exact number of guests, for sometimes under the head family several persons are included. The entire number is given as 140, which makes the Hotel about two-thirds full.

The price of board varies from $30 to $50 a week for double rooms, when occupied by two persons, or from $17,50 up for single persons. Single rooms are to be had for $15. The terms by the day are $3.

THE MANAGEMENT

Is in the hands of men of very extensive experience. Mr. James H. Breslin, the proprietor, has now two or more large hotels under his control. He is assisted in his business by competent managers, none of whom excel Mr. Henry S. Mower, of the Netherwood, in the ability to hold everything in hand and regulate every detail. Mr. Mower has made the hotel business a life study, and there is no department of it which he is not familiar with, and over all his argus-eyed supervision extends. The best test of his success is seen in the unqualified expressions of satisfaction heard from the guests, who may well be contented and happy amid the luxuries and comforts so bountifully provided.

It is proper to say in this connection that the Management is heartily aided by Messrs. Schetter and Darling in every way that can possibly contribute to the entire success of the season. They have worked industriously to have as much as possible of the grounds in order, and not a small part of the pleasure of a residence at the Hotel is furnished by the exquisitely tasteful landscape gardening that has been done in the immediate vicinity of the building. Mr. Schetter has added still further to these attractions by distributing about the Hotel some of his own flowering plants.

THE HOTEL'S FAME ASSURED.

The half has not been told, but our space and time are limited, and we must stop somewhere. We are never given to overdrawing a picture. That we have not done so in this brief description every one can have the opportunity of judging by visiting the Hotel and seeing for himself. No one who is interested in the prosperity of the city can fail to take pride in this splendid enterprise. The Hotel will become one of the favorite resorts of the country, growing in repute year by year. With its increasing fame will the name of Plainfield be more widely known, and the manifold benefits that naturally accompany such a result will be reaped. Then long live the Hotel Netherwood, the pride of the city and the state.

The Lawn Party in Behalf of the Muhlenberg Hospital

Was all that its projectors could ask. Though it was conceived but a little while before it occurred, the ladies who had it in charge were so energetic that the arrangements could not have been more complete if they had devoted weeks of preparation to them. Nature conspired to assist the ladies and smiled upon the enterprise, for the day on which the party occurred was about the only day of the week free from rain.

The afternoon entertainment, which was specially intended for children large and small, was greatly enjoyed by a goodly number. Games of various kinds were participated in, and an extemporized Punch and Judy show was admirably conducted by Mr. Lissignoli, to the infinite amusement of the little ones, and to the benefit of the treasury.

In the evening a large company gathered on the grounds, when the spacious lawn of the Seminary, illuminated by several locomotive head lights, and numerous Chinese lanterns, presented a very beautiful appearance. Booths of various kinds were picturesquely placed in different parts of the grounds, where enterprising ladies were ever ready to dispose of "chances" for a consideration, and other quids pro quo. On the East side of the Seminary, refreshment tables were spread under the trees, and invited the promenaders to partake of the ice cream and cake which fair hands were only too eager to serve.

And while a multitude were enjoying the weird scenes on the lawn, the hall, or chapel, of the Seminary was filled with a gay party who were dancing to the inspiring music of Grafulla's band. It is not necessary to add that this part of the entertainment never lacked for participants or spectators until a late hour.

Besides those who entered the enchanted grounds, through the Seventh street gateway so carefully guarded, there were many profane eyes which gazed upon the bright picture from the streets surrounding the grounds. So that, all told, a very large part of the city enjoyed the unique and pleasurable entertainment, and so aside from the immediate pecuniary benefit, the Muhlenberg Hospital enterprise, in whose behalf the Lawn Party was given, was well advertised, and, without doubt, made many new friends.

The proposed Hospital is an institution that will be a real benefit to the city, and to a very large region on the Central railroad and in other directions. Sick people who have no relatives, will find it a great convenience and comfort. Household servants when ill can be sent to it, and receive better attention than is possible elsewhere; and other instances will suggest themselves to the philanthropic, where the value of such an institution can hardly be computed.

The lady managers are entitled to great credit for their labor in this latest effort to increase the building fund. The total receipts were $470.57. The expenses were $100, leaving a net result of $370.57, which is a surprise to even the most sanguine.

This will make the fund already in hand something like $1,500. The Board has decided to commence to put up the hospital by the first of September next, after plans furnished by Mr. Charles Smith.

The following is a list of the managers, with the exception of one or two names that we have failed to obtain.

Board of Governors—Rt. Rev. John Scarborough, D. D., President; Nathan Harper, 1st Vice-President; Henry Smith, 2d Vice-President; Wm. R. Cock, Secretary and Treasurer; Rev. E. M Rodman, Peter Balen, Job Male, M. W. Tyler, E. L. Finch, L. V. F. Randolph, J. W. Murray, E. N. Errickson, H. P. Reynolds, Fred'k. Chamberlain, James Parker, Wm. Patterson, J. M. Whiton.

Ladies' Auxiliary Board—Miss. E. E. Kenyon, President; Mrs. Lissignoli, Vice-President; Mrs. Dr. Burlingham, Treasurer; Miss Schipper, Secretary; Mrs. Mayher, Mrs. Saltzman, Mrs. L. V. F. Randolph, Mrs. Ruttman, Mrs. Azoy, Mrs. Wm. Clarkson, Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Chas. Potter, Mrs. Frank Wells.

Fire Department Affairs.

An effort is making to reverse the action of the Fire Board in disbanding Steamer Co. No. 2. By the legal assistance of a gentleman from Jersey City, an order has been served upon the Fire Board to appear early in November before the Supreme Court. The action was taken without any hearing from the Board, who were not represented before the court issuing the order. They believe that they will have no trouble to sustain themselves before any court whatever.

Local Miscellany.

Having made arrangements for the sale of *Fleishmann's Vienna Bread*, we are prepared to supply Hotels, Families etc. daily as we receive it direct from their Vienna Model Bakery every morning.
A. V. Searing,
jy18tf Front St. opp. P. O.

Go to Whitney's and ask to see the Planet Shirt, the best ever offered in this city for $1.00. Take a look and be convinced of the fact.

Hammocks, at less than New York prices, at Parsons & Co. j11w2

Henderson's Half Dwarf Celery and other kinds for sale at Denton's Nursery. Also a good melodeon to rent at $1.00 a month. jy18tf.

Go to Mrs. S. C. Conklin's if you would buy a good linen dress ready made.

If you wish to be comfortable this warm weather, buy a Florence oil stove at W. L. Gavett & Co.'s.

Pier and mantel mirrors, connecting setts and cornices, made to order at Swain's, 42 West Front street. my30

Another lot of those cheap white skirts, from 50c. up, at Whitney's.

Get a Baby Hammock and keep the baby cool. For sale at Parsons & Co. j11w2

The absolute safety of the Gas and its efficacy in removing pain, is testified to by 104,500 persons, who have had teeth extracted by the Colton Dental Association, 19 Cooper Institute, N. Y.

Another reduction on croquet and children's carriages at Parsons & Co. j11w3

Get the Genuine Fleishmann Vienna Bread, fresh every morning at A. V. Searing's, Front street opposite Post Office Plainfield. jy18tf

No wood used in bale Hay, at L. B. Boice's Somerset street.

Whitney has a line of plain and striped grenadines, received from auction, cheap.

Piano Tuning.—D. P. De La Rue will visit Plainfield as often as his services are required for the purpose of tuning and repairing Pianos. Orders may be left at the Times office.

Fine line of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods at Whitneys. Kid and lisle thread gloves a specialty.

Drake, the Tailor, may be found on Cherry St. near Front St., where he is prepared with increased facilities to serve his old patrons. Expenses light and prices correspondingly low. s28

Sunshades marked down at Whitney's.

Two car loads of A No. 1 tip top heavy Western oats just received by L. B. Boice, Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Plain and figured lawns, fine quality, at Whitney's, for 10c. and 12½c.

Artists materials at Swain's, Front St.

At Whitney's, No. 6 East Front street, may be found a complete stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., at lowest market prices.

Cloths and linens for men and children's wear at Whitney's.

Just received, one ton of Lump Salt for Horses, at L. B. Boice's, Somerset street. Three cents a pound.

Oil paintings, engravings, chromos, and picture frames of all kinds at Swain's, 42 West Front street. Re-gilding and repairing. my30

New lot of Hamburgs, laces and lace goods just received from auction at very low prices at Whitney's.

Bale Hay, free from dust and dirt, baled by hand power, without wood, at L. B. Boice's Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

Underwear and Hosiery marked down at Whitney's.

Ask to see the 80 cent patent ironing-board attachment. Every one should have one. Parsons & Co., sole agents. j11w3

Mrs. S. C. Conklin has a fine assortment of Hosiery and Gloves which has just been received. Also the finest stock of ribbons in the city. june6

Buntings, Buntings at Whitney's.

The best Timothy Hay in Plainfield is is now being baled by L. B. Boice, Somerset street. The dust and dirt is thoroughly taken out and the hay pressed by hand power.

Lace shawls and sacques at Whitney's. Call and see them.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN POST OFFICE

July 17, 1878.

Adair, Charles	Miller, Mr I L
Adams, C H	McKearney, Edw
Ayers, Norman T	Malloy, Michael
Andrews, Mrs Thomas,	Mundy, J S
Boner, Mr G H	Moore, Miss Elizabeth
Bird, Mr & Bro's	O'Connor, Mrs Mary
Casey, Ellen	Phelps, Samuel T
Fitzpatrick, James	Raymond, Miss Louisa
Goddard, George H	Sulinsky Isaac
Grace, Mrs F J	Wilson, Andrew
Harney, William	Ward, Miss Sarah A
Hull, Mrs Dr	Willis, Mrs Ann
Lyons, Miss Mary	Wheeler, Mr Charles
McGauran, Miss Margaret	Adams, Henry
McMahon, Samuel	Whiting, John T

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. W. VAIL, P. M.

MARRIED.

CORELL—FANCISCO.—On the 16th inst., by T. Logan Murphy, Richard Corell to Sarah Fancisco, both of North Plainfield.

DIED.

CONNETT.—In North Plainfield, July 11, 1878, of consumption, Katie, daughter of Aaron and Mary J. Connett, deceased, aged 15 years, 5 months, 25 days.

DAVIS.—In this city, July 14, 1878, Wm. B., son of Wm. and Jane Davis, aged 4 years.

GAVIN.—In this city, July 12, 1878, of brain disease, Katie, daughter of Patrick and Bridget Gavin, aged 7 months.

KANE.—In this city, July 14, 1878, of cholera infantum, Mary A. Kane, aged 1 year, 2 months.

LENT.—At Mt. Bethel, July 16, 1878, of marasmus, Jas. W., infant son of Jas. W. and Mary L. Lent, aged 24 days.

MASON.—In North Plainfield, July 16, 1878, of marasmus, Lizzie N., daughter of Theordore and Naomi Mason, aged 3 months, 6 days.

STONE.—In North Plainfield, July 13, 1878, of cholera infantum, James, son of James and Mary Stone, aged 5 weeks.

DAVID LEESON,
UNDERTAKER,
Holds himself ready to wait on the public any hour of the day or night. Has the most modern improvements in Corpse-preservers and Hearses. An elegant new Child's Hearse used in connection with the burial of children. Coaches furnished if desired. *Charges made satisfactory to all parties.*
Residence and office Front St., 2 doors north of Parse & Whitney's Dry Goods Store, Plainfield, N. J. f17

ALEX. M. RUNYON,
UNDERTAKER.
Somerset St., cor. Front,
Residence 75 Front Street, opposite Peck's,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Hearse, attendance, &c., all hours, day or night.
Prices low in all cases. 15jy

NEW ADVERTISEMEMTS.

PHAETON WANTED.
A fair, second-hand, top Phaeton, with or without harness, is wanted cheap for cash. Address
1 PHAETON, Plainfield P. O.

$5 Reward.
Strayed on Sunday evening from Reynolds' Drug Store a large Maltese Cat. The finder will receive the above reward by returning same to drug store or to owner.
1 R. M. STELLE.

PERMANENT BOARD,
Desired by a gentleman doing business in the city, in a private family. Location must be central and pleasant. Modern improvements. Terms about ten dollars a week. Address
P. O. Box 202.

"SEEDESEA,"
Or Headache cured in two minutes by outward application. Price 25 cents. For sale by
R. J. SHAW, Druggist,
jy11w4 Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD
STEAM LAUNDRY.
3rd Street, above Richmond St.
The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kinds of Laundry work in the best manner, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, having erected a building and put in the most improved machinery for that purpose.
Clothes called for every day in the week, and delivered at residences, free of charge. Orders will receive prompt attention if left at E. M. Laing's Hat Store, A. Vanderbeek's Music Store, or addressed to Laundry, P. O. Box 970.
A. G. THORN.
July 17, 1878.

NOTICE.
All persons holding claims against the City of Plainfield originating in the year 1877 are hereby requested to forthwith present the same to the undersigned.
E. L. MORRIS,
jy11w2 Chm. Special Committee Common Council.

Friends' Select School
Will open on
2d Day 9th Month 2d,
At the New Brick Building,
Front Street, above Water.
For further particulars call on or address
jy4m3 E. BURTON, 60 East Front.

TO LET.
A desirable Residence, containing 11 rooms, on Front St., next to Dr. South's. Three minutes' walk from Depot. Rent low. Apply to
my2tf C. C. MEEKER, Esq.

PECK'S CORNER.

RIBBONS. RIBBONS.
Gross Grain Ribbons from 5cts.
ALL COLORS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL WIDTH.
ALL SHADES
And We know We have the LARGEST ASSORTMENT, the LARGEST stock and the very LOWEST in Price.
COME TO PECK'S.

A new stock of Fresh Goods—new styles of Jewelry just received. Call and examine them at
COLLIER'S, 3 CHERRY ST.
Filled Gold Seal Rings, $1. Solid Gold Wide Band Engraved Rings, $1. Genuine Amethyst Solid Gold, $4 and up.
Repairing on French Clocks a Specialty.
my9y

BUTTER! BUTTER!
MOORE
No. 13 Cherry Street,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTTER DEALER.
FINE BUTTER A SPECIALTY,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
ap17y

STEAMBOAT EXCURSION!
The Sunday-School connected with the
Plainfield M. E. Church
Have arranged for an Excursion to
Columbia Grove, L. I.
TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1878
The cars will leave the depot at 7:30 o'clock, a. m. and connect at Elizabethport with the steamer "Thomas Powell," affording a delightful sail through the "Kills," and across New York bay, in view of the harbor fortifications, up the East river, passing the famous public buildings, and down Long Island sound to the grove which is located on Lloyd's Neck, at the entrance to Cold Spring Harbor, commanding an extended view of the sound and surrounding country, and a amply supplied with conveniences for a pleasant resort. Returning, will leave the grove in time to reach Plainfield at 8 p. m. The steamer, which is known as one of the largest and fastest, can easily accomodate 1,200 people, so that no fears of overcrowding need be entertained. An accomplished caterer will be prepared to furnish refreshments at reasonable rates. The friends of the school are cordially invited to unite with them on this occasion. Tickets may be procured of the officers of the school, at the low price of One Dollar, if purchased prior to the 28th inst., after which time the price will be A Dollar and a Quarter. jy18w2

B. F. WEBSTER,
Insurance Agency.
HOME of New York
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
ÆTNA of Hartford
CONTINENTAL OF NEW YORK
ROYAL of England
GERMAN AMERICAN, NEW YORK
FRANKLIN of Phila.
AMERICAN OF NEW'RK, N. J.
PHENIX of Hartford
MERCHANTS' OF NEW'RK, N. J.
FIREMEN'S
Insurance effected in any of the above companies and in several others equally prompt in adjusting losses, at the lowest paying rates in accordance with the character of the risk.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS
policies written at regular premium rates.
B. F. WEBSTER, Plainfield, N. J.
Office Cor. Front and Somerset streets, Second Story.

Notice to Property Owners.
The Board of Health having made a casual examination of many of the cess-pools and privies of the city of Plainfield, do give notice that a formal inspection will be undertaken by the 1st of August, and such cess-pools, privies, &c., as are found in a condition injurious to public health will subject their owners to the process of law.
JOB MALE, Mayor and Pres. B'd Health.
CHAS. F. STILLMAN, M. D., City Physician and Sec'y B'd of Health.
jy18w2

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
The undersigned will sell at public auction, at his place of business, in Scotch Plains, on Monday, July 22, 1878, all the remaining assets of the estate of Norman Dunn, consisting of uncollected book accounts, a small stock of hardware, crockery, boots and shoes, &c. Sale beginning at 3 o'clock, p. m. TERMS CASH. Should any prove stormy the sale will take place the next fair day.
CHAS. A. SMITH, Assignee.
Scotch Plains, July 16, 1878. 1

City Tax for 1878.
City, School and Poor taxes are now due in the City of Plainfield and payable to me for the year 1878.
The Court of Appeal in case of taxation will meet at the Council Room in Plainfield on the fourth Tuesday in July, from 2 o'clock until 5 p. m.
Taxes unpaid on or before the first of September will be handed over to the City Judge for collection, according to law.
I will receive taxes from 8½ o'clock a. m. to 6 p. m. until September 1, 1878, except Sunday. Office in Coward's Building, Cherry St., near Front; or at my residence, southwest corner Central Ave. and Fourth St., apart from the hours named.
jy11tf L. E. CLARK, Collector.

Fire Department Tax for 1878.
The taxes for 1878 are now due and payable to L. E. Clark, Collector, No. 7 Park Ave. (Coward's Building) every day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 8½ a. m. and 6 p. m. All taxes so assessed remaining unpaid after the ninth day of September, 1878, will be returned to a Justice of the peace for collection, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added, with legal costs.
In cases of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property, and in case of the non-payment of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—Section 10 of Incorporation Act.
JACOB ADAMS, Treasurer.
L. E. CLARK, Collector.
Plainfield, N. J., July 10, 1878. jy11tf

FOURTH ANNUAL GAMES
OF THE
Caledonian Club
OF UNION COUNTY, N. J.
Will be held at
Plainfield Athletic Grounds
Washington Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1878
PROGRAMME.
The sports of the day will be opened with an old fashioned Scotch Reel, after which the circle will be cleared and the games begin at 11 a. m. with
Putting the heavy stone
Throwing the heavy hammer
Throwing the light hammer
100 yard dash, P. A. C. only
Running high leap
Hyp, step and jump
Long race—one mile
Three mile walk, P. A. C. only
Highland fling—in costume
1-3 mile run, P. A. C. only
Hitch and kick
Vaulting with pole
Standing high leap
Sword dance—in costume
One mile walk, P. A. C. only
Sack race
The Pipers and a string band will be in attendance and furnish music for those desiring to dance.
Tickets 25 cts.
Committee of Arrangements—Chief John Wilson, 2d Chieftain Wm. McCully, Sr., 3d Chieftain Wm. McCully, Jr., Clansmen Wm. McKinley, John Morton, John Walker, Charles Wier. jy11t3

NEW
BOOT AND SHOE
STORE.
6 Park Av., formerly Cherry St.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the public of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened the above store and stocked it with an entire new stock of Boots and Shoes, which he is prepared to offer at
LOW FIGURES.
From long experience in the trade and unsurpassed facilities for buying, I am confident of being able to make it
The Interest of the Public
to bestow the patronage solicited.
jy11y A. WILLETT.

DAILY EXCURSIONS
BETWEEN
PLAINFIELD
AND
WASHINGTON ROCK.
By Cars and Stage by way of Dunellen.
Cars leave Plainfield for Dunellen at 9:56, a. m. and 2:04 p. m., where stage connects for Washington Rock. Returns at 5:41 p. m.
Beautiful Mountain and Valley views, Observatory, Pavilion, Spacious Grove, Shady Walks, Refreshing Swings, Croquet Ground, Rustic Arbors and Seats.
Refreshments at the Hotel.
Fare in the Cars 10 cents. Fare in Stage 25 cents.
june6 STAATS BROS., Proprietors, Washington Rock Mountain House.

A CARD.
W. H. Sebring announces that he is now prepared to take orders for FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS at reduced prices, of all linen bosoms, wristbands, with 3 or 4-ply all linen bosoms, extra quality. Workmanship, quality and fit guaranteed satisfactory. Orders received at Vanderbeek's Music Store. Gentlemen not finding it convenient to call will be waited upon at their residence or place of business.
21tf W. H. SEBRING, Manufacturer, Plainfield, N. J.

Wait for the Wagon
OF THE
CITY MILLS,
Which will hereafter take orders for and deliver at the doors of citizens all kinds of
FLOUR.
ALSO
FEED, CORN, OATS,
And, in short, everything pertaining to the trade.
TERMS CASH.
From the wagon. Persons wishing credit will please call at the Mills.
jel2tf FRENCH BROTHERS.

Central New Jersey Times.

Southern Correspondence.

[Extract of a recent letter written by Mrs. E. W. R., of New Orleans, to her sister (Miss A. W.) of Plainfield, N. J.]

Saturday we (husband and self) went for a little trip over the lake, and came back this morning. We left baby Louis and nurse Bella under Mrs. Heard's charge. We started in the four o'clock dummy train from Canal street and took the boat at the mouth of the Bayou St. John. The banks of the Bayou are exceedingly pretty now, being brilliant with wild flowers. I notice the rose of Sharon in great quantities, flaunting its white blossoms, large as saucers, in the sunlight; long stems of a lily-like flower, of a brilliant rose color; snapdragons in abundance; huge alder bushes in full bloom; and over all the twisting and waving branches of the bignonia, loaded with its great scarlet trumpets.

The boat, called the New Camelia, was clean and comfortable, and I much enjoyed my breezy seat on deck, looking over the quiet waters of lake Ponchartrain, which stretched like a sea far away before us. We took dinner on board; it was excellently cooked, but shockingly served, by two fat, gesticulating, chattering Frenchmen, who were so tedious that we came near not getting through in time to make our landing. Our destination was Mandeville, which is about twenty-four miles from New Orleans. I here got a glimpse of Southern country life, which I could never have had in passing through in the cars.

My first impression of the place was a village in the water; but this proved, on inspection, to be a long street of bathing houses, each residence having its private bath house, built at the extreme end of narrow docks running far out into the lake. A short walk along a neglected street, bordering the lake and shaded by splendid live oaks draped with moss, brought us to the hotel. This proved to be a main building, containing a bar-room and other things so necessary and dear to the Southern manly heart; and a cluster of cottages, almost covered with vines and surrounded with orange trees full of green fruit; cape jessamine, loaded with waxen, heavily-scented blossoms; rose bushes in bloom, and crape-myrtle trees with their long full spikes of bright pink blossoms. The cottages, which are built on square, brick pillars, consisted of two large rooms, surrounded on three sides by a gallery, which terminated at each end in small rooms. Beneath the cottage, in the space inclosed by its supporting pillars, the ground was very neatly bricked and boarded, being slightly raised toward the centre to prevent flooding on racing days, the bricks freshly reddened and the beams and boards of the floor above clean with new whitewash. Here we ate. This proved a very pleasant though novel experience, as we had delightful weather and could watch the waving trees and inhale the sweet scent of the flowers wafted towards us on the soft summer breeze. We had most excellent fare, the keeper of the hotel being an old New Orleans cook, well known and famed under the name of Francois. I will give you our bill of fare: Excellent vermicelli soup, crisp fried croakers (a very small pan fish caught in the lake), broiled tenderloin steak with French peas and green corn, wines, and dessert of puffy fritters sprinkled with white sugar. I am almost ashamed to say that of these latter articles I ate nine, but they were hollow, like the doughnut I took when a child because it was the largest cake on the plate. I remember this childish incident particularly because it has proved to me a type of life. Whenever I have tried to further my own selfish ends without consideration for others, I find my attainments crush in my grasp like that hollow doughnut.

We were waited upon by our hostess, a polite though fussy old French woman, assisted by an untidy negress with a flaming red and yellow turban and bare feet like shingles. The latter, when she wanted to be particularly attentive, would seize her dress in one hand and "scoot" back and forth to the kitchen, displaying during the performance about a yard of bare leg. I began to feel dubious about the company we were in—had I not certain evidence that there was a blackleg among us?

We did not bathe at all, as the doctor said that, not being used to it, the malaria which floats over the water night and morning would give us fever. However, we took a drive on Sunday afternoon. We had what they call a "Jersey wagon," (though I never saw anything to equal it in Jersey), and a scrubby little pony that did not know how to keep the road, but went cantering along first on one side and then on the other, while I clung to Albert in mortal terror of being pitched out into the deep ditches which, most of the way, bordered the road. Albert said that we must not make fun of the horse, for it was evident by his hip bones that he had some very good points. Our driver was a garrulous old Frenchman, who drove in his shirt sleeves and talked to the horse in so many different languages that I did not wonder the poor beast seemed crazy. He kept jerking the little thing continually, and crying, "vite! vite! allez! hist-hist! allez! git du!" meanwhile belaboring its poor sides with a blacksnake whip, which he plyed more or less vigorously during our whole drive. We soon forgot our driver's and our pony's eccentricities, however, in the beauty of the woods and in breathing the delicious air redolent of pitch pine. The trees are mostly pines and live oaks, all of them covered with hanging Southern moss, and some of them draped with vines whose tendrils reach from the highest branches to the ground, forming perfect bowers of loveliness. I noticed a number of ferns of a common species and one cactus growing wild by the roadside. We passed scattered houses and cabins, and were saluted mostly in the French tongue by the inhabitants. We turned homewards at a place called Lewisburgh (a little unlovely cluster of houses on the lake shore) and encountered some very nice horses and vehicles belonging to the wealthier class, a few of whom spend their summers at Mandeville and its environs.

The moss which I have several times mentioned forms quite an important article of commerce. It is gathered in large quantities and buried beneath the ground, where it is allowed to remain six months. All the gray covering rots off, leaving the black hair-like interior fiber, which is then taken from the ground and soaked or exposed to the rain to cleanse it from any earthy particles that may adhere to it. There is a mode of curing it by steam; it is said not to be so good as the natural way. Charcoal burning is also carried on to a considerable extent, and in the autumn the woods are full of the burners' little thatched mounds.

We encountered a couple of country lasses in full Sunday trim cantering along on a pair of scraggy beasts, their skirts flying and their broad faces red with heat and laughter.

Steam Heat Supplied to Houses.

A very successful experiment has been made at Lockport, New York state, in supplying heat to houses by steam supplied from a central station in much the same way as gas is supplied. The experimental works in Lockport were commenced last year, and during the late winter about 200 houses in the city were heated from the central supply, through about three miles of piping radiating from the boiler house, containing two boilers 16 feet by 5 feet, and one boiler 8 feet by 8 feet. These boilers were, during the winter, fired to a pressure of 35 lb. to the inch, with a consumption of 4 tons of anthracite, costing $4½ a ton; during the summer but one boiler is fired, consuming 1½ tons of anthracite in 24 hours, and a pressure of 25 lb. per inch maintained. The boiler pressure of 35 lb. in winter and 25 lb. in summer is maintained through the entire length of the three miles of piping up to the points of consumption, where there is a cut-off under the control of the consumers. The distribution of heat in the apartments is by means of radiators, consisting of 1-inch pipes 30 inches long, placed vertically either as a circle or as a double row, and connected together, top and bottom, with an outlet pipe for the condensed water, which escapes at a temperature a little below boiling, and is sufficient for all the domestic purposes of the house, or is used as accessory heating power for horticultural and other purposes. The steam has also been applied at a distance of over half a mile from the boilers for motive power, and two engines of ten and fourteen horse power are worked from the boilers at a distance of half a mile, with but a slightly increased consumption of fuel. The laid on steam is being also used for cooking purposes, for boiling and even baking, and Mr. G. Maur, F.G.S., who describes the system, witnessed in a house three-quarters of a mile from the boilers a bucket of cold water raised to boiler heat in three minutes by the passage of the steam through a perforated nozzle plunged in the bucket. The operations of the Heating Company have been up to the present time of an experimental character, and from the 200 houses already supplied with the heating connection, the actual cost of the coal that would have been used for heating has been provisionally received in payment, and the amount has left a wide margin over the working expenses, though the company's operations at present cover but a small portion of the area for which they have provided plans.—Nature.

Joe White's Temptation.

Deacon Jones kept a little fish market. "Do you want a boy to help you?" asked Joe White, one day. "I guess I can sell fish."

"Can you give good weight to my customers, and take good care of my pennies?"

"Yes, sir;" answered Joe; and forthwith he took his place in the market, weighed the fish and kept the room in order.

"A whole day for fun, fireworks and crackers to-morrow!" exclaimed Joe, as he buttoned his white apron about him, the day before the Fourth of July. A great trout was flung down on the counter.

"Here's a royal trout, Joe. I caught it myself. You may have it for ten cents. Just hand over the money, for I'm in a hurry to buy my fire-crackers," said Ned Long, one of Joe's mates.

The deacon was out, but Joe had made purchases for him before, so the dime was spun across to Ned, who was off like a shot.

Just then Mrs. Martin appeared.—"I want a nice trout for my dinner, to-morrow. This one will do; how much is it?"

"A quarter, ma'am;" and the fish was transferred to the lady's basket, and the silver piece to the money-drawer.

But here Joe paused. "Ten cents was very cheap for that fish. If I tell the deacon it cost fifteen, he'll be satisfied, and I shall have five cents to invest in fire-crackers."

The deacon was pleased with Joe's bargain, and when the market was closed each went his way for the night. But the nickel in Joe's pocket burned like a coal; he could eat no supper, and was cross and unhappy. At last he could stand it no longer, but walking rapidly, tapped at the door of Deacon Jones' cottage.

A stand was drawn out, and before the open Bible sat the old man. Joe's heart almost failed him, but he told his story, and with tears of sorrow laid the coin in the deacon's hand.—Turning over the leaves of the Bible, the old man read: "'He that covereth his sins shall not prosper: but whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy.' You have my forgiveness, Joe, now go home and confess to the Lord; but remember you must *forsake* as well as *confess*.—And keep this little coin as long as you live, to remind you of this first temptation."—Child's World.

Sudden Bleaching of the Hair.

Instances of the sudden bleaching of the hair by terror are not uncommon. The thing has happened to a number of prominent persons, among others to Luigi Lablache, the renowned basso and buffo singer.—At 22, he was enacting the part of *Jupiter* in the San Carlino, a minor theater of Naples, and was descending on a cloud from the flies, when the derangement of the machinery rendered his fall imminent. A cry of horror rang through the house, and the lyric god mechanically closed his eyes, expecting every moment to to be killed. Fortunately the cloud only slipped, and in a few minutes Lablache descended unhurt to the stage, and sang his aria in grand style. The next morning he discovered that his abundant, raven-black locks had turned snowy white, and he was obliged to wear a wig in the youthful parts which he sustained until he was past 60. He frequently said that his experiences on memorable night deprived death of its horror. There was one awful moment—the moment in which he anticipated the worst—and after that came resignation and perfect calmness.—The experience of the eminent artist has been the experience of many who have been exposed to great dangers. To have mentally accepted death is to die; so, many men still alive may be said to have died again and again.

An Awful Story.

There was once an awful little girl who had an awful way of saying "awful" to everything. She lived in an awful house, in an awful street, in an awful village, which was an awful distance from every other awful place. She went to an awful school where she had an awful teacher, who gave her awful lessons out of awful books. Every day she was so awful hungry that she ate an awful amount of food, so that she looked awful healthy. Her hat was awful small, and her feet were awful large. She went to an awful church, and her minister was an awful preacher.—When she took an awful walk she climbed awful hills, and when she got awful tired she sat down under an awful tree to rest. In summer she found it awful hot, and in winter awful cold. When it didn't rain there was an awful drought, and when the awful drought was over there was an awful rain. So that this awful girl was all the time in an awful state, and if she don't get over saying "awful" about everything, I am afraid she will, by-and-by, become an awful bore.—Child's Own Magazine.

WHAT MAKES A MAN.—The longer I live, the more certain I am that the great difference between men, the great and the insignificant, is energy—invincible determination—an honest purpose once fixed—and then victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in the world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunity will make a two legged creature a man without it.—Goethe.

HOW TO WASH HAIR-BRUSHES.—Never use soap to wash hair-brushes. Take a piece of soda, dissolve it in warm water, stand the brush in it, making sure that the water only covers the bristles. It will almost instantly become white and clean.—Place it in the air to dry, with the bristles downward, and it will be as firm as a new brush.

Crafty Ritualist (to influential church warden, who has heard complaints about the new reading-desk, which has a cross cut out of the front and has come to see about it): "Cross my dear sir? Why, you see, not only is there no cross on it, but one has actually been taken away."

It is a sad sight to see an intoxicated person on the street. How much more so is it to see a dull and sickly Baby rendered so by the use of dangerous opiates? Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup contains nothing injurious and may be given to the most delicate Baby. Price 25 cents.

"Do you know what bulldozing is?" asked a man of an old farmer. "I thought I did," said the granger, "but the bull wasn't dozing; he was only making believe, and, being in the middle of a forty acre lot, I naturally had to make pretty quick time to reach the fence ahead of him."

THROUGH COUNTLESS LITTLE OPENINGS in the skin, invisible except through a microscope, the perspiration, in a state of health, exudes, hour by hour, night and day. The total obstruction of these minute outlets would produce death; and when they are partially blockaded, the skin grows dry, yellow, and finally diseased, and the general health is injuriously affected. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, by opening the pores, removes eruptions and unhealthy granulations on the skin, and imparts to it a healthful clearness, humidity and smoothness, banishing from the face of beauty complexional blemishes, whether attributable to impurities in the capillary circulation, or to undue exposure to the sun and wind. For obstinate scorbutic complaints, like the itch, salt rheum and erysipelas, it is a sovereign remedy, being quite as effective as Sulphur Baths for such maladies, as well as rheumatism and gout. It is wondrously healing and soothing in its action, re-uniting the cuticle where broken by external injuries, relieving the swelling and inflammation attendant upon sprains, scalds and bruises, and curing the most obstinate sores and ulcers.—The Medical Profession sanction its use; and from all classes of society, voluntary evidence in its favor is continually emanating. Ladies of fashion prefer it to any similar accessory of the toilet and the bath, since it promotes not only health, but personal attractiveness. As a disinfectant of disease-contaminated clothing it has no peer. After they have been washed with GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, garments and linen from the sick room may be handled with perfect impunity. Sold by druggists.

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"Gentlemen, I can't lie about the horse. He is blind in one eye," said the auctioneer. The horse was soon knocked down to a spectator who had been greatly struck by the auctioneer's honesty. After paying for the horse, he said: "You were honest enough to tell me that this animal was blind in one eye—is there any other defect?" "Yes, sir, there is! He is also blind in the other eye," was the prompt reply.

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j 3t PLAINFIELD.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Antoine De Baud is complainant, and Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife, are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the sixteenth day of July next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife, to Antoine De Baud, on lands in the city of Plainfield, dated September [illegible], A. D., 1871; and you, Goodmann Jensen, are made defendant because you own said land, or some part thereof; and you, Anna A. Jensen, are made defendant because you are the wife of the defendant, Goodmann Jensen, and may claim an inchoate right of dower or other lien or interest in said lands and premises.

SHEPPARD L. STEWART,
Sol't of Compl't, No. 2, E. Front St.,
Plainfield, N. J.

Dated May 15, A. D., 1878.-my23w6

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Peter Vincelette, Elizabeth A. Vincelette, his wife, A. Louis Sevestre, Samuel B. Miller and Mary Ann Miller, his wife.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Lemuel Hastings Arnold, Jr., is complainant and you are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainants, on or before the twenty-sixth day of August next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Peter Vincelette and wife to one Joseph A. Besant (and afterwards assigned to said complainant), upon lands in the township of Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey, dated July 1st, 1873; and you, Peter Vincelette are made defendant because you are one of the makers of said mortgage, because you own said lands, or some part thereof, and because the bill prays a decree against you for any deficiency there may be of the proceeds of the sale of said lands to pay the mortgage debt; and you, Elizabeth A. Vincelette, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Peter Vincelette, and because you joined in said mortgage; and you, A. Louis Sevestre, are made defendant because you hold an encumbrance on said land; and you, Samuel B. Miller, are made defendant because you own said lands or some part thereof; and you, Mary Ann Miller, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Samuel B. Miller; and as such wife claim an inchoate right of dower in said lands or some part thereof.

HENRY S. WHITE,
Sol'r of Compl't, 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City.
Dated June 24, 1878. jy3w6

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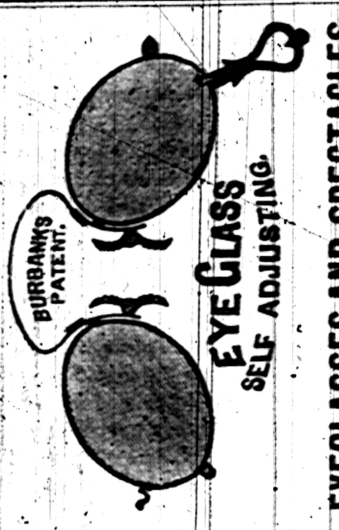

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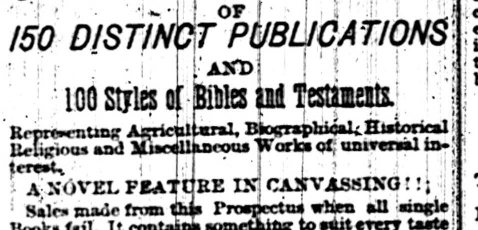

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In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Harvey Dayton:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Maria Dayton is complainant and petitioner and you are defendant, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the petition of said petitioner, on or before the twenty-third day of July next, or the said petition will be taken as confessed against you.

The said petition is filed against you for a divorce from the bond of matrimony; and you are made defendant because the said petition prays a decree of divorce from the bond of matrimony against you.

SUYDAM & JACKSON,
Sol's of Petitioner, Plainfield, New Jersey.
Dated May 22d, 1878. j6w6

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CENTRAL NEW JERSEY TIMES.

VOL. X. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1878. NO. 514.

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COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Master & Examiner in Chancery,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

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Office Corner of Front and Cherry Streets,
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SEPARATION.

A wall grew up between the two,
A strong, thick wall, though all unseen;
None knew when the first stones were laid,
Nor how the wall was built, I ween.

And so their lives were quite apart,
Although they shared one board, one bed;
A careless eye saw naught amiss,
Yet each was to the other dead.

He, much absorbed in work and gain,
Grew soon unmindful of his loss;
A hard indifference worse than hate
Changed love's fine gold to worthless dross.

She suffered tortures all untold;
Too proud to mourn, too strong to die;
The wall pressed heavy on her heart,
Her white face showed her misery.

Such walls are growing day by day,
'Twixt man and wife, 'twixt friend and friend;
Would they could know, who lightly build,
How sad and bitter is the end.

A careless word, an unkind thought,
A slight neglect, a taunting tone,
Such things as these, before we know,
Have laid the wall's foundation stone.

—*Frances L. Gardner.*

Strauss and his Waltz—A Romantic Chapter from the Life of the Great Composer.

WRITTEN FOR THE CENTRAL TIMES BY F. B. W.

Strauss is a second Orpheus, whose tender-moving, spirit-stirring, love-kissing music conquers the most inveterate enemy of Terpsichore; whose magic sounds soothe hearts, still sighs, dry tears, tame wild beasts, and move the stones themselves. Strauss has written waltzes that are more to me than many operas. In seven of his measures there is often more melody than in as many heavy scores of other musicians. What a fullness of syren beauty! what a rich mine of poetry! what an inexhaustible fount of ever-gushing melody! And not the melody alone—the rhythm also with magical influence seizes the brain and enters the heart. His violin is a talisman by which he draws from the depths of the human soul brightest joy and deepest woe, and mingles them with a master hand. The bow with which he draws these many-colored tones from his instruments is a magic wand, which touches the grief-worn soul with the healing balsam of joy, and lends her wings to mount up into the heaven of peace. There are many waltz compositions as rich in melody, but few as rich in melting rhythm as those of Strauss—by turns slipping, humming, waltzing, gliding and dancing, so inviting, so irresistible, that no dancer can withstand their witching influence. He is the idol of women. In every house, on every piano in Vienna, lie Strauss's waltzes. He has written *over two hundred*. All are favorites, all are sung and trilled and played throughout Europe. Cobbler and dandy hum and pipe them; orchestra and barrel organ play them. We hear them in the street, at the ball, in the garden, and at the theater. The dancing Viennese carry him on their shoulders and shout "Strauss forever!"

This Strauss, this waltz hero, loved the daughter of a Count. Sophie was her name. Her eye was bluer than Italy's heavens, and softer than the sweet light of the evening star. Grace and beauty was in every motion, and music in every tone. In a word, Sophie was beautiful. He would have given worlds to win one glance of love, but she was cold and stern. Madness, indeed, for a poor musician, with nothing but his violin, to dare to love the high-born Sophie, who had as many noble ancestors as he had waltzes.

"Impertinent," said Sophie; and when he came to give her brother a lesson on the violin she scarcely deigned him a look. Shortly afterward Sophie was betrothed to Count Robert, lord chamberlain, who had, indeed, as many proud ancestors as Sophie, but beyond these and his titles had nothing of which he could boast.

One day, when Strauss chanced to be alone with Sophie, he sank upon his knees before her and with burning words declared his love, and besought her to give but one word or look of love ere he was quite driven to despair. But neither tears nor protestations moved her. She was cold and unfeeling as marble. "I am an affianced bride," she said; "and if it were not so, think you I would become the wife of a poor musician?"

She turned scornfully away and left him alone in his grief and despair. The repentance which soon awoke in Sophie's heart unhappily came too late. The bridegroom and her father hastened the marriage—in eight days she would be the wife of Count Robert. The ceremony was to be performed in the saloon of the city, and the Count called on Strauss to request him to lead the orchestra on that occasion, and to honor his bride with the composition of a new waltz.

Strauss, the most miserable man in the universe, promised him both. "He wishes to wound me yet more deeply," said the unhappy man to himself, "but I forgive him, and may she be happy—may she never repent her choice." He addressed himself earnestly to his work. This waltz should be the interpreter of his passion and his grief to Sophie. It should challenge at least her pity, if not her love. When all the great city slept, Strauss took his violin, opened the window, gazed out into the cold night, and improvised and moaned forth his sad tale of woe to the sweet stars above, that looked kindly down on the desolate and heart stricken.

The day of the wedding came at last. This fierce agony of love had given him a waltz, every measure of which spoke a longing sorrow, a wailing woe. The hall glistened and shone with bright jewels and brighter eyes, but Sophie was more gloriously beautiful than all. The richest gems lent her their charms and their luster; the pure myrtle wreath bloomed in her golden hair, and the rare and costly bridal veil shaded her features from the gaze of the admiring crowd. Strauss, a haggard, emaciated man, with brilliant, piercing black eyes, sharp and strongly-marked features, dressed from head to foot in black, as though he had assumed this mourning livery for the bride now dead to him, stood sad and silent in the gallery above, directing the movements of the orchestra. Sophie danced, now with one, now with another, of the wedding guests, and so often as she paused after the giddy whirl of the dance, she turned her eye toward the pale, grief-stricken Strauss, in his robes of sorrow and mourning, and met his look of despairing love.

It was more than pity she felt, it was remorse—it was kindling love. A terrible pain awoke in her heart, like a swelling stream, growing ever wider and deeper, threatening to overwhelm and destroy her quite. Gladly she would have wept, but she dared not. It sounded twelve o'clock, and Strauss gave the signal for the performance of the new waltz. The gay dancers stood up, Sophie on the arm of the happy bridegroom. All stand spell-bound with the wondrous witchery of those magic sounds. They forget to dance; they gaze wonderingly up at the pale man in black, whose grief-torn soul breathes out its woe through the sounding strings of his instrument. His bow moved; with his bow went his spirit. The bridegroom led off. They dance and dance. Strauss follows the flying pair with tearful eyes, torn heart. They dance and dance, and will never cease. Strauss played and played, and will never stop his wonderful waltz, which so fearfully affects both him and them. They dance and dance; he played and played. Suddenly the E of his violin snaps, and in that moment Sophie falls—dead upon the floor. Violin and bow fall from his trembling hands, and with a cry of horror he shrieked, "Sophie," and fell fainting on the ground.

Since Sophie's death the waltz is called by her name. Strauss loved her to his death. He, too, is dead, but his Sophie Waltz yet lives.

What the Church Bell Said to the People; What the People Replied, and what Conscience Added.

The quiet of a Sunday morning was broken by the tones of a Church Bell. Over the town floated its full, rich music, and then came back again in faint echoes.

The Bell seemed charged with a message to the people, which it was telling with all its might; and the message ran thus:—"Come—Come." "Come—Come." "Come—Come."

But, although well understood, it was not heeded by many; and this is what the people said who did not heed it; and what conscience said to them:

BELL—"Come—Come."

PEOPLE—"We do not feel very well to day."

CONSCIENCE—"Isn't it strange there are so many sick people on Sunday? Many who are well enough to go out on Saturday night are unable to go out on Sunday and those who are so sick on Sunday recover when Monday morning comes. It might seem as if some weekly epidemic visited the town with a full supply of headaches, colds, fevers, and other disorders."

BELL—"Come—Come."

PEOPLE—"The weather is too unpleasant to-day."

CONSCIENCE—"Yes, the weather on Sunday is always wrong—too hot, too cold, too wet, too cloudy, too windy. Sunday heats are so exhausting, Sunday rains are so penetrating, Sunday colds so piercing, that no one but the minister and the sexton should go out to church."

BELL—"Come—Come."

PEOPLE—"We have company."

CONSCIENCE—Isn't there something said about *the stranger within thy gates* keeping the Sabbath holy?"

BELL—"Come—Come."

PEOPLE—"Our garments are not good enough."

CONSCIENCE—"There are a great many directions in the Bible about how we should come before the Lord, but the style and quality of one's clothing is not mentioned. The church isn't a millinery establishment or show room. In olden times the rich and the poor met together, for the Lord is the maker of them all."

BELL—"Come—Come."

PEOPLE—"We are better than some who go to church."

CONSCIENCE—"It may be much better than some, but are you satisfied with that? Will it do to tell the Lord so? There is something in the parable of the Pharisee and the Publican bearing upon this point."

BELL—"Come—Come."

PEOPLE—"We haven't any seats in church."

CONSCIENCE—"Yes, there are always seats there for all who come.—There need be no fear of intruding, for all are welcome, and there need be no fear of wearing out your welcome, for you are urged to come every Sunday."

And so the church bell keeps ringing out its message, "Come—come"; and some heeded the message, came, thanked God for the privilege of coming and resolved to come always.—Others still refused, and conscience went to sleep, murmuring ere it slept:—"What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"—Rev. G. W. Shinn.

How Great Men Work.

Some authors have rapidly sketched the plan of their intended work first, and have reserved their plans for filling out the details. The great French novelist, Balzac, followed this method. He sent off to the printer the skeleton of the intended romance, leaving pages of blank paper between for conversation, descriptions, etc., and as soon as that was struck off he shut himself up in his study, ate and drank nothing but bread and water till he had filled up the blank spaces, and in this way completed his book. Godwin wrote his "Caleb Williams" backwards—beginning, that is to say, with the last chapter and working on to the first. Richardson produced his ponderous novels by painfully elaborating different portions at different times. Burton, the author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," the great scholars Barthius and Turnebus; Butler, the author of "Hudibras;" Locke, Fuller, the witty divine; Bishop Horne, Warburton, Hurd, and many others kept common-place books, which may account for the copious and apposite illustrations which enrich their volumes. Sheridan and Hook were always on the alert for bits of brilliant conversations and stray jokes, which they took good care to jot down in their pocket books for use. The great Bently always bought editions of classical authors with very broad margins, and put down the observations which might occur to him in the course of his reading—which is the secret of his lavish erudition. Pope scribbled down stray thoughts for future use whenever they struck him—at dinner table, in an open carriage, at his toilet, and in bed. Hogarth would sketch on his finger nail any face that struck him, hence the marvelous diversity of feature in his infinite gallery of portraits. Swift would lie in bed in the morning, "thinking of wit for the day;" and Theodore Hook generally "made up his impromptus the day before." Washington Irving was fond of taking his portfolio out into the fields, and laboriously manipulating his graceful periods while swinging on a style.—Wordsworth and De Quincey did the same. It would be easy to multiply instances of the pain and labor expended on compositions which, to all appearance, bear no traces of such effort.

Bryant and his Kite.

When a great man passes away, every little incident of his life is remembered, and events long forgotten are brought forth, that at the time of their occurrence seemed trivial; but, weighed in the scales of spiritual force, are found of great value.

Here in Saratoga lives a wonderful man, eighty-four years old, who has been in his time mechanic, philosopher and philanthropist of no ordinary kind. Ransom Cook and William Cullen Bryant were born four days apart, and have been friends for forty years. With genuine emotion he told me the story of the kite, saying that no eulogy that could be pronounced could show the grand sensitiveness of the great poet's soul to wrong as does this anecdote of years ago.

"It was," he said, "shortly after he became editor of the *Post*, I went into the office to see him one morning, and not finding him in, waited for him. The conversation between the financial editor and myself soon turned to Bryant, and in reply to my question 'how he liked him,' he said:

"I find him a perfect gentleman, and for one holding his principles, an unusually good one."

"Principles! What do you mean, sir?"

"Why, he is a Unitarian."

"Then you mean his opinions. Say *opinions*, but not principles. No man can be a good man and have wrong principles."

"Well, then, opinions," said the gentleman, "but I've seen him do things that astonished me. I will tell you one that occurred a short time ago. He had come in as usual and gone up to his office to write the leader, but after waiting a time no copy came down. I sent a boy up, and he returned to say it was not ready. I waited and sent him again, and again came the same word. At last I went up myself, and found him sitting before his desk with his head bowed upon his hands, his whole attitude expressing sincere grief. He looked up as I entered, and said:

"I have done wrong to-day—I have done wrong."

"How so?" I asked.

"When I was walking rapidly down to my office this morning absorbed in my own thoughts, I ran against the cord of a kite that was pulling firm and steadily upward. The string took me under the nose and stung like a hornet, and without stopping to think I broke it in two. I shall never forget the look on that boy's face as he saw his kite floundering and dashing to ruin in the upper air, never to be his again. That kite was as much to him as a house might be to me, and who can estimate the wrong I have done him?"

"A kite is a small matter, Mr. Bryant." "Not to a boy," he answered, "it may make make him feel that the world is his enemy and to lay the foundation of hatred and bitterness. Oh, I have done a great wrong." And again his head went down on his hands. I went back and one hour passed without the copy, then two, and at last came Mr. Bryant, hat and coat on, saying, "You must hunt up a leader, I can not write to-day; I have done wrong." And he went home.

"This," said his friend, "was the story of the kite. It was not merely the thought of destroying the boy's property that grieved his noble soul, but the fear lest he had done a greater wrong by robbing him of trust and love for his fellow men."

I looked up as the old gentleman finished, and saw him wiping away the tears that filled his eyes as he continued:

"Bryant has gone before me. He had one fall, I have had four; but his back was straight, mine crooked. My head escaped, while his was injured. The world will find no truer, purer man than William Cullen Bryant.—M. B. P., in The Alliance.

A Flying Machine.

The "Scientific American" has a full account of the recent open-air exhibition of the newly invented flying machine of Prof. C. F. Ritchell, at Hartford, Conn. On the first trial the machine, which weighs 114 lbs., went up to a hight of fully two hundred and fifty feet, past the spire of the Colt Memorial church, and sailed off until over the Connecticut river, the operator meanwhile exhibiting his power to change its altitude and direction at will. When he ascended there was but little wind blowing, and the machine appeared to be under perfect control, but gradually a breeze sprang up, and it was deemed safest to make a speedy return, as there were indications in the sky of a gathering storm. The machine turned and made its way back in the teeth of the wind until directly over the ball-ground whence it had ascended, and then alighted within a few feet of the point from which it had started.

On the second trial, some time was spent in getting the weight and lifting power so neatly balanced as to show that the machine could exert a lifting power of its own. When this had been effected to Prof. Ritchell's satisfaction, the apparatus rested quietly on the grass, but could be lifted or set back with the light pressure of one finger. When the word was given to "Go," the operator, Quinlan, weighing 96 lbs., began turning the wheel, the horizontal fan revolved with a noise like a buzz saw and the machine darted up almost vertically to a hight of about two hundred feet. There a strong, steady current of wind setting toward the south-west was encountered, and the machine was swept away by it, broadside on to the spectators. Then the operator was seen throwing his vertical fan into gear, and by its aid the aerial ship turned around, pointing its head in whatever direction he chose to give it. All this was the work of but a few seconds. Although Quinlan could move the apparatus about, he could not make any headway against the strong wind. Reversing the motion of his horizontal fan, he descended apparently about one hundred feet, to get out of the current, but finding that impracticable, he re-ascended to a much greater hight than he had first reached. Still he was swept off towards New Haven, and after a little time went out of sight. He had vanished behind a distant hill, and for a while it was supposed he had alighted. Then he was again sighted, far away and not less than one thousand feet above the earth. The cylinder of the machine looked no larger than an orange. At length he disappeared altogether. At 6¼ o'clock P. M., having been up battling with the wind very nearly an hour, he descended safely at Newington, and at 10 o'clock was back in Hartford. He said that at one time he was eight or ten miles away from his starting point, but by tacking and working between the gusts of wind, won his way back as far as Newington, only five miles from Hartford. He says that the working of the machine is so easy that he could continue it for four consecutive hours, without fatigue, in a quiet atmosphere.

Anecdote of Professor Henry.

A Boston friend writes: "I met him but once at Montreal. I noticed that this fine-looking man, when he arrived at the hotel in Montreal, was placed at the head of the table, but did not know who he was. He came home by the same route and at the same time with us, and was very kind and courteous to my traveling companions as well as myself. What I remember more distinctly than anything else was a 'happening' at Rouse's Point while we were waiting for the steamer. The professor was talkative and communicative in his quiet way, and was full of incidents of travel and adventure. Soon the steamer appeared in sight, and while she was approaching us the professor sat upon the wharf looking dreamily at her. Presently he aroused himself, and said: 'I see a peculiar sparkle of the waves near the side of the steamer, where the sun shines upon her,' (it was almost sunset). 'I wonder what the cause of it is? I have seen phosphorescent light before, but never exactly like this. And see! there it is also upon the other, the darker side of the steamer. Well, certainly that is very curious.' We looked, and indeed it did seem remarkable. First upon the bright side of the steamer, and then upon the dark side, would appear these curious flashes of light, and disappear almost instantly. They seemed to come at regular intervals, and it was beautiful as well as strange. Our reveries were rudely disturbed, however, by one of the customs inspectors approaching.

"'Looking at them flashes?'

"'Yes,' said the professor. 'I wonder what they are?'

"'Oh, them's hot ashes they are throwing out of the ash-pits.'

The professor was nonplused for a moment. Then saying, quietly:—'Well, well, live and learn—live and learn!' he lapsed into silence.—Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for August.

Mr. Schurz's Secretary.

In Secretary Schurz's private room in the Patent Office building, writing quietly at a table, the visitor will see a graceful, pretty young lady. This is Miss Anna B. Irish, the secretary who answers Mr. Schurz's French, German, Italian and other letters in foreign tongues. She is a Nebraska girl, with elegant manners and a musical voice, and gentle, ladylike ways which are wholly winning. At an age when most young ladies, particularly in Washington, sleep nearly all day with their hair in curl-papers and spend the night dancing or travelling from one reception to another, Miss Irish quietly turns her back on the world and studies. As a linguist, she is probably not excelled by any one of her own age in this country, having a knowledge of ancient languages as well as modern. Besides her linguistic studies she is also learning phonography. She is not more than twenty-one or twenty-two years old, yet this graceful, gifted American girl has the engagement for translating all of Auerbach's works. She met Auerbach himself in Germany while her father was Consul there, and pleased him infinitely, as, indeed, she does everybody. The German novelist's latest work is "Landolin," and Miss Irish's translation of it gratified him so much that he wrote her a letter warmly expressing his pleasure. Undoubtedly the young lady has a fine career before her. She does her studying evenings, after she has spent her eight hours in the department.

"Just Married, or How Tom Managed his Wife" is the title of one of the summer novels. We havn't read it, but presume that Tom managed his as the rest of us manage ours—by letting them manage us. The late A. Ward, it will be remembered found it was the only way of getting along with Betsey.—Albany Journal.

Choosing a Wife.

A man's first necessity is to find a woman physically able to support the cares and duties which attend that position. Solomon who from a large experience with wives ought to know what constitutes a good one, describes his favorite wife as one who spun wool and flax and took care of the house, etc. In short he means to say that she shall possess a large share of physical potency. It is the power to do, without which no woman deserves the name of wife. Within the past decade some young men in choosing wives have disregarded this advice of Solomon's, and have since repented. But young men are fast becoming more careful and wise in the matter. They are learning that a pretty face and form, though doubtless desirable accompaniments, are not the whole requisites of a good wife. It is true that there are some thoughtless exceptions among the young men, but they are simpletons. But above them are thoughtful men, who do not and will not fall in love blindly, but who are looking for the wife Solomon commends, and who will not be satisfied without such a one. I do not wish to reveal any one's secrets, but I have had men say to me when talking upon the subject of this discourse "Girls, now-a-days, are too frail to marry." Does any one think the young man to blame who says this and then stands aloof from the marriage altar? Surely not. And does the young lady who is too weak to sweep her own room, or to make her own toilet, think that such a man will hasten to propose. If so, she is mistaken: young men of to-day are fast becoming wise through the experience of their unfortunate friends.—Dr. Fletcher's Lecture in Buffalo.

Expressing an Opinion.

We all have our opinions, or we ought to have them, but as regards the advisability of expressing them on all occasions much might be said. There are people, good people, too, who pride themselves on doing this, but it must be owned that they are not often popular. "Must we, then, conceal our true views, dissimulate for the sake of popularity?" asks some one. By no means, good friend, but reserve need not be untruthfulness. We are not called upon to tell just what we think when by so doing we would only irritate without aiding any one.

These outspoken folks are seldom aware of the pain they inflict or the vexation they cause. Long after they have forgotten their own words they are rankling in the mind of the recipient. "I can't help that," perhaps they would add if you could make them see this result. "I must express my opinions frankly, you know, and people ought not to be offended at the truth." But when the truth is as unnecessary as it is unpalatable, what then? And then, too, it does not always follow that truth-telling people relish a like plainness of speech from their victims. On the contrary, they often resent what they practice, with most illogical warmth.

To be always ready to give an opinion *when it is needed* is a very different thing; and, indeed, there are cases wherein one can not be too positive or too plain. But gentleness, consideration and tact—above all, Christian charity—should shape our course for us always. Give your opinion, by all means, when by so doing you can help or strengthen or warn others, but don't give it when the only effect will be the annoyance of your hearer. Why should you tell Jane that her brother John is so bashful that it makes him awkward, or that her sister Mary has no taste? It can do no good, and it only wounds poor Jane, who will think of you thereafter as a very disagreeable person.—Christian Intelligencer.

Here's a warning to men too mean to advertise: One of this description wanted to sell land, and so he put a written notice in one of the hotels the other day. A man who was inquiring for a small farm was referred to the written notice, when he replied: "I can't buy land at a fair price of any man who does his advertising in this way. He'd steal the fence, the pump handle and the barn-doors before he'd give possession."

Celluloid, which has furnished the basis for so many inventions in the industrial arts, is to be tested to a still greater extent than ever before. A Patterson firm are now engaged in conducting some experiments with a view to its employment in the manufacture of collars, cuffs etc., in imitation of linen. Its chief excellency in this respect lies in the fact that it may be cleansed with a sponge like glass, and will not require to be laundried.

An old bachelor, picking up a book, exclaimed upon seeing a wood-cut representing a man kneeling at the feet of a woman. "Before I would ever kneel to a woman I would encircle my neck with a rope and stretch it." And then, turning to a young woman, he inquired, "Do you not think it would be the best thing I could do?" "It would undoubtedly be the best thing for the woman."

He got up this morning feeling heavy at heart, without knowing the cause. He went to the back door, and there saw his garden, the pride of his waking hours and the subject of his dreams, looking like an editor's office. He sat down on the door-step and said, "Of all the sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these, I keep a hen!"—Turner Falls Reporter.

Col. Forney says the artists in Paris and Rome are not as well paid as a class as good housepainters in Philadelphia. This, perhaps, is the reason an American will pay a French artist two thousand dollars for a picture less meritorious than could be obtained from an American painter for one-fourth the sum.—Ex.

WIT AND WISDOM.

An irreverent butcher styles his shop a meating-house.

A horse, unlike a man, is always prepared to meet an oat.

Pawnbrokers prefer parties who are without redeeming qualities.

Why is wit like a Chinese lady's foot? Because brevity is the sole of it.

Puck remarks: "A dog's bark may be worse than his bite, but we prefer the bark."

A new book called "The Light of the World" is not a history of illuminating gas.

"What is the supporting element of communism?" It leans against lamp-posts and dead walls usually.

Over at the exhibition they are laying up something for a rainy day—not an umbrella, but a Paris-haul.

Take steerage passage if you go to Paris. You can say that cabin passage was impossible owing to the rush.

When a tooth begins to feel as if there was a chicken scratching at its root, it's time to pullet out.—Yonkers Gazette.

Sambo who was at sea, says: "All de passengers was a heavin', and de capting gub orders for de ship to heave to."

The young man who took a seat near the object of his adoration exclaimed: "This is juxtaposition that suits me."

Every man must work his own way through this world. Nothing but a mule's hind legs spring up spontaneously.

"Goodness me!" cried a nice old lady the other day: If the world does come to an end next year, what shall I do for snuff?"

Germans have the reputation of being very economical, and yet what reckless extravagance they display in spelling "Musick Halle?"

An editor in Cincinnati, puffing air-tight coffins, said: "No person having once tried one of these coffins will ever use any other."

A man stepped on a banana peel on the sidewalk, and promptly sat down on a pint bottle of patent yeast in his pocket. He rose immediately.

"Age and wedlock bring a man to his nightcap," remarked the philosopher when his wife inquired why he chewed cardaman seeds in bed.—Oil City Derrick.

A German farmer disputed his tax bill. He said: "I pays the State tax the County tax, and the School tax, but, by tam! I pays no total and never had any."

A Rutland farmer finding a potato bug on his dinner-table, the other day, ejaculated: "Good heavens! Have you got to have your potatoes cooked this year?"

One Georgian has collected and sold 60,000 pounds of bullets from battle fields in that State. This reminds us of a popular society play—"Lead Estray."

No matter how hard it is to find a rocking-chair during the day, a man is sure to fall over one when he is in search of the match box after dark.—Fulton Times.

The wolf, says a Russian proverb, changes its hair every year. The young lady of the period does better: she changes hers every afternoon.—New Haven Register.

The wife's ideal of a perfect man during the present season is one who will partake of cold meat and wear a seraphic smile upon his wearied countenance.—N. Y. Commercial.

How shall we treat the tramps?" asks the New York Sun. Oh well if you are going to fraternize with them in that way we believe they generally take straight whiskey.—Hawkeye.

A person visiting the London Museum was shown the skull of Oliver Cromwell. "It is extremely small," said the visitor. "Oh!" said the guide, "It was his skull when he was a small boy."

An Irishman was told by a teacher that his charge for tuition was two guineas the first month and one guinea the second. "Then, be jabers," said Pat, "I'll begin the second month now."

It is proposed to run a boat out to sea on Sunday and have a regular church service and no bar on board. This, we think, would never succeed. What would a man do if he should be taken with cramps?—Puck.

Olmphia Brown writes to inform the Ballot Box that "men are unfit to rule." But they will at least acknowledge the men are handy to have in the house, just to boss around you know.—Tyrannical Ex.

When a bridegroom finds all the clothes he owns in the world hung one over the the other on a hook behind the pantry door, he realizes for the first time that the honeymoon is over.—Andrew's Bazar.

At the depot the other day a young man put his head out of the car window to kiss his girl good by, when the train pulled out so rapidly that he kissed an old African female standing near.—Jonesboro News.

Five months ago a St. Louis doctor removed the under jaw of a cancer patient and fitted him with a new one of silver. Last week he told a reporter: "Oh, the man—he's dead but the operation was successful."

A generous offer: Old salt—"Be you agoing to paint that there red-topped boat yonder, mister?" Artist—"Yes." Old Salt—"Then mayhap you'll be glad of some of the paint we used on her last week."—London Fun.

An American lady was heard to express her dissatisfaction at the female portraits in this year's London Academy. "I shall wait," was her decision, "until I go to Rome. I guess I'll have my picture done by one of the old masters."

Central New Jersey Times.

FOUNDED IN 1857.
As "The Plainfield Union."

J. C. RUNYON and W. J. LEONARD, Publishers.

PLAINFIELD, JULY 25, 1878.

THE POTTER committee has adjourned to the sea shore. They will hear what the wild waves say.

MR. BENNETT, of the *Herald*, returned last week from Europe with his sister and six servants. He had one hundred and twenty-three pieces of baggage which it took three large drays to carry. It was not thus with his pa.

What is the New Jersey Democratic Editor about, that he doesn't nominate Governor McCLELLAN for the Presidency? Is he "recreant"?—*Tribune.*

What is the *Tribune* Editor about that he doesn't read his New Jersey exchanges? The little matter he speaks of was attended to some time ago by several Democratic Editors.

BEACONSFIELD has been made "Knight of the Garter." This is a military order of knighthood instituted by Edward III., the members being generally peers and the King of England the chief. It is so called from the garter worn by them as a badge. He may now be said to take the "rag" off of any of his contemporaries.

PERSONS who generally felt the heat the worst, while the isothermal wave engulfed us, were drinkers of liquors and beers. So the reports of the hospitals indicate. At the Roosevelt Hospital a victim of the heat was brought in as was supposed, in a very serious condition. On smelling his breath, however, they decided that it was a clear case of prostration from the effects of lager beer.

CONGRESSMAN HISCOCK, who is not distinguished as an advocate of the Administration, says it is a mistake to infer that the action of the president in removing Messrs. ARTHUR and CORNELL is part of any crusade against Senator CONKLING. The fact was, Mr. ARTHUR did not seem to think Secretary SHERMAN's plans of reorganization and reform practicable, hence these gentlemen did not get along together.

THE Syracuse *Journal* hits the nail square on the head, when it says: "The meanest thing we have yet seen is the charge against President HAYES of ruining the Republican party in the South.—The truth of the matter is that he found the Republican party ruined by such *canaille* as ANDERSON, WEBER, McLIN, DENIS, PATERSON, SPENCER, and all that ilk, and by a just and honorable policy has placed the party in a position to reorganize upon a basis that will not include such cattle."

LORD BEACONSFIELD had a triumphal reception upon his arrival home from the Congress. Evidently a large part of the English populace consider him the hero of the hour. But the glory of his achievements may not have the same lustre after such men as Lord DERBY and GLADSTONE shall have made England hear of their dissent from the action of the Hebrew Premier. They evidently do not estimate his so-called success as highly as some others. There is too much Turkey in the dish he has served up to be well disposed of. Mr. GLADSTONE describes the treaty with the Sultan, "An insane covenant."

BEACONSFIELD went, saw, and conquered, according to the popular conception. But according to the facts, he had formed a league with Turkey before diplomacy at Berlin undertook to settle the Eastern trouble. This piece of sharp practice has been well characterized by *The Nation* in the following paragraph:

So that Lord BEACONSFIELD actually appeared at the congress as the defender of the "public law of Europe" with two secret treaties in his pocket, by one of which he conspired with Russia to deprive Turkey of her territory in Europe, and with the other of which he conspired with Turkey to withdraw her completely from the influence of every power but England. What is worse still, his followers, who were cast down by the discovery of the first trick, have produced the second as an atonement for it, and chuckle over it as his last and best card. We do not think it any exaggeration to say that, tortuous and dark as the ways of despotic diplomacy are said to be, nothing can be produced from them within the present century quite equal in duplicity to this performance of the representative of a constitutional government acting under responsibility to a parliament and under the criticism of a free press. Probably very few persons expected anything better from Lord BEACONSFIELD, but Lord SALISBURY's share it has excited much reasonable astonishment. His chief's career, happily for the cause of public morality, is near its close, and if he retires from political life with a dukedom all denunciations of his character will disturb him but little. Lord SALISBURY is still, however, in the flower of his years, and has been born and bred under influences which ought to make the good opinion of the Anglo-Saxon world dear to him.

THE fool-killer has got a big job to do yet in the South before everything is as lovely as it should be between brothers.—The following quotations from some of the newspapers of that region will convince any one of the truth of what we say. The Macon *Telegraph and Messenger* is very gentle, but listen to its nonsense:

We can not but indulge the hope that when we have helped to extinguish the public debt, and time has healed the gaping wounds of the past, when reason and brotherly love shall have fully regained the ascendancy over prejudice and hate, even though it shall be the next generation, a brave and honorable people of the same blood and lineage will see to it that the value of our property in slaves shall be returned to those from whom it was wrongfully wrested. It will do no harm to keep this question before the people, that they may preserve the records and proper memoranda of their former slaves, in the event that a returning sense of justice on the part of the Federal government may compensate them, at least in part, for the loss of this portion of their rightful property.

The *Corinthian*, of Corinth, Mississippi, unfolds its foolishness in the old, fire-eating style, as follows:

Let the solid South meet the united North with bold, undaunted courage, for we are just as confident as we are that we edit this paper that a division of States will be attempted again in the future, just as sure as it was in 1861, when the tocsin of war sounded at Fort Sumter. The North is too aggressive, too jealous, too vindictive, too suspicious; the South too lofty, too haughty, too ambitious, too proud. A union of States is and always will be galling.

But the editor of the Okolona (Miss.) *States* is the champion fool, all will admit. Hear him:

When we have obtained the upper hand, we propose to undo what has been done by the radicals since 1861. We propose to tear the negro amendments out of the Constitution. We propose to restore the Planter Republic of our fathers in all its purity and simplicity.

It is the insufferable chattering of such newspapers as these that postpones the obliteration of sectional hatreds. Even those who are eager to "forgive and forget" have their patriotic blood stirred up by such exhibitions from men who owe their lives to the magnanimity of the very government they sought to destroy, and are now determined to annoy, and embroil in sectional strifes.

LETTER FROM EUROPE.

A personal letter received by us from Dr. J. A. Coles, of Scotch Plains, gives an interesting summary of his travels for the past year in foreign lands. We present a large portion of the letter for the perusal of our readers.

INVERNESS, SCOTLAND, July 6, 1878.

DEAR FRIEND.—Scotch Highlands naturally suggest Scotch Plains and the letter promised fourteen months ago. My grandfather, when editor and proprietor of a New York paper, estimated the friendship of a subscriber by the reliability of his word; and lest further delay may cause you to doubt the genuineness of mine, I now confess that my procrastination has been due to an attempt to accomplish in sixteen months what justly demands as many years.

Eight days after leaving Sandy Hook the splendid steamer Brittanic, of the White Star line, commanded by Commodore Thompson, stopped off Queenstown, where I disembarked. There I began my European tour, and visiting in succession the following places, have studied with enthusiastic pleasure whatever diligent research has enabled me to discover therein. [Here follows an extended list of the places visited by the writer in all the countries of Europe, as well as Egypt and Paltine, a list that embraces every spot in these lands of interest to the traveller.]

Nature, history, science and art have crowded Europe with objects of intense interest to the student and scholar; yet here in Scotland nearly every glen, river, loch, island, waterfall and ruined castle has its own individual story that wins your love for Sir Walter while wandering among his mountains,

"that like giants stand
To sentinel enchanted land."

My father's cottage at Scotch Plains will be hereafter none the less attractive by reason of its ivy from the parent vines at Abbotsford, Melrose, Dryburg Abbey and the banks of the Doon.

The monument erected to Burns near Alloway Kirk is built in imitation of that of Lysicrates at Athens; but of more interest than the cenotaph itself is the Bible which it contains. This pledge Burns gave to his Highland Mary at their last parting, when standing on opposite sides of a running stream, they bathed their hands in the water and holding the Bible between them swore eternal friendship. They never met again, for Mary soon afterwards died and was buried in the old churchyard at Greenock. The Bible consists of two small volumes, the Old and New Testaments, and on the fly leaf of each is written in Burn's handwriting the words: "And ye shall not swear by my name falsely. I am the Lord."—Levit. 19th chap. 12th verse.

Inverness, where I now am, is a town of great antiquity, and from the castle, built on the same eminence where stood the one in which Macbeth murdered Duncan, the view is extensive and beautiful. During the whole distance from Banavie through the Caledonian canal, with its lochs and locks, you are constantly surprised by some new change in the landscape. We passed some ruined castles, "shooting boxes," trout streams, deer parks and rich hillside pastures on which were sheep and cattle grazing. The first class steamers and railway carriages in Europe are comfortable or luxurious, and the officials for the most part polite and attentive.

A few weeks ago I stood within the jasper walls of the royal mausoleum at the Escurial, and among the malachite sarcophagi the guide pointed out to me the two reserved for Alfonso XII and Queen Mercedes. Little did I then imagine that the latter would so soon exchange her throne for her tomb. While in Madrid I saw her several times, both at the palace and elsewhere. I thought her the healthiest looking and, next to the Princess of Wales and the Queen of Greece, the most beautiful lady I had seen in Europe. On the Thursday preceding Easter Sunday, the streets of Madrid being covered with gravel, the King and Queen on foot visited a certain number of churches, being accompanied by the princess of the Asturias, maids of honor, ministers of state and a royal retinue that for gorgeousness of display and richness of apparel baffles description. Good Friday, besides services in the palace chapel, was celebrated by a procession exemplifying the scenes of the Passion.

While in Constantinople the Russians were daily expected within the fortifications. The mosques, one after another, were filled with refugees. Into these, being a physician, I was permitted to enter, and carrying oranges instead of pills, soon acquired an enviable reputation among the women and children.

In Europe, especially on the Continent, as soon as you are shown to your room in the hotel, and before have fully made up your mind whether or no you are satisfied with it, you are startled by your porter asking you if you will dine at table d'hote, which means a dinner of many courses served in quick succession. It is only by skill, tact and practice, that a person can carry on a conversation and not lose his plate before its contents are half consumed.

On one occasion, however, in Spain, I happened to be seated next to an English nobleman and his wife, and falling into a conversation with the latter, which has made her my friend, she remarked to me that the American ladies whom she had met were exceedingly clever and very intelligent, and inquired if this was the case with all. Instantly I felt chivalrous, and being a bachelor I spake as a bachelor, using no comparisons, (for such, even in politics, I consider impolitic,) but logically and conclusively proved to her that it was impossible for them to be otherwise.

At Genoa my room at the hotel happened to be opposite to that of James Russell Lowell, our American poet and minister plenipotentiary to Spain. His secretary had told me in Madrid that he was availing himself of a few days of absence to revisit Italy. I was delighted at the good fortune that thus enabled us to meet. Intellectually and morally he is an ornament to the American nation, and is universally respected.

At Nervi, an Italian villa beautifully situated on the shores of the Gulf of Genoa, I spent by invitation a delightful day with George Macdonald and his family. He was as busy as ever, now on the third volume of a new work which his publishers were hurrying him to finish. Like the daughters of Milton, so I found his, copying their father's briefs; for when the people demand intellectual food they must have it, and fame necessitates brain labor. One of the young ladies I met the next day in one of the palaces of Genoa copying, for the pleasure and the love of it, one of Vandyke's great pictures.

While in London I saw Thomas Carlyle and spent many hours studying Ruskin's collection of Turner's paintings.

At the Paris Exposition, which is an immense affair and a grand success, the articles are arranged so attractively that each night brings a longing for the return of day and another visit. In the agricultural department, prominent among labor-saving machines, I noticed a reliable American friend in the Buckeye Mower and Reaper.

A few more days in the Highlands, and then I go to the region of the midnight sun, where the night is as light as the day; thence down through Norway and Sweden to Russia, whence I return through the north of Germany and England over the Atlantic to the Plains of Scotland in my native state.

On no occasion have I had reason to wish for Aladin's lamp or the magic ring of Arabian story, for, carrying with me letters from my father, Senator Frelinghuysen, Hon. H. N. Congar, Dr. J. Marion Sims, and others, I have everywhere experienced the value of a good name and the power of a European reputation.

Yours Sincerely,
J. A. COLES, M. D.

AUGUST MAGAZINES.

Appletons' Journal.

This monthly continues its illustrated articles on the different branches of American work, giving for this month, appropriately, an account of artificial flower-making in New York, which will attract a great many readers. Julian Hawthorne still writes on "Out of London" and Albert Rhodes gives another installment of "A Bit of Nature." Junius Henri Browne has an essay on "Genius and Labor" and Rev. Treadwell Walden gives some of the "Voices of Westminster Abbey." Two complete stories are given, one of which is by Constance Fenimore Woolson, called "Up on the Blue Ridge."

St. Nicholas.

The number is Summery from cover to cover, and has the pleasant flavor of vacation both in tone and subjects. Sarah Winter Kellogg provides a Summer fishing Story, "Rods for Five," which has a full-page picture of a leafy trout stream; and from Lucy Larcom there is a poem entitled "Happy Fields of Summer," with a suitable illustration. There is a short illustrated paper about the "Digger Wasps," and a brief but timely article, with sensible hints, about "How to Travel." Then by way of contrast, comes "Gerty," a pathetic story of a very poor city boy and a sick little girl in winter time. The serials, "Under the Lilacs," and "Dab Kinzer," tell among other good things, about an exhibition of oratory in a country school-house; of an interesting archery match among the boys and girls; and of how three boys had an exciting trip to sea in a yacht.

Atlantic.

A more bright, varied, and entertaining series of papers for summer reading than is given in the Atlantic Monthly for August it would be difficult to find. The present condition of "The Stage in Germany" is enthusiastically described by Mr. Sylvester Baxter. "The Mocoid of the Prophet," the chief *fete* of the Oriental year, is vividly depicted by Charles W. Stoddard. Richard Grant White writes of "John Bull," and both articles will be found eminently readable and suggestive. There is one of those admirable critical articles in which the Atlantic excels, "The New Republic, and Other Novels." Henry VanBrunt tells of the "Growth of Conscience in the Decorative Arts." The Contributors' Club is even fuller than usual of good things. "A Confidential Conversation" between an author and his publisher, the "Confessions of a Contributor," "Printed Scandal," "Literary Taste in the South," "American Customs in Fiction," and "Fleabody and other Queer Names," are especially noticeable.

Eclectic.

Perhaps the most striking paper in the Eclectic Magazine for August is "Eternal Hopes: A Reply to Many Critics," by the Rev. F. W. Farrar. In it Canon Farrar replies to the numerous writers who have criticised his recent volume of sermons in the *Contemporary Review*. Another noteworthy paper is one by his Highness Midhat Pasha, on "The Past, Present and Future of Turkey;" and of exceptional interest is the second paper of the series entitled "Impressions of America," by Rev. R. W. Dale, entitled "Politics." The scientific articles are even better than usual, one on "The Origin of Flowers" leading off the number, while another, entitled "A Fiery World," explains the probable physical condition of Mercury, the nearest to the sun of all the planets. There is a very suggestive article by Matthew Arnold on "Johnson's Lives of the Poets," and also a brilliant review of "Philochristus," a book which has made a profound sensation in England. Other departments are sustained with the usual ability.

Lippincott's.

"Along the Danube," by Edward King, is the opening paper, and both text and illustrations are spirited and lively. Edward H. Knight, one of our commissioners to the Paris Exposition, and a member of the jury on machinery, gives an illustrated paper on the Buildings and Grounds, with suggestive comparisons between Paris and Philadelphia. A much livelier article, and one better suited to the present temperature, is "A Welsh Watering-Place," by Wirt Sikes; but the gem of the number is "The British Soldier," by Henry James, Jr., in which the exquisite irony and delicate powers of the writer are employed on a most attractive theme. "Sambo: a Man and a Brother," by S. A. Shields, contains some pictures of negro character from personal observation which cannot fail to be read with interest. Mrs Hooper sketches the career of the Empress Eugenie with much animation and causticity; and Mrs. Howland gives an account of a new system of Musical Notation. There is a striking story in the number entitled "A Saxon God," and the new serial, "Through Winding Ways," shows a careful study of life with a geniality of tone that is especially charming. There are other good things in the number, which is almost wholly of a light character, suitable for the month.

Sunday Afternoon.

Has a readable variety, well adapted to the hot Sunday afternoons of the season. E. E. Hale's serial makes good progress; "Chips from a North-western Log," by Campbell Wheaton, has a second installment, giving a vivid account of a settler's experience with Indians, and dealing with the Indian question; and a new serial "Fishers of Men" is begun, which promises well. There are two good complete stories, "A Bit of Flotsam," which gives vividly a bit of summer life at the seaside; and "Beppo," telling of a little Italian street violinist's career. "Forecastle Jack" pictures the various ways in which Jack Tar is treated at sea, mostly bad ways. Other light articles are "The Badness of Hymns," by Frederick M. Bird, and "Incidents of the Greek Revolution," by S. G. W. Benjamin, and "My Minister," "A Prison for Women," by Mrs. C. T. Leonard, is a graphic account of the institutions at South Framingham, Mass. Other articles are "Voltaire in Geneva," by Gerald Smith; "The Royal Mother of a Royal Race," by R. H. Howard; "Superfluous Praying," by Washington Gladden; and there are poems by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Thomas L. Rogers and others. In the Editor's Table we have "Tramps and Drunkards," "Faith as a Financier," etc., and there is a goodly array of book notices under "Literature."

Harper.

The opening article is by F. Keppel one of the most judicious art collectors in this country, and is devoted to "The Golden Age of Engraving," a fit subject for a Number which may fairly be said to be the best representation ever given of the achievements of this art. This paper is embellished with thirteen illustrations, representing the great masters of engraving—Gandolfi, Durer, Rembrandt (two of whose etchings are reproduced), Schongauer, Edelinck, Visscher, Wille, Drevet, Desnoyers, Bervic, and Sharp. Life at the White Sulphur Springs is the subject of an interesting paper by John Esten Cooke, with twenty fine illustrations of character and scenery. Nothing could be more beautiful, or better suited to the midsummer season, than Mrs. Conant's paper on "Birds and Plumage," with sixteen superb illustrations by Gibson. The paper treats of birds whose feathers are used for ornamentation. General Egbert L. Viele, in a "Glimpse of Nature from my Veranda," an instructive and fascinating article, presents midsummer in its scientific aspects, with illustrations. Thomas Knox contributes a remarkable paper entitled "John Comprador," giving an inside view of Chinese mercantile life, not only in China, but also in other countries and exposing the methods by which the Chinese have gained in the competition with foreign merchants.

The Editor's "Easy Chair" treats of our Decoration or "All-heroes'" Day, the Woman's Hotel, Mr. Murray's new church enterprise, Lord Beaconsfield at Berlin, and Bryant. The other Editorial Departments are well sustained.

Scribner.

In accordance with a plan of the editor, formed a year ago, the Midsummer Holiday number of Scribner's Monthly opens with a portrait of William Cullen Bryant engraved by Cole from a crayon drawing by Wyatt Eaton, for which the poet gave repeated sittings during the past spring. The paper on Mr. Bryant's life and homes which it was also planned to have with the portraits, is by Rev. H. N. Powers, and was written before the former's illness. The illustrations are about twenty in number and chiefly represent points of interest at or near the Cummington and Rosylyn residences. Dr. Holland also writes editorially of Mr. Bryant, and "The Old Cabinet" contains an estimate of his standing as a poet, and a reprint of the curious original version of "Thanatopsis." There are also in this number four illustrated out-of-door articles, "Falconberg," Mr. Boyesen's new novel of Norwegian and American life in the North-west, begins in this number. The scene after the first chapter or two will lie wholly in America. Of the four long poems in the number, two appear without cuts: "Off Scarborough, September, 1779," by Bret Harte, and "Meridian," Mr. Stedman's Yale poem, here printed in full for the first time;—and two with cuts: Mr. J. T. Trowbridge's "Old Robbin" having three drawings by Will H. Low, and Dr. Holland's ballad, "The Puritan's Guest," having three by Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote. The departments, in most cases, are full and the subjects seasonable. "The World's Work" is given over to "Recent Improvements in Telephony" (with seven cuts), discussing the Edison and Hughes experiments now prominent before the public.

State Politics.

New Jersey will next Fall elect seven members of Congress; State Senators in Camden, Essex, Gloucester, Monmouth, Salem, Somerset, Union and Warren (8); a full House of Assembly; Sheriffs in all the counties for three years; County Clerks in Burlington, Monmouth and Morris; and Surrogates in Gloucester and Sussex. Of the Congressmen, renominations will probably be tendered to Messrs. Pugh and Peddie, Reps., and Clark, Dem.; while it is understood that Messrs. Sinnickson, Ross, Cutler and Hardenbergh would serve three terms if nominated. The Third District Democratic Convention is called at Flemington, on August 7th; Mr. Clark will probably be opposed by an independent faction in his own county, but as his District is overwhelmingly Democratic his success is certain. In the First District ex-Secretary Robeson, of Camden, is prominently named to succeed Mr. Sinnickson. In the Third District ex-Governor Parker, of Monmouth, has a strong backing; in the Fifth, Bergen county will present a Democratic aspirant; while the Republicans talk of John Hill; in the Seventh ex-Sheriff Laverty is desirous to fill Mr. Hardenbergh's seat. The Nationals talk of nominating ex-Congressman Dobbins in the Second District, and will also put tickets in the field in some of the other Districts. The Republicans hope to carry the First, Second, Fifth and Sixth Districts, with a prospect in the Third.

The last State Senate stood 12 Dem. to 9 Rep. Of the retiring Senators five are Republicans and three are Democrats. To regain the Senate the Republicans must carry seven of the eight—an almost impossibility. They ought, however, to retain the five, and gain one in Somerset; and in Warren county, by a union of the honest men of all parties against the recently exposed Ring, elect a man who would not be a tool but "independent" of any party caucus. In Monmouth Mr. James S. Yard has positively declined, and Geo. W. Patterson is a prominent candidate. In Union county the Democrats talk of Freeholder Runkle, of New Providence.—*Newark Advertiser.*

The N. J. State Agricultural Society.

A very full and accurately prepared list of the premiums offered by the New Jersey State Agricultural Society for its twentieth grand fair and exhibition, which will open on Monday, September 16th, and continue through the week, will be found at the office of the Corresponding Secretary of the society, Mr P. T. Quinn, at the Board of Trade rooms, for the benefit of all who may be concerned. Among other things the society desire to call attention to their new Diploma of Merit, which, on request, has been substituted for a money premium. The society also proposes to enter upon a comparatively new field and to give premiums for Decorative Art—painted china, etc., to exercise the taste and ingenuity of the ladies. In this connection it may be observed that there will be important changes in the building department, especially in that portion of it allotted to ladies' work, decorative art, etc., the intention being to give all this class of work a much better show than it has ever before had. And the useful is to be looked after as well as the ornamental. Mr. Brown will give a premium for the best corn bread and cake and ordinary loaf bread made by any girl of fifteen years or under. The society last year had a most successful fair, and this year have made preparations to surpass it. All the old features of the fair will be present, but each department will be more largely and fully represented.

New Jersey's Creedmoor.

The Brinton Rifle Range at Elizabeth, N. J., was finished Saturday. It is named after Gen. George B. McClellan, whose middle name it bears. It is situated upon a wide plateau between Elizabeth and Elizabethport, on the New Jersey Central Railroad. The fact that trains arrive and leave half hourly will go far to make it the most accessible rifle range near New York.

The targets are of canvas instead of iron. When a shot is fired the marker lowers the target and at the same time hoists another one. Then he shows the disc indicating the value of the shot in front of the new target. The chief feature of the range is the judicious situation of the firing points. Instead of having these lapping each other, or *en echelon*, which makes the firing at short range a dangerous occupation if there is firing at the long ranges, the firing points are all in the same line and the butts are arranged *en echelon*.

The grounds are 111 acres in extent. The ranges are from 100 to 1,200 yards.

A contract has been made with the authorities of the State by which the members of the National Guard have free use of the short and mid-range targets on Monday and Thursday, and of five targets on Saturday of each week.—New York Sun.

The Water We Drink.

There is nothing of more importance to a city, from a sanitary point of view, than the water it drinks. Much of the fame of Plainfield for healthfulness is due to its excellent quality of water. Every one should be interested in seeing that nothing is done to tarnish our good name in this respect, and this caution will become all the more urgent as our population increases. Mr. T. B. Stillman, of this city, and a practicing chemist in New York, has furnished the *Constitutionalist* with the result of his analysis of several wells in the city. From his article we take the liberty to give the following passages which have a special practical value to the popular mind:

The water supply of the city is principally derived from driven wells. The water, as thus obtained, is essentially spring water with varying amounts of surface water. From the former is obtained most of the mineral constituents—from the latter, the organic matter. These mineral constituents form an important item in domestic economy. According to Prof. Chandler, water containing five or six grains of lime or magnesia per gallon, is rendered unfit for the cooking of leguminous vegetables, but is a great advantage in the making of coffee and tea. In the latter case the carbonate of lime prevents the extraction of the astringent matters of the tea without interfering with the extraction of the theine. * * *

The Sanitary Congress that met at Brussels, decided that more than 35 grains of inorganic (mineral) impurities, in one gallon of water, renders water unwholesome. By referring to the analyses, it will be seen that in every instance the mineral impurities fall far below that required for unwholesome water. The general average of the carbonates of lime and magnesia found, amount to 4.78 grains per gallon, reaching the point, as regards the mineral constituents, of rendering the Plainfield water of very good quality. * * The average amount of chloride of sodium present is 3.08 grains per gallon—an amount entirely too small to effect in any way the sanitary value of the water.

The greater portion of the chlorine found is obtained from the soil combined with sodium, only a small portion, if any, being obtained from sewage. In this respect the Plainfield water may be considered wholesome. * * *

Not only does a chemical examination of a majority of well-waters examined show water of good quality, but the records of practicing physicians in the city show that Plainfield is quite free from the diseases originating from contaminated water supply. * *

Plainfield is not a sewered city, and for this reason the danger of any connection between wells and cesspools becomes increased. An instance: A few years since a large cesspool was made for salt thrown away by a manufacturer in our city. In a short time complaints were made by the neighbors about their well-water, as being too salt for drinking. What could the manufacturer do? To empty it into Green Brook was certainly too much trouble, and for which he would be criminally liable under the state law for polluting streams. For a change it was emptied into the street. This before long killed a number of fine shade trees, and so the cesspool again became the recipient. The only resource for the neighbors was to drive their wells deeper or bore new ones. One party was obliged to bore four wells before the water was satisfactory.

Further, there are a number of wells on 4th street that are, or have at times been, strongly impregnated with coal gas; a few interested persons claiming it proceeds from near the gas house, others from the gas mains; in either case it shows that a portion of the water in the wells is obtained by under currents of water which have come in contact with the earth saturated with coal gas near the gas reservoirs or near the gas mains.

One well near Madison Ave., twenty feet in depth, became so charged with coal gas as to nauseate those accustomed to use it. It was driven deeper and for a time supplied good water; but to-day at a depth of fifty feet the coal gas present prevents the use of the water for drinking purposes. These examples certainly show underground currents of water in different portions of the city.

J. M. Ridge, in his Report of the State Board of Health of N. J. for 1877, states that well-water to be free from pollution of surface water must pass through tubes driven through impermeable strata, as clay or rock, and the connection between the tube and this impermeable strata should be water-tight. This is a condition probably not fulfilled by any driven well in the city.

It cannot be many years before the city must decide upon a good system of sewerage or a new source of water supply, as it is evident that in a constantly increasing city without sewerage, the well-water cannot long remain of the requisite purity.

If you select good and healthy food for your family, you should also look to the welfare of your Baby. For all troubles of early Childhood, nothing is better than Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

SOMETHING NEW
IN
CHILDREN'S PICTURES
F. C. LANGHORNE,
Front St., Opp. Cherry,
Has just received from New York some new designs in Backgrounds, and is prepared to make pictures at the following low rates:
Imperials, - - $5.00 per Doz.
Cartes de Visite, 2.50 per Doz.
Special Care Taken in Copying.
ALSO
Old Daguerreotypes Cleaned.
je27w4

FOR SALE AND TO LET.
Houses of all sizes. Furnished houses to let. Lots for sale and money loaned to build. Address EVAN JONES, Park House, Plainfield.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VEGETINE
FOR DROPSY.
I never shall
Forget the first Dose.
PROVIDENCE.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir—I have been a great sufferer from dropsy. I was confined to my house more than a year. I was obliged to have two men help me in and out of bed. I was swollen 15 inches larger than my natural size around my waist. I suffered all a man could and live. I tried all remedies for dropsy. I had three different doctors. My friends all expected I would die; many nights I was expected to die before morning. At last Vegetine was sent me by a friend. I never shall forget the first dose. I could realize its good effects from day to day; I was getting better. After I had taken some 3 or 4 bottles I could sleep quite well nights. I began to gain very fast. After taking some 10 bottles I could walk from one part of my room to the other. My appetite was good; the dropsy had at this time disappeared. I kept taking the Vegetine until I had regained my usual health. I heard of a great many cures by Vegetine after I got out and was able to attend to my work. I am a carpenter and builder. I will also say that it has cured an aunt of my wife's of neuralgia, who had suffered for more than 20 years. She says she has not had any neuralgia for eight months. I have given it to one of my children for Canker Humor. I have no doubt in my mind it will cure any humor; it is a great cleanser of the blood; it is safe to give a child. I will recommend it to the world. My father is 80 years old, and he says there is nothing like it to give strength and life to an aged person. I can not be too thankful for the use of it.
I am very gratefully yours, JOHN S. NOTTAGE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE
I owe my health
TO YOUR VALUABLE
VEGETINE.
NEWPORT, KY., Apr. 29, 1877.
MR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—Having suffered from a breaking out of *Cankerous Sores* for more than five years, caused by an accident of a fractured bone, which fracture ran into a running sore, and having used everything I could think of and nothing helped me, until I had taken six bottles of your valuable medicine which Mr Miller the apothecary recommended very highly. The sixth bottle cured me, and all I can say is that I owe my health to your valuable Vegetine.
Your most obedient servant,
ALBERT VON ROEDER.

"It is unnecessary for us to enumerate the diseases for which the VEGETINE should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of the VEGETINE. When the blood is perfectly cleansed the disease rapidly yields; all pains cease; healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured."

VEGETINE
Cured me when the
DOCTORS FAILED.
CINCINNATI, O., April 10, 1877.
DR. H. R. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—I was seriously troubled with *Kidney Complaint* for a long time. I have consulted the best doctors in this city. I have used your VEGETINE for this disease, and it has cured me when the *doctors* failed to do so. Yours truly,
ERNEST DURIGAN, Residence 121 Race St. Place of business 373 Cent. Ave.

VEGETINE.
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.
Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

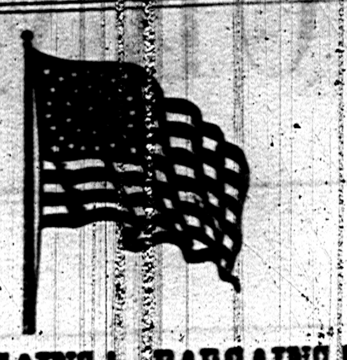
French—Clothier.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
SUMMER
CLOTHING
Previous to our Semi-annual Stocktaking we have made such immense reductions in prices as will insure the immediate sale of all of our Summer Stock. Special attention is invited to the following Reductions in our Ready Made Department.
Men's all wool suits, Formerly $15, Now $10
Youths' " " 10, " 8
" " 8, " 5
Boys' " " From 3 to 12
Men's " " To order,
White Marseilles Vests.
JOHN H. FRENCH,
NO. 19 CHERRY ST.

VERMEULE'S
STRAW HATS.
If you want a STRAW hat of any kind, go to
VERMEULE'S.
If you want a Straw Hat for your boy, a cheap hat, a medium priced hat or a high priced hat, go to
VERMEULE'S.
Straw hats for youth, Straw hats for young men, Straw hats for middle aged men, and Straw hats for old men and for all men, at
VERMEULE'S.
There never was a larger variety of Straw Hats in the city than can now be seen displayed at
VERMEULE'S,
FRONT ST.,
Opposite Somerset,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Trunks Repaired.

FOR SALE.
Tall trees of all kinds of wood that grow in this part of the country, from 30 to 90 ft., 6 in. at top, and straight, for piles, telegraph, flagstaffs, etc., plank of all sorts for house trimmings, carriage or bridge builders; sawed and split posts, all sizes and lengths, of locust, oak, chestnut, etc.; sled runners; stone-boat plank; locust timber, from 4 to 22 inches in diameter, 70 ft. long; 10,000 posts and rails; cord wood, long or short, sawed or delivered, from $2.50 to $8 per cord; ornamental trees, green, from 4 to 12 ft. high, at half price; from 2 to 40 years old, or barrel, from pure cider; from 2 to 40 years old, for cash or approved paper.
N. B.—One 2-seat carriage for sale or exchange for a small one.
ROBT. C. VAIL,
Walnut Hill, half way from Plainfield to Rahway.
n29tf

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
Bond & Mortgage,
At Geo. A. Marsh's,
Opposite Depot.
mar8tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
FROM
AUCTION SALES!
Perfect Slaughter
24 DOZ. TWO-BUTTON KIDS
For 50c., been selling for $1.00.
10 pieces Plaid Nansook, good quality at 12c.
10 " Good Pique, only 7c.&8c.
10 " Extra fine Pique, 10c.
100 Sun Umbrellas
At 50c., 70c., 85, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00—25 per cent. cheaper than any place in town.
Cottonades and Linens
For Men and Boy's wear,
For 12½, 18c., 20c. and 25c.
20 Pieces of
Handsome Printed Organdie,
Fast colors, for 12½c. per yard.
Summer Underwear,
For men, women and Children, 25 to 50 cents.
5000 Ward's Best
PAPER COLLARS,
In handsome Boxes, only 20c.
Gents' Linen Collars, Cuffs and Ties,
At the lowest prices ever heard of.
KEEP COOL
And don't get excited.
1000 Fans, 1c. each.
LADIES & GENTLEMEN,
Bring your loose change to White's Savings Bank. You will get the largest kind of dividend. No mistake about it.
J. E. WHITE,
17 East Front St.
Sign of the Flag.

DEMAREST,
THE POPULAR
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCER,
GIVES
THE BEST GOODS
FOR
THE LEAST MONEY.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
GROCERIES
To Suit the Times!
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
34c. per Gallon.
JAVA COFFEE,
32c. per Pound.
MARACAIBO COFFEE,
25c. per Pound
RIO COFFEE,
23c. per Pound.
Good Oolong Tea, 35c a pound.
Dried Apples 7c. pound.
Dried Peaches 4 lbs. for 25c.
Davis & Whittaker Hams.
Sliced Corned Beef, 20c. pound.
ORANGE CO. BUTTER
of the choicest quality received fresh every Tuesday and Friday.
Sugars and Teas
Retailed at New York wholesale prices.
HAMMOCKS
At New York Prices.
Clover and Timothy Seed,
Formosa Oolong Tea,
AT 60C.
Can't be beat! Try it!
Licensed to sell
ALES, WINES AND LIQUORS,
For Family and Medicinal Use.
P. M. DEMAREST,
Front St., nearly opposite Post Office,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

RAILROADS.

Central Railroad
OF NEW JERSEY.
All Rail Line to Long Branch.
Passenger Station in New York, foot of Liberty St.
Arrangement, Commencing June 3, 1878.
Plainfield and New York.
Leave Plainfield at 3:25, 5:43, 6:33, 6:58, 7:25, 7:58, 8:43, [illegible] P. M.
Leave New York, foot of Liberty st., [illegible] P. M.
Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at [illegible]
PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.
Leave Plainfield at [illegible]
Leave Newark at [illegible]
Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.
PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.
Leave Plainfield at [illegible]
Leave Somerville at [illegible]
PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.
Leave Plainfield at [illegible]
Leave Easton at 7:00, 9:30, A. M.; [illegible] P. M. In addition a train leaves Phillipsburg at 6:40, P. M., DAILY.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Leave Plainfield for New York at [illegible] P. M. For Dunellen and Bound Brook at [illegible] P. M. For Somerville and Easton at 6:33, P. M.
Leave New York for Plainfield at 9:00, A. M.; [illegible] P. M.
Leave Easton for Plainfield at 9:40, A. M., and from Phillipsburg at 6:00, P. M.
WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.
Train leaving Plainfield at 7:35, A. M., connects at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Elmira, etc.
Train leaving Plainfield at 9:46, A. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.
Train leaving Plainfield at 2:04, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Tunkhannock, etc.
Train leaving Plainfield at 5:05, P. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere Manch Chunk, etc.
Train leaving Plainfield at 6:35, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Elmira, etc.
LONG BRANCH DIVISION.
Trains leaving Plainfield at [illegible] connect for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt and Squan at [illegible]
Trains leaving Elizabeth at [illegible] connect at Matawan for [illegible]

New York and Philadelphia—New Line.
Short Route to Trenton and Philadelphia.
Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia at [illegible]
Leave Plainfield for Trenton at [illegible]
Passengers by the [illegible] P. M., trains change cars at Bound Brook.
RETURNING.
Leave Station, Third and Berks sts., Philadelphia, at [illegible]
Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Sts at [illegible]
Passengers by [illegible] trains from Philadelphia change cars at Bound Brook.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Leave Plainfield for Trenton and Philadelphia at [illegible]
Leave Station Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia at 9:00, A. M.; 5:30, 12:00, P. M.
Leave Trenton at 1:20, 9:50, A. M.; 6:10, P. M.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

PLAINFIELD
IRON AND BRASS
FOUNDRY.
Cor. Richmond and Third Sts.
Castings of all Kinds,
such as
Mill Gearing, House Castings, Steam Engine, Cultivators, Plows, &c., &c.,
Done at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.
OLD IRON, COPPER, BRASS, ZINC,
Taken in exchange for castings at market prices.
D. MARTIN,
Proprietor.
je27tf

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.,
is now open for the receipt of guests, a new building, with all modern improvements, large and well ventilated chambers, gas and new furniture throughout. It adjoins plenty of shade, and is only two hundred yards distant from the beach. Hotel stage meets every train. For terms and any particulars address the proprietor,
THEO. OVES, Asbury Park.
je27

OCEAN RESORT.
The most desirable location at the lowest rates.
Ocean and Bay Sailing and Fishing.
Surf and still Water Bathing.
Good accommodations. Board Ten Dollars a week.
Leave New York 1 p. m. by Long Branch boat. Get excursion tickets to Beach Haven, or Bond's. References in Plainfield: Messrs. Theo. French, C. W. McCutchen and Rev. R. P. Ketcham.
Address EBEN E. RIDER, Tuckerton, N. J.
je27w6

BOYNTON BEACH
PLEASURE GROUNDS,
WOODBRIDGE, N. J.,
Greatly enlarged and improved, will reopen for the season of 1878 on
TUESDAY, JUNE 11th.
First-class facilities for
BATHING AND BOATING.
Fine Pavilion, 125x30 feet, well floored and with water-tight roof, Restaurant, Swings, etc., making it the best place for Excursions and Picnic Parties. Sabbath Schools, Associations and Family parties should examine our grounds and make early engagements to secure a choice day. No intoxicating drinks sold on or near the grounds. No Sunday parties taken.
HOW TO GET THERE.—Drive from Plainfield by Oak Tree to Uniontown, Woodbridge and the Beach, 11 miles; or take cars on Central Railroad and Long Branch division to Woodbridge. All local trains on Long Branch division stop at Woodbridge station, six minutes' walk from the Beach. Stages to all trains from and after June 11.
my9-tf

Plainfield and New York Express
Baggage and all other packages called for and delivered at any address in Jersey City, Brooklyn and New York.
WAGON LEAVES PLAINFIELD
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
RETURNS FROM NEW YORK
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Office in Plainfield at B. A. Mumford's Real Estate Office, opposite R. R. Depot.
Office in New York 25 Old Slip.
Residence, 7th St., near Richmond, Plainfield, N. J.
JOHN J. KEE, Proprietor.
my30tf

Can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. mar1y

Notice of Receivership.
This is to give notice that the undersigned has been appointed by the Court of Chancery of New Jersey receiver of the effects of the late firm of A. Coddington, McNabb & Co., and that all those who owe said late firm must be paid to the receiver. For the convenience of persons the receiver has appointed at Augustus Coddington, at the office of the said late firm in Plainfield, N. J., to collect and receive all debts and claims, or arrange them for settlement.
JOHN B. EMERY, Receiver.
Dated June 24, 1878. je27w4

Central New Jersey Times

CITY DEPARTMENT.

PLAINFIELD POST-OFFICE.

MAIL ARRIVES.

NORTH & EAST—7.38, A. M.
SOUTH—7.38, A. M., 5.05, P. M.
EAST—2.04, 5.05, 6.25, P. M.
WEST—8.50, A. M., 3.50, P. M.

MAIL CLOSES.

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH—8, A. M.
EAST—11, A. M., 2, P. M.
EAST & SOUTH—5.00 P. M.
WEST—7, A. M., 4.30, P. M.

Mail for WARRENVILLE, N. J., closes at 11, A. M., Monday's, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Post Office opens at 7, A. M., closes 7.30, P. M.—Saturdays at 8, P. M.

—Subscribers who leave town for any part of the summer can have the Central Times sent to them, free of cost, by leaving their address at this office.

—Not much marrying in these hard times.

—Green corn has made its appearance in the market.

—Next Monday evening the Common Council will meet.

—Mr. W. H. VanSlyck and family have returned from Beach Haven.

—It is not the heated term any more, but an "isothermal wave."

—The artist Mr. W. H. Beard, and family, are guests at the Park House.

—Mr Adam Craig and wife are spending several weeks at Ocean Grove.

—The editor of the Scotsman was the guest of Street Commissioner Wilson last Sunday.

—Rev. T. Logan Murphy was suddenly called from home on Monday by the death of his step-mother.

—Rev. Elias H. Johnson D. D. of Providence R. I. made a flying visit to the city last Thursday.

—The dulcet notes of the bagpipe charmed the guests of Laing's Hotel last Saturday evening.

—Several heavy showers fell on Sunday. They interfered with the attendance at the churches.

—Miss Burrows, principal of the North Plainfield Seminary, is summering at Spring Lake.

—Rev. Geo. Harris of Westfield addresses the Grove meeting on Sunday next at half past four p. m.

—The city tax bills are now in the hands of the people. Who will settle them first? Don't all speak at once.

—Comptroller Leggett, of Elizabeth, is a guest at the Washington Rock House. Mayor Green, of the same city, was there last Sunday.

—Manhattan Beach is a favorite resort this summer for those of our citizens who have only leisure for an occasional rest of a day at a time.

—On Sunday night there was frost. We have seen specimens of its work in Mr. Milliken's garden on Central avenue, where it cut lima bean stalks.

—The romantic sport of "*playing ball*" by moonlight by the best of batters may sometimes put one "*hors de combat.*"— "Whoa, Harry" ! "Wait for the wagon."

—Rev. Dr. Maxson and wife are spending a season on the sea shore in eastern Connecticut. His pulpit will be occupied next Sabbath by the Rev. Dr. Lowry.

—A kerosene lamp exploded in a butcher shop on Liberty street, Saturday night. It was kicked unceremoniously into the street and no serious result followed.

—The Board of Trade will have a meeting next Monday evening at their rooms in Berry's building. A full attendance is requested.

—Through the courtesy of Captain Sterling we are indebted for an invitation to be present at the opening of the Benton Range this afternoon.

—Mr. J. R. Perine is a delegate to the quarterly session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, which meets today at New Providence.

—Green, the driven well bug-bear, is again rising upon the scene to terrify the citizens of North Plainfield. Will they scare this time?

—Mr. W. L. Jones and wife are seeking summer comfort in different parts of the country. After spending a few weeks at North Branch, they have gone to Asbury Park for the rest of the season.

—The Washington Rock House is full, and still they come. The next move will be to put up a big building on the bluff. It wouldn't be a bad idea to remove the present hotel there.

—The Holly Tree Inn offered its patrons an unusual feast last week. A fine turtle, the gift of Mr. Gardiner, was served up in good style, and so well relished that the demand far outran the supply.

—Mr. Halsted Compton, being so unfortunate as to lose his barn, has some live stock to dispose of for want of room. Among them are a cow with her calf and a fine black pony that any lady can drive.

—Mr. Bailey, one of the Commissioners of Public Charities in New York, and proprietor of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, visited Plainfield on Saturday as the guest of Rev. Dr. Stockbridge.

—About 350 persons went on the excursion to Asbury Park, Tuesday. The weather was fine, and bathing possible all the day. Some of the party sailed too long to get back in time to return with the excursionists.

—The ladies of the Auxiliary Board of the Muhlenberg Hospital have themselves raised about $1,000 for the building fund. One of the Board of Governors very appropriately suggests that the title of auxiliary is misplaced.

—J. S. Cutter, the grocer, closed his store from half-past one to half-past four during the very hot days of last week.—No objection from the boys. They went home and read the CENTRAL TIMES, we suppose.

—Mr. G. C. Dawson, formerly of this city, is Secretary of the Congress and Empire Spring Company at Saratoga Springs, and also Superintendent of Congress Spring Park. He always expects a call from Plainfielders, who visit this fashionable resort.

—The hot dinners promised some days since, will be furnished at the Inn after this week. Meats, roasted, boiled and broiled, with vegetables relishes and desserts, will be offered at the lowest prices that can be afforded, and a generous patronage is hoped for.

—The Nameless B. B. Club of Plainfield are now fully prepared to receive challenges from any clubs of their size, reserving the right of declining. Average age, 18 years. Average weight, 136 pounds. All communications should be addressed to O. T. Roberts, Secretary, P. O. Box 41.

—Many families in the city have concluded that there is no place like home in hot weather, and so do not propose to run in the way of mosquitoes and other discomforts out of town. While others don't go because they have the "cant go" so bad.

—A ride over Johnston Drive is a pleasant diversion on a fine day. Col. Dieterich is one of these who remembers the newspaper man and takes him in—on his way to the heights, an example worthy of frequent imitation.

—The subscription for buying a bell for the Church of the Holy Cross in Washington Park, is rapidly growing. It is proposed to have the largest and best toned bell in town, to correspond somewhat with the "tone" of the society in that vicinity.

—Now is the time for those grumblers, who are opposed to churches and Sunday Schools closing up for a few weeks in summer, to remark that "the devil never takes a vacation."

—Mr. Wilkins, of Philadelphia, while in the city recently, made the proposition to put in water works free of cost to the city, except the fitting up of hydrants. The splendid spring water of the mountain ought to be utilized by the town. Who will move in this matter?

—The portrait of Dr. Stillman, which is to be placed in Assembly Hall by the citizens at the opening of the Fall term, is nearing completion. It is being painted by Mr. Black, who has done some excellent work in the city, but none which is superior to the portrait now receiving its finishing touches.

—One, Mrs. Sweeney, was tried Wednesday morning for using profane, and other bad language in the presence of children. It is time the law was enforced to punish such conduct. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Judge Good will pronounce sentence this (Thursday) morning.

—Gypsies have a camp along Stony brook on the western limits of Washington Park. They are a thieving set who are a nuisance to those living anywhere near them. Chickens and ducks have no protection when they are around. The authorities of North Plainfield ought to order the vagabonds to move on at once.

—Mr. J. Taylor Johnston is having Front street finely turnpiked before his residence. He will extend the improvement to Netherwood avenue. Property owners west of Mr. Johnston are so much pleased with the work, which is done by Mr. J. E. Dowley, that they will probably employ him to carry on the improvement towards Peace street. The same labor and money as skillfully used throughout our city, would give us magnificent streets, such as no macadamizing or other pavement can make.

—A bit of romance in the life of Strauss, the great musical composer, is given on our first page. A few lessons given in church going is in the interest of the clergy as well as the laity. A writer tells a pretty story of the late Mr. Bryant. Useful hints to old and young, to parents and children, are given in various short articles. A poetical wit indulges his humor at the expense of the druggist and his clerk; while a muse in a more sober mood deals out a little domestic philosophy that may well be heeded.

—We do not know that the strong wind which prevailed last Monday did any damage in our city, but late in the afternoon we saw a sign of a saloon near our office lying upon or near the sidewalk.—We do not think the wind blew it down, nor was it the result of too great heat; in fact, we are inclined to believe that its being there was the effect of too much liquid, rather than wind. It was a total wreck, and was with difficulty placed in a vehicle and taken off. It was a good specimen of the work turned off by the saloon process.

—We have a citizen, W. L. Jones, Esq., who took the first number of the first paper Horace Greeley published, the *New Yorker*, and did not miss a copy of it whilst it existed. He also followed his favorite editor to the *Log Cabin*, and then to the famous *Tribune*, every number of which papers he has read, not even forsaking his friend, as a friend, when the Democratic party laid violent hands on him and ran him for President. That is the kind of subscriber we admire, one who will allow an editor to indulge in his little vagaries without ordering him to "stop my paper."

—Street Commissioner Wilson is making everything ready on the grounds of the Athletic Club, for the Scotch games which will take place next week on Thursday. As these games are new to this community the managers are making every effort to secure the presence of the best Scotch athletes in the country. For the convenience of ladies, seats will be placed all around the track, and there will be erected a grand stand that will seat a hundred or more for admission to which a small fee will be charged.

—Crofut, the funny man of the *Graphic*, lays his profane fingers upon one of our citizens in the following manner:

"J. D. Chandlee, formerly 'funny man' of the Easton *Free Press*, now keeps a boarding-house at Plainfield, N. J. Sing, brethren, sing:

" There is a boarding house,
Not far away,
Where you have onion hash
Three times a day;
O, how the boarders yell,
When they hear the dinner bell!
O, how the onions smell
There every day."

—A little paint of delicate tints artistically applied, has transformed the lecture room of the M. E. Church. Ground glass has also been put in the windows, with a narrow glass of various colors about the edges, all of which makes the place decidedly cheerful. The pastor's desk has been removed to the east side of the room which is a wise change as it makes it easier for people to take front seats instead of straggling along in the rear ones out of reach of all magnetic currents. If people wish to get up any enthusiasm in a public meeting of any kind they must put shoulder to shoulder, literally.

A Pleasant Pic-nic.

The Picnic of the Warren Mission Sunday School took place last Friday. The school was conveyed in stages to Boynton Beach where enjoyment was the order of the day. The river bathing was indulged in by many. Others in sail or row boats made excursions up the river, while the swings were kept in constant motion by the children. Mr. Boynton the Proprietor, left nothing undone to make the occasion one of pleasure, and we think it was acknowledged by all that they never enjoyed themselves better. A photographer on the grounds took a picture of the merry group, which the Superintendent secured and has framed to decorate the walls of the chapel. The party returned safely to their homes in the cool of the evening, wishing they might have another picnic soon. **But there is nothing more till Christmas.**

Robbery at the Hotel Netherwood.

Last Saturday morning near 3 o'clock several rooms at the Hotel Netherwood were entered and a quantity of jewelry taken, amounting to several hundred dollars. One of the lady guests gave the alarm by ringing the electric bell, and soon a dozen of the employees of the house were scouring the building in search of the thief, but no traces of him could be found. Among the victims were the manager, Mr. Mower, and his wife, who lost their watches and some pieces of jewelry. The doors of the rooms entered were left open on account of the heat, which made it easy for the robbery to be committed. The thief was not an expert apparently, as he left several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds untouched in a bureau drawer in one room where some jewelry was taken. The matter was placed in the hands of detectives, who, it is hoped, will bring the criminal to justice.

Incendiarism.

Saturday, at midnight, a big blaze at the west end of Front street called out the Fire Department. It was found to proceed from the burning of a large barn belonging to Mr. Halstead Compton, and which was filled with grain and hay and was used for stabling his horses and cows, and as a wagon house, and contained besides all his farming utensils. It was all in a blaze when the fire was discovered, and being so near the city limits the fire companies could not reach the place in time to be of any service in saving the building or its contents. Indeed, the flames spread so rapidly that Mr. Compton himself, though early at the barn—which, by the way, was located at quite a distance from his dwelling—had great difficulty in rescuing his live stock, and he was entirely unable to save his vehicles and farming utensils. Among the latter was a reaper and mower. Two farm wagons and a cart and also an open carriage and a buggy were burned up, the only thing of the sort saved being a phaeton, which had its top badly burned. The entire loss Mr. Compton estimates to be not less than $2,300. He supposed that he was insured in the Mutual Company, of Plainfield, for $1,600, but it is claimed that he did not pay the last assessment, which, of course, annulled his policy. He is still investigating the matter.

The fire was the work of some fiend in human shape. Mr. Compton was up at eleven o'clock, having been with his family on a long drive that day, and was waiting for his horse to cool off before watering him. His dogs evidently scented the presence of strangers, and made an ado which led Mr. C. to think there was some one about, and he was on the point of going for his gun and making a search, but was deterred by his fatigue. The fire bugs were evidently near, and were left free to do their hellish work.

Mr. Compton wishes to return his thanks to the Fire Department for their efforts to save his property, which, though unavailing, were none the less praiseworthy.

In a Heat Wave.

When we went to press last week, as we reported, the first heated term of the summer, which had lasted more than two weeks, had been ended for several days. But a hot wave was then said to be on its way East, having already bathed St. Louis and other cities in its torrid temperature. And hardly was our paper in the hands of its readers before this wave rolled over us, and every one was sweltering under its fervid influence, the thermometer marking Thursday as the hottest day. As will be seen by the record given below, which was kept by us, a great change took place Saturday night, which was followed, Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock, by a heavy rain fall that lasted three hours. During that day there were several showers, with unendurable sultriness about noon. Towards evening the air grew fresher, so that by Monday morning it was really exhilarating. The following testimony of our accurate thermometer, placed in the shade and well exposed to the air currents, will be of interest to our readers for future reference:

	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Thursday, July 18,	81°	93°	98°	98°
Friday " 19,	88	93	94	92
Saturday " 20,	84	90	94	90
Sunday, " 21,	70	82	76	76
Monday, " 22,	72	76	78	73
Tuesday, " 23,	70	81	84	82

The Lawn Party—Official Report of the Ladies' Auxiliary Board of the Muhlenberg Hospital.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Board of the Muhlenberg Hospital are anxious to express their gratitude to all who have lent their kind assistance to the financial success of the above entertainment which has far exceeded their expectations as follows:

Total Receipts	**$468.[illegible]**
Expenditures for music etc.	97.[illegible]
Net Receipts	370.[illegible]

which will be handed over to the Treasurer of the Board of Governors.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Board also take this opportunity to tender their sincere thanks to the many benevolent friends who by voluntary donations, personal assistance or the loan of material for decoration and illumination have helped to lighten expenses and also aided to make hall and grounds attractive.

They are particularly indebted to Mr. H. P. Reynolds for a bounteous supply of soda water which was successfully disposed of, also to Mr. Pettibone who kindly conveyed to the grounds and set up the flower bower, and to Mr. Al. Manning for similar service in relation to the swings; to the Messrs Hoagland and Holmes who delivered to and from the festive grounds a number of wagon loads free of charge, to Messrs Wilson & Simpson and to Mr. Coddington for an abundant supply of ice; to Messrs Ferd. and Fred. Ruttman for valuable services rendered; to Receiver Lathrop for passes for the musicians, the loan of headlights etc. and to the press for kindly notices; to Mr. Wm. Brower who sent from New York a magnificent flower piece which under the able management of Miss Mayher realized the handsome sum of $[illegible] to Miss Denton and other warm hearted friends of the charitable enterprise who furnished a supply of choice and handsome flowers and to the many others who contributed fruit, provisions, cake etc. in such a generous manner that a large quantity was left unused, which was sent to the "Childrens Home" and "Holly Tree Inn." To all grateful thanks.

By order of the Ladies' Auxiliary Board
Miss. E. Schipper, Secretary.

The Asbury Park Excursion.

The undersigned wish to thank those who accompanied them on their excursion of Tuesday last, and regret that through a complete misunderstanding of the conductor's call, several were forced to remain behind, including one of the managers, the train leaving 7.37 sharp. To those also who intended to visit Long Branch we would say the blame rests with the railroad company stopping, there being part of the contract.

F. E. BUSBY,
E. M. LAING.

The Season at the Park House.

This Hotel has had the usual patronage accorded it this summer. Last week they were obliged to refuse applications. This is Mr. Baldwin's first season as proprietor, and it is a matter of public interest that the reputation of this resort is maintained under his management. He is ably seconded by his son and Mr. Morrey, the latter gentleman having become by his long service at the Hotel, one of its indispensable acquisitions. The following is a list of the guests who have taken up their residence at this Hotel during the month of July.

H. H. Schweitering and wife,	New York
Miss "	"
Mrs. W. J. Westcot, two children and nurse	"
Miss L. T. Thompson	"
Joseph T.	"
A. T. Stephens	"
Edward A. Hall	"
Mrs. J. E. Clelland	Mobile
G. Shiner	New York
H. Hartmann	"
J. S. Boneisler	"
C. D. Wardsworth	Plainfield
W. H. Beard and family	New York
Master Jere Beall	"
" Chas.	"
" J.	"
Two Nurses	"
James A. Beall	"
H. H. Janeway	New Brunswick
C. B. Helfenstein	New York
Mrs. E. T. Brown,	St. Augustine Fla.
J. A. Macy	New York
A. P. Brunard	Galveston, Texas
A. G. Stewart	Elizabeth
E. A. Hall	New York.
J. A. Beall	"
F. VanRiper	"
A. Brumley	"
Miss H. James	Brooklyn
Mr. LeClear	New York
M. De Orando	North Branch
E. T. Cushing	New York
E. B. Harper and wife	"
Franklin Underhill	"
A. J. Bloor	"
E. M. VanBuren	"
T. James	Brooklyn

Hotel Arrivals for the Week Ending July 23, 1878.

HOTEL NETHERWOOD.

H. L. Gaige,	New York.
B. L. Herrick,	"
F. Moore,	"
Miss T. B. Gunning,	"
F. B. Gunning,	"
John F. Plumer,	"
J. W. Brown and wife,	"
Samuel B. Mower,	"
A. C. Taylor,	"
F. L. Moore,	"
J. Symnross,	"
H. E. Moncane,	"
H. T. Thomas and wife,	"
Mrs. R. S. Thomas,	"
P. Cochran,	"
B. A. Mason,	"
J. B. Thomas,	"
P. M. Pettingill and wife,	"
Miss Pomeroy,	"
Master Pomeroy,	"
Mrs. W. S. Fanshawe and family	"
David Thomas and family,	"
B. L. Harris and family,	"
W. L. Pomeroy and family,	"
C. T. Evans,	"
A. C. Phillips,	"
J. A. Murphy,	"
E. H. Faulkman and wife,	"
J. H. Breslin and wife,	"
John Rant,	"
C. C. Dodge,	"
G. C. Haven,	"
W. Basler,	"
A. A. Verrona, M. D.,	Brooklyn.
Miss C. A. Verrona,	"
T. Leggett and wife,	"
L. Ewrane Pomeroy,	North Adams.
A. B. Corlton,	Elizabeth.
Miss Annie Aitken,	"

LAING'S HOTEL.

Jos. Haynes and three friends,	City
Wm. White,	"
Geo. E. Nichols and wife,	Berkley Hights
Frank W. Miller,	Newark
Fred. T. Vreeland,	"
H. L. Gaige,	"
J. Newton Honeyman,	Kensington
H. J. Swanwick,	Newark
John B. Staats,	Flagtown
J. Seiple,	Elizabeth
J. L. Seiple,	"
Joseph Keeney,	Newark
W. H. Journeay,	New York
S. D. Gurnstead,	New Brunswick
Geo. Burrows,	"
Al. Winter,	Dunellen
O. Routh,	Jersey City
P. Moran,	"
Abm. King,	Martinville
Chas. Tweedy and friend,	City
W. H. Van Slyck and friend,	New York
A. B. Darby,	City
Wm. Richards, Jr.,	Flemington
John Towne,	East Berlin, Conn
W. G. Husk,	Newark
Chas. R. Hedden,	Newark
Jas. Q. Miles,	City
John P. Schach,	Harlingin
W. H. Journeay,	New York
Frank A. Ransom,	"

CITY HOTEL.

Saml. Wylie, wife & child,	Baltimore, Md.
Wm. F. Cawley,	New York
Jno. C. Moore,	City
Geo. D. McCreary,	Philadelphia
Benj. H. Terry,	New York
A. Wilkins,	Philadelphia
B. F. Good,	"
B. J. StJohn,	Chicago
Wm. Shunk,	Philadelphia
Mr. VanDeventer	"
John Fitzpatrick,	Ireland
D. R. Martin,	Philadelphia
W. M. Duer,	"
J. W. Hull,	New York
C. C. VanAngler,	Jersey City
J. A. Budd,	White House
Geo. R. Moody,	Brooklyn
J. W. McCall,	Virginia
T. Allen,	Chicago
James P. Sankey,	Brooklyn
J. P. Goss,	St. Louis
H. N. Boon,	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
J. H. Vanness,	Newark
J. L. Mitchell,	New York
Sam. P. Lazarus,	Newark
J. D. Martin,	New Brunswick
James Haley,	Dublin

About the Waves of the Week.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs, Editors; My last report on the weather was on the 16th, one week ago, leaving the mercury up to 74° on that day. The 17th pushed it up to 83, and 18th brought the heated wave. At 9 o'clock the mercury rose up to 85°, at 10½ it was 90; 12, 93; and at 3 it reached 95, and the heated wave is upon us; while our coat and vest are off our backs, and all look for a cooler place to catch a breath of fresher air. But, oh, dear! it's "awful"; sweat, sweat, and it keeps right on. At 5 o'clock it's only down to 93, and at 9 o'clock, 86° Our cot is hot, also the carpet on the floor; but we finally get into a snooze, and the 19th is ushered in upon us, with the mercury, at 9 o'clock, up to 87°, two degrees hotter than the morning before. Whew! Awful! As hot at evening as the day before, though only reaching 94°, making the hottest days of our experience in Plainfield for the last 10 years. On the 20th, at 9 o'clock, the mercury is up to 83, when a clouded sky and cool breeze checked her, and she made only 88, and we made the day quite comfortable. The 21st came in with a heavy fog, and mercury up to 75, when a shower drove her down to 71. But the sun came out, and at 2 o'clock drove her up to 85 again, though the heated wave yields somewhat, and we get quite a comfortable sleep again. On the 22nd it is cool and cloudy, though at 2 o'clock the mercury makes 78; but a north-west wind drives her down to 65 at 9 o'clock, or our bed time. It is awful cold, the people say, and all have donned their vests and woolen coats again; and at night one sheet is not enough; we wish a woolen blanket, too, for there is an awful change—the cold wave is upon us now. The 23rd comes in with sky clear, and at 9 o'clock the mercury makes 73°, and at 2 o'clock it makes its highest point, 80°.

Thus the week of waves has passed, and how we hope for things more level; that men may work with trowel, spade, and hammer, use the quill, set type, and cut tape, without incurring any danger. So mote it be.

July 23, 1878. E. LANPHEAR.

Teaching the Young Idea.—The father of a little two-and-a-half-year-old told him for the first time the other day, the story of George Washington and his little hatchet, emphasizing, as he thought, with great clearness the moral of the story. The little incident evidently made an impression in the youngster's mind for he occasionally asked to have the story repeated. By and by he suddenly broke out with the remark, "Me want a little hashet when me get big." The proud parent then asked him what he would do with it, to test the little fellow's memory and the success of his own effort to educate the moral side of the infant, when to his horror the boy of two summers promptly replied: "Me cut down a little tree like dat uder boy did."

Local Miscellany.

Celery Plants for sale at Denton's. MELODEON TO RENT at $1.00 a month. jy25tf

Having made arrangements for the sale of *Fleishmann's Vienna Bread*, we are prepared to supply Hotels, Families etc. daily as we receive it direct from their Vienna Model Bakery every morning.
A. V. Searing,
jy18tf Front St. opp. P. O.

Go to Whitney's and ask to see the Planet Shirt, the best ever offered in this city for $1.00. Take a look and be convinced of the fact.

If you wish to be comfortable this warm weather, buy a Florence oil stove at W. L. Gavett & Co.'s.

Pier and mantel mirrors, connecting setts and cornices, made to order at Swain's, 42 West Front street. my30

Another lot of those cheap white skirts, from 50c. up, at Whitney's.

Get a Baby Hammock and keep the baby cool. For sale at Parsons & Co. j11w2

A MAN WOKE UP to find his tooth in his pocket, at the Colton Dental Association, 19 Cooper Institute, N. Y. "I came 100 miles to have that done," he exclaimed.

Get the Genuine Fleishmann Vienna Bread, fresh every morning at A. V. Searing's, Front street opposite Post Office Plainfield. jy18tf

No wood used in bale Hay, at L. B. Boice's Somerset street.

Whitney has a line of plain and striped grenadines, received from auction, cheap.

PIANO TUNING.—D. P. De La Rue will visit Plainfield as often as his services are required for the purpose of tuning and repairing Pianos. Orders may be left at the TIMES office.

Fine line of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods at Whitneys. Kid and lisle thread gloves a specialty.

DRAKE, the Tailor, may be found on Cherry St. near Front St., where he is prepared with increased facilities to serve his old patrons. Expenses light and prices correspondingly low. s28

Sunshades marked down at Whitney's.

Two car loads of A No. 1 tip top heavy Western oats just received by L. B. Boice, Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Plain and figured lawns, fine quality, at Whitney's, for 10c. and 12½c.

Artists materials at Swains, Front St.

At Whitney's, No. 6 East Front street, may be found a complete stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., at lowest market prices.

Cloths and linens for men and children's wear at Whitney's.

Just received, one ton of Lump Salt for Horses, at L. B. Boice's, Somerset street. Three cents a pound.

Oil paintings, engravings, chromos, and picture frames of all kinds at Swain's, 42 West Front street. Re-gilding and repairing. my30

New lot of Hamburgs, laces and lace goods just received from auction at very low prices at Whitney's.

Bale Hay, free from dust and dirt, baled by hand power, without wood, at L. B. Boice's Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

Underwear and Hosiery marked down at Whitney's.

Ask to see the 80 cent patent ironing-board attachment. Every one should have one. Parsons & Co., sole agents. j11w3

Mrs. S. C. Conklin has a fine assortment of Hosiery and Gloves which has just been received. Also the finest stock of ribbons in the city. June6

Buntings, Buntings at Whitney's.

The best Timothy Hay in Plainfield is is now being baled by L. B. Boice, Somerset street. The dust and dirt is thoroughly taken out and the hay pressed by hand power.

Lace shawls and sacques at Whitney's. Call and see them.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN POST OFFICE

July 24, 1878.

Beglin, Mrs T (2)	Herring, S C
Brown, Miss Lucy	Hines, Mrs Peter (2)
Cuff, Lewis H	Hughes, Miss Maggie
Case, John M	Hudick, John
Connett, Wm H	Jukes, Mr E J
Conklin, Miss Retta	Jenkins, Fred H
Dunham, Jonathan	Oliver, Mrs Sarah
Daboll, Mrs Henry E (3)	Peer, Mr S H
Dunn, John	Pangborne, Miss Louisa
Dodge, Mr	Pound, Wallace
Daly, Miss Mary E	Reed, R W (2)
Ferris, M H	Ranges, Mrs Christine D
Fraiser, James M	Roseman, Mrs Julia
Hait, Seymour (5)	Scheeline, Conrad
Kenny, Miss Maggie	Stout, Miss Ann E
Line, James H	Staates, Elwood
Morgan, Miss Hannah	Stuart, George H
McKenny, Mr Edward (2)	Tappan, H C
Merrill, Mrs Eli	Thompson, Moses
Morton, Miss Virgie	Thompson, Miss Jennie C
Martin, Gilbert S	Thompson, Mrs Sarah
Moore, J C	Whalen, Mr Joseph
Kelley, Mrs Bridget	Willet, John
Gillock, Michael	Webster, Master Stuart
	White, Mr L

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. W. VAIL, P. M.

DIED.

CUFF.—In this City, July 19, 1878, Amelia A., daughter of Theodore and Henrietta Cuff, aged 18 years.

DUNLOP.—In this city, July 23, 1878, of bowel consumption, Theodore, son of Theodore and Mary Dunlop, aged 4 years, 5 months.

KINZER.—In this city, July 20, 1878, Miss Eugenie M. Kinzer. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

RYNO.—In North Plainfield, July 20, 1878, Phebe T. Ryno, aged 36 years.

THORPE.—In North Plainfield, July 22, 1878, of consumption, Edward A. Thorpe, aged 20 years. Interment at Philadelphia.

PHOTOGRAPHS taken of persons after death. Also, Flowers photographed. By Langhorne, Front St., opposite Cherry. jy25m3

DAVID LEESON,
UNDERTAKER,
Holds himself ready to wait on the public any hour of the day or night. Has the most modern improvements in Corpse-preservers and Hearses. An elegant new Child's Hearse used in connection with the burial of children. Coaches furnished if desired. *Charges made satisfactory to all parties.*
Residence and office Front St., 2 doors north of Parse & Whitney's Dry Goods Store, Plainfield, N. J. f17

ALEX. M. RUNYON,
UNDERTAKER,
Somerset St., cor. Front,
Residence 75 Front Street, opposite Peck's,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Hearse, attendance, &c., all hours, day or night.
Prices low in all cases. 1jy

NEW ADVERTISEMEMTS.

A CERTAIN REMEDY.
For Diarrhea, Dysentery, Children's Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrhea, there is no medicine so reliable as the pure Extract of Blackberry Root. It never fails, if taken in time. Prepared and sold by
T. S. WHITENACK, Raritan, N. J.
jy25m2 Also for sale by Agents.

THE
NORTH PLAINFIELD SEMINARY
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 12.
Applications for admission may be made by letter until Sept 1. The Principal will receive personal applications after that date. Circulars may be obtained by addressing
Miss M. H. BURROWS,
s14 P. O. Box 341, Plainfield.

STOP & READ
All forms of Kidney and Urinary diseases, Pains in the Back, Sides and Loins are positively cured by
GRANT'S REMEDY.
Its effects are truly marvellous in Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's Disease. No matter how long standing the case may be, positive relief is had in one to three days. Do not despair, hesitate or doubt, for it is really a specific and never fails. It is purely a vegetable preparation; by its timely use thousands of cases that have been considered incurable by the most eminent physicians have been permanently cured.
It is also endorsed by the regular Physicians and Medical Societies throughout the country. Sold in bottles at Two dollars each, or three bottles, which is enough to cure the most aggravated case, sent to any address on receipt of Five dollars. Small trial bottles One dollar each. All orders to be addressed to
Grant's Remedy Manufacturing Co.,
544 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

"SEEDESEA,"
Or Headache cured in two minutes by outward application. Price 25 cents. For sale by
R. J. SHAW, Druggist,
jy11w4 Plainfield, N. J.

B. F. WEBSTER,
Insurance Agency.
HOME of New York
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
ÆTNA of Hartford
CONTINENTAL OF NEW YORK
ROYAL of England
GERMAN AMERICAN, NEW YORK
FRANKLIN of Philadelphia
AMERICAN OF NEW'RK, N. J.
PHŒNIX of Hartford
MERCHANTS OF NEW'RK, N. J.
FIREMEN'S of Newark, N. J.
Insurance effected in any of the above companies and in several others equally prompt in adjusting losses, at the lowest paying rates in accordance with the character of the risk.
LIFE, ACCIDENT & PLATE GLASS
Policies written at regular premium rates.
B. F. WEBSTER, Plainfield, N. J.
Office Cor. Front and Somerset streets,
SECOND STORY.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Thomas S. Rogers, Sally R. Rogers and David Rogers, her husband:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein John L. Brewster is complainant, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the fourteenth day of September next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Thomas S. Rogers and wife and Henry C. Rogers and wife to John Dunn, on lands in the township of Piscataway in the county of Middlesex, dated May 15, 1873, and assigned to the complainant; and you, Sally R. Rogers, are made defendant because you are the owner of said lands or some part thereof; and you, David Rogers, are made defendant because you are the husband of Sally R. Rogers, and may have some interest or right of curtesy therein; and you, Thomas S. Rogers, are made a defendant because the bill prays a decree against you for any deficiency there may be of the proceeds of said lands to pay the mortgage debt.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
Sol'r of Compl't, Plainfield, N. J.
Dated July 15, 1878.—jy25w6

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Samuel B. Miller and Mary Ann Miller, his wife:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Lemuel Hastings Arnold, Jr., is complainant and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the seventeenth day of September next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Peter Vincelette and wife to one Joseph A. Besant (and afterwards assigned to said complainant), upon lands in the township of Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey, dated July 1st, 1873; and you, Samuel B. Miller, are made defendant because you own said lands or some part thereof; and you, Mary Ann Miller, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Samuel B. Miller, and as such wife claim an inchoate right of dower in said lands or some part thereof.

HENRY S. WHITE,
Sol'r of Compl't, 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City.
Dated July 16, 1878. jy25w6

PLAINFIELD
STEAM LAUNDRY.
3rd Street, above Richmond St.
The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kinds of Laundry work in the best manner, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, having erected a building and put in the most improved machinery for that purpose.
Clothes called for every day in the week, and delivered at residences, free of charge. Orders will receive prompt attention if left at E. M. Laing's Hat Store, A. Vanderbeck's Music Store, or addressed to Loundry, P. O. Box 970.
A. G. THORN.
July 17, 1878.

Friends' Select School
Will open on
2d Day 9th Month 2d,
At the New Brick Building,
Front Street, above Water.
For further particulars call on or address
jy1m3 E. BURTON, 60 East Front.

LADIES',
MISSES', CHILDRENS'
FINE
Shoes & Slippers,
Direct from Manufacturers,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
D. F. RANDOLPH & SON
NO. 12 WEST FRONT STREET.
je20tf

JOHNSTON FARM
MILK DAIRY
By J. E. DOWLEY,
NORTH PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
Hotels, Saloons and Families supplied on reasonable terms. Alderney, Ayrshire and Durham cows
P. O. BOX 1050. PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Any inattention or misconduct on the part of my employees, or any dissatisfaction whatever, should be promptly reported to me personally or by letter.
Respectfully,
mar7y J. E. DOWLEY.

Notice to Property Owners.

The Board of Health having made a casual examination of many of the cess pools and privies of the city of Plainfield, do give notice that a formal inspection will be undertaken on the 1st of August, and such cess pools, privies, &c., as are found in a condition injurious to public health will subject their owners to the process of law.

JOB MALE, Mayor and Pres. B'd Health.
CHAS F. STILLMAN, M. D., City Physician and Sec. B'd of Health.
GEO. P. CARMAN, M. D., Pres. Council.
jy18w3 GEO. P. SUYDAM, Corporation Counsel.

PECK'S CORNER.

COME TO PECK'S.

WILL OPEN
THIS DAY,
NEW, CLEAN, FRESH GOODS,
JUST ARRIVED!
CHOICE SELECTIONS OF
HAMBURG EDGES AND INSERTIONS.

COME TO PECK'S.

A new stock of Fresh Goods—new styles of Jewelry just received. Call and examine them at
COLLIER'S, 3 CHERRY ST.
Filled Gold Seal Rings, $1. Solid Gold Wide Band Engraved Rings, $1. Genuine Amethyst Solid Gold, $4 and up.
Repairing on French Clocks a Specialty.
my8y

BUTTER! BUTTER!
MOORE,
No. 13 Cherry Street,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTTER DEALER
FINE BUTTER A SPECIALTY,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
ap11-y

STEAMBOAT
EXCURSION!
The Sunday School connected with the
PLAINFIELD M. E. CHURCH
Have arranged for an Excursion to
Columbia Grove, L. I.
Tuesday, July 30
The cars will leave the depot at 7:30 o'clock, a. m. and connect at Elizabethport with the steamer "Thomas Powell," affording a delightful sail through the "Kills," and across New York bay, in view of the harbor fortifications, up the East river, passing the famous public buildings, and down Long Island sound to the grove which is located on Lloyd's Neck, at the entrance of Cold Spring Harbor, commanding an extended view of the sound and surrounding country, and is amply supplied with conveniences for a pleasant resort. Returning, will leave the grove in time to reach Plainfield at 8 p.m. The steamer, which is known as one of the largest and fastest, can easily accomodate 1,200 people, so that no fears of overcrowding need be entertained. An accomplished caterer will be prepared to furnish refreshments at reasonable rates. The friends of the school are cordially invited to unite with them on this occasion. Tickets may be procured of the officers of the school, at the low price of One Dollar, if purchased prior to the 29th inst., after which time the price will be A Dollar and a Quarter. jy18s2
Tickets can be procured at Reynolds' Drug Store, French's Mills and J. L. Laing's Fruit Store on Cherry St.

City Tax for 1878.

City, School and Poor taxes are now due in the City of Plainfield and payable to me for the year 1878.

The Court of Appeal in cases of taxation will meet at the Council Room in Plainfield on the fourth Tuesday in July, from 2 o'clock until 5 p.m.

Taxes unpaid on or before the first of September will be handed over to the City Judge for collection, with costs, and interest at 12 per cent. per annum. I will receive taxes from 8½ o'clock a. m. to 6 p. m. until September 1, 1878, except Sunday. Office in Coward's Building, Cherry St., near Front; or at my residence, southwest corner Central Ave. and Fourth St., apart from the hours named.

jy11tf L. E. CLARK, Collector.

Fire Department Tax for 1878.

The taxes for 1878 are now due and payable to L. E. Clark, Collector, No. 7 Park Ave. (Coward's Building) every day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 8½ a. m. and 6 p. m. All taxes so assessed remaining unpaid on the ninth day of September, 1878, will be returned to a justice of the peace for collection, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added, with legal costs.

In cases of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property, and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—*Section 10 of Incorporation Act.*

JACOB ADAMS, Treasurer.
L. E. CLARK, Collector.
Plainfield, N. J., July 10, 1878. jy11tf

Assignee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of David W. Rogers and Chas. A. Rogers, late partners trading under the name and firm of D. W. Rogers & Brother, of the city of Plainfield, in the county of Union and state of New Jersey, that all claims against the estate must be exhibited to the subscriber, their assignee, under oath or affirmation, before the sixteenth day of August next, being three months from the date of the assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said David W. Rogers and Chas. A. Rogers, late partners trading under the name and firm of D. W. Rogers & Brother, will be filed with the surrogate of the county of Union upon the expiration of said three months, and exceptions may be filed thereto at the ensuing term of the Orphans' Court of said county by any person interested.

THOS. A. ROGERS, Assignee.
Dated July 2, 1878. jy4w6

TO LET.
A desirable Residence, containing 11 rooms, on Front St., next to Dr. Smith's. Three minutes' walk from Depot. Rent low. Apply to
my2tf C. O. MEEKER, Ex'r.

FOURTH ANNUAL GAMES
OF THE
Caledonian Club
OF UNION COUNTY, N. J.,
Will be held at
Plainfield Athletic Grounds
Washington Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1878.
PROGRAMME.
The sports of the day will be opened with an old-fashioned Scotch Reel, after which the circle will be cleared and the games begin at 11 a. m. with

	1st prize	2d prize	3d prize
1 Putting the heavy stone	$6	$4	$2
2 Throwing the heavy hammer	5	5	3
3 Throwing the light hammer	6	4	2
4 100 yard dash, P. A. C. only			
5 Running high leap	6	4	2
6 Hop, step and jump	6	4	2
7 Long race—one mile	8	5	3
8 Three mile walk, P. A. C. only			
9 Highland fling—in costume	8	5	[illegible]
10 1-5 mile run, P. A. C. only			
11 Hitch and kick	6	4	2
12 Vaulting with pole	8	5	3
13 Standing high leap	6	4	2
14 Sword dance—in costume	8	5	3
15 One mile walk, P. A. C. only			
16 Sack race	6	4	2

The Pipers and a string band will be in attendance and furnish music for those desiring to dance.
Tickets - - - - 25 cts.
Committee of Arrangements—Chief John Wilson, 2d Chieftain Wm. McCully, Sr., 3d Chieftain Wm. McCully, Jr., Clansmen Wm. McKinley, John Morton, John Walker, Charles Wier. jy11t4

NEW
BOOT AND SHOE
STORE.
6 Park Av., formerly Cherry St.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the public of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened the above store and stocked it with an entire new stock of Boots and Shoes, which he is prepared to offer at
LOW FIGURES.
From long experience in the trade and unsurpassed facilities for buying, I am confident of being able to make it
The Interest of the Public
to bestow the patronage solicited.
ju11y A. WILLETT.

DAILY EXCURSIONS
BETWEEN
PLAINFIELD
AND
WASHINGTON ROCK.
Cars and Stage by way of Dunellen.
Cars leave Plainfield for Dunellen at 9:56, a. m., and 2:04 p. m., where stage connects for Washington Rock. Returns at 5:41 p. m.
Beautiful Mountain and Valley views, Observatory, Pavilion, Spacious Grove, Shady Walks, Self-Acting Swings, Croquet Ground, Rustic Arbors and Seats.
Refreshments at the Hotel.
Fare in the Cars 10 cents. Fare in Stage 25 cents.
STAATS BROS., Proprietors,
jun6 Washington Rock Mountain House.

A CARD.
W. H. SEBRING announces that he is now prepared to take orders for FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS at reduced prices, using the very best material, with a 3 or 4-ply all linen bosom, *extra quality*. Workmanship, quality and fit guaranteed. No gentleman obliged to accept any unless entirely satisfactory. Orders received at Vanderbeek's Music Store. Gentlemen not finding it convenient to call will be waited upon at their residence or place of business.
W. H. SEBRING, Manufacturer,
21fly Plainfield, N. J.

Wait for the Wagon
OF THE
CITY MILLS,
Which will hereafter take orders for and deliver at the doors of citizens all kinds of
FLOUR.
ALSO
FEED, CORN, OATS,
And, in short, everything pertaining to the trade.
TERMS CASH
From the wagon. Persons wishing credit will please call at the Mills.
je13tf FRENCH BROTHERS.

Central New Jersey Times.

THE APOTHECARY MAN.

"Now, John," says 'pothecary Jones, "I'm going home to tea,
And soon there'll be a bearded man come in and ask for me.
Then say, 'Are you the gentleman that ordered pills to-day?'
And if he says, 'I am the man,' tell him what he's to pay."

Then Jones went home, and John, athirst, some soda water drew,
Tried ginger syrup, then drank hock and sarsaparilla too;
Steered clear of pills, no powders took, abjured the tinctures all,
But filled his mouth with that black stuff known as the lic'rice ball.

Then came the bearded gentleman for pills to make him well,
And asked for Jones, and asked for pills—asked John the price to tell.
"Four fifty's marked upon the box, which master said you'd pay."
"Four fifty," quoth the gentleman, "four fifty, did you say?

"Well, now, my lad, these pills must be compounded all of gold;
What's in them that they cost so much, if I may be so bold?"
"Don't know," says John, "tart. antim.'s up and ipecac will rise;
You can't keep these things down, you know, and up must go the price."

"Good Lord! my boy, no antim.'s in that recipe—just smell;
But here are fifteen cents, my lad—you know 'twill pay you well."
John scratched his head, the man was gone, the profit su'e is lost;
"Too big a discount," muttered John, "I don't b'lieve we've got the cost."

John, feeling something down in mouth, more soda water drew,
And from the glycyrrhiza drawer he took another chew,
To brace his nerves and stiffen up against the coming 'muss,
Took spiritus vini rect. cum oleum juniperus.

Now Jones came in with mind intent on what he was to make;
John saw him come and felt that now 'twas time for him to quake.
The man," said he, "found fault with price, and wished some discount made,
So I took off four thirty-five—was that too much?" he said.

"Too much—why, John, but let me see—the jalap cost a cent,
And half a cent for calomel, and something more for rent;
The box and label—well, not much, I guess I'm leetle ahead;
Five cents will cover all the cost, so we've made ten," he said.

—*F. H. in Boston Advertiser.*

"Mothering" the Children.

There is such a thing as judicious neglect in the care of children. By this I mean a careful carelessness which allows them to look out for themselves as far as they safely can, but yet is always ready to step in at just the right moment. To be sure, their clothes will get soiled and their heads bumped oftener, but they will grow up more sturdy and self-reliant than when they are constantly watched. At first the mother will not save much time by this sort of training.—Indeed, it is a good deal easier to do everything for a child than to direct him in his awkward efforts to help himself. For instance, the four-year-old boy wants to wash his own hands, brush his teeth, and button his boots. You know he'll let the water run up his sleeves, and spill it on the floor and the wash-stand, but you let him try. He is so proud to think he is helping mamma, that you haven't the heart to tell him he has hindered more than he has helped. And when you find that he has carefully washed the inside of his hands, which were clean enough before, while the backs of them are as dirty as ever, and that his boots are on the wrong feet, you use some ingenious pretext to remedy defects and then quietly laugh to hear him shout to somebody: "I'm almost a big boy; I d'essed myself all, all alone!" But what a relief it is, when he is six or seven years old, to have him able to do these things for himself!—Scribner's Monthly.

The Time for Sleep.

Sleep obtained two hours before midnight, when the negative forces are in operation, is the rest which most recuperates the system, giving brightness to the eye and a glow to the cheek. The difference in the appearance of a person who habitually retires at ten o'clock and that of one who sits up until twelve, is quite remarkable. The tone of the system, so evident in the complexion, the clearness of and sparkle of the eye, and the softness of the lines of features, is in a person of health kept at a "concert pitch" by taking regular rest hours before twelve o'clock, thereby obtaining the "beauty sleep" of the night. There is a heaviness of the eye, a sallowness of the skin, and an absence of that glow in the face which renders it fresh in expression and round in appearance, that readily distinguishes the person who keeps late hours.

Cure for Rheumatism.

Der Deutsche Bienenfreund contains the following article by Herrn Schneider, Principal of a Royal Academy in Silesia: "Some six years ago my wife suffered from rheumatism in the right arm, no physician being able to help her. During a half year, in consequence of darting pains, the poor woman could not secure a night's sleep. The afflicted arm was nearly crippled; she could not attend to the household labors, and at last could no longer dress herself alone. I happened to recollect having read somewhere of the cure by means of bee-stings, of a farmer who was troubled severely with rheumatism. The pain which my wife must constantly endure could not be increased by a few bee stings, so I permitted the afflicted arm to be stung by three bees; and in order that the poison sacs might be completely emptied, I held the bees to the arm for some time. The result of this application was surprising. The first night my wife could, for the first time in six months, sleep well; the darting pain was gone. The next day the arm was swollen very thick, yet this rapidly decreased; the rheumatism had wholly left, and has not reappeared. I could mention a series of such cases in which the severest rheumatic pains have been successfully treated by the use of bee-stings, but it would only be a repetition, hence I will only add that the effect of the bee-stings always appears in the shortest space of time, and that this means has never been used without producing the most favorable results."

A New Subscriber.

We got a new subscriber Wednesday. When we answered his knock at the door, he sidled in, took off his hat, and asked:

"Is dis de newspaper shop?"

We told him it was.

"An' is you de boss fo'eman ob de wuks?"

We satisfied our colored visitor on that point also, and he continued:

"I fotch in some 'bacca to-day, an' I promised Ebahneezab—dat's my oldest chile—I promised dat boy I'd prescribe for a paper. He kin read, he kin, an' he's allers pesterin' de ole ooman an' me for books an' papers. I s'pose we orter curridge de chile's dispensity. How d'ye sell yo' papers?"

"Dollar and a half a year."

"All de same price? Let me obsarve one, ef you please, sah."

We handed him a paper, and he unfolded it, upside down, scanning it critically on both sides.

"Looks like dar war a sight o' letterin' in dat. I done forgot my spectacles dis mornin', and I can't prezactly tell if it's de—de 'Merican language."

We assured him that it was.

"In de Democratic or Republican branch, sar?"

"Republican."

"Dat's de kine ob a book Ebahneezah gradjuated in, an' I s'pose dis paper'ud suit him. Dollah 'n' a half a year, you say, sah? How much is dat a month?"

"About a bit."

"I'se not de man to min' expenses whar de proper eddification ob my chillum is consarned. I hol' dat it's ebbery pusson's duty to cultivate his outspring to de 'stent ob his ableniss. Prescribe de name of Ebeneezah Snow on yo books. Dat's it. Ef you'd jus' put a few picturs in Ebb's paper it 'ud please the chillun mightily. Here's six cents, sah. Send de paper 'long, and if it gibs sassefaction I'll come an' prescribe foh a hull month. Good mornin'!"

Uncle Remus and the Phonograph.

"Uncle Remus," asked a tall, awkward-looking negro, who was one of a crowd surrounding the old man in front of James' Bank yesterday, "w'at's dis 'ere w'at dey calls the fonygraf—dis 'ere instrument w'at kin holler 'roun' like little chillun in de back yard?"

"I ain't seed um," said Uncle Remus, feeling in his pocket for a fresh chew of tobacco. "I ain't seen um, but I hear talk un um. Miss Sally wuz readin' in de papers last Chuseday, an' she say dat it's a mighty big whatyoumaycallem."

"A mighty big which?" asked one of the crowd.

"A mighty big whatshisname," answered Uncle Remus. "I wuzzent up dar close to whar Miss Sa'ah wus a readin', but I kinder geddered in dat it wuz one er deze 'ere whatshisnamezes wa't yer holler inter one year, and it comes out at de udder. Hit's mighty funny how dese folks kin go an' prognosticate dere eckoes into one er deze yer i'on boxes, an' dar hit'll stay ontwell de man comes 'long an' turns de handle an' let's de fuss come pillin' out. Bimeby dey'll git ter makin' shere nuff people, an' den dre'll be a racket roun' here. Dey tells me that it goes off like one er dese 'ere torpedoes."

"You hear that, don't you?" said one or two of the younger negros.

"Dat's w'at dey tells me," continued Uncle Remus. "Dat's w'at dey sez. Hit's one er deze yer kinder w'atsiznamee w'at sasses back w'en you holler at it."

"W'at dey fix um up fer, den?" asked one of the practical negros.

"Dat's w'at I want er know," said Uncle Remus, contemplatively. "But dat's w'at Miss Sally wuz readin' in de paper. All you gotter do is holler at de box, and dar's yo' remarks. Dey goes in, an' dar dey are tooken and dar they hangs on twell you shakes de box, un' den dey drops out dee ez fresh ez dese yer fishes w'at you git from Savannah, an' you ain't time fer ter look at dere gills, needer."

The crowd dispersed fully satisfied with the explanation.—Atlanta Constitution

"Vat a Glose Schave Dose Vos!"

Herman Schuster, a respectable German of St. Louis woke the other day to find himself dead. He saw a statement in the morning paper to the effect that he was defunct, and that all that was mortal of him reposed in the morgue. He immediately, upon the receipt of his information, repaired to that somber institution, and there, sure enough, lay his body on a marble slab, with the water trickling over it. Every feature was life-like and natural—the nose, the hair, moustache, facial scars, clothing, all the exact counterpart of his own. He was about to accept the irrevocable decree of fate and retire, when a last faint hope occurred to him. "Vot is de golor of dose eyes?" excitedly demanded he of the attendant. The lids were raised. "Mine Gott!" shouted the poor fellow; "dot pees not mine pody. Dose augend sind blau, and mine is plack. Gott in himmel! vot a glose schave dose vos!"—Washington Post.

Another Boy's Letter.

Little John is visiting his grandfather. This is an extract from a letter to his mother: "Potaterbugs is plenty, an' I enjoy 'em very much 'cause they makes gran'father swear an' every time he biles over he spills his false teeth, an' he always forgets ware he spills 'em an' he hires us to roust 'em out. So yer see huntin's good here. He pays us in pigs, an' 'fore the seesin's over I think ile hev enuf to start a swine shop. Tell Sam Jenkins, 'cause it'll make him hoppin' mad to know I'm hevin' such a binanzer."—Exchange.

There is one impertinence which Washington society will no longer tolerate. We do not refer to the unseemingly habit of asking a mature single lady her age. That is insolent, but may be forgiven. But to ask a society "Colonel" the number of his regiment or the date of his service—that sort of scene has gone about far enough.—Washington Post.

In a horse-car, the other day, an old lady seated opposite a sharp-looking gentleman kept her eyes on him a long time, and finally asked, "Mister, are you a pickpocket?" "Why, no, madame; I'm a tradesman," he answered. "Is that so?" she sighed. "Well, I'm awfully disappointed. I wanted to try and see if I could reform you."

A sailor put a saddle on hind part before. A bystander showed him his error; but the sailor exclaimed: "How do you know which way I am going to ride?"

Some one proposes to supplement Mr. Bryant's "Index Expurgatorius" and abolish "Esq." While we are about it, why not abolish lists of presents at weddings, descriptions of dresses at balls, gossip about private affairs; everything, in fact, that is snobbish, pretentions and unnecessary.—N. Y. Commercial.

"I suppose you have been to your lodge?" she scornfully inquired when she opened the door upon him suddenly at midnight. "No, not my dear," Hinks replied, with gushing candor, "you see I stopped at the strawb'ry fes'v'l on my way home—an' the berries soured on my stomach."

The man who takes a bitter pill,
A wry face clearly shows;
But he who lingers at the still,
Will soon show a rye nose.
And if he reads while he imbibes,
And knowledge fills his head,
Himself and nose, like learned scribes
Will both soon be well read.
—N. J. Republican.

The New York communists recently paraded with a banner saying "Bread or Lead." If that is all they want they can step into some North river restaurant and get both in one. These fellows don't want anything containing yeast, as that is inclined to work.—Lowell Courier.

There is something peculiarly and sufferingly suggestive in the word Boils. Many suffer with this exhibition of impure blood which disfigures the person and annoys attendants and associates, who they could be made clean and their blood kept pure by using Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

A rumor has gained circulation that a band of communists and socialists in New York have found themselves to assassinate all the great men of this country. We leave for Canada in the morning, to remain until this danger is over.

Lost Her Hand, But Saved Her Life.

The highest medical authorities agree that the disease called Erysipelas arises from an impure state of the blood. Hence, to cure this disease medicines having the power to purify the blood are given. To illustrate the power of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy to do this precise thing, we cite the case of Mrs. Edward Meyers, wife of the Captain of the Steamer Columbia, of Cornell & Co.'s line, of Rondout, N. Y. This lady had been treated for months for Erysipelas of the hand, without benefit. When her hand and arm had become a perfect mass of putrified flesh, she consulted Dr. Kennedy, who at once amputated the arm. To prevent the return of the disease the Doctor gave freely his Favorite Remedy. It cleansed her blood, warded off Erysipelas, and she is now well. This medicine is for sale by all dealers. Price, One Dollar a bottle.

It is a singular coincidence that whenever there is a pigeon-shoot or horse trot in the vicinity, the notices on the doors indicated that the lawyers are out of town trying cases, or else in the Superior Court library.—New Haven Register.

Through Countless Little Openings in the skin, invisible except through a microscope, the perspiration, in a state of health, exudes, hour by hour, night and day. The total obstruction of these minute outlets would produce death; and when they are partially blockaded, the skin grows dry, yellow, and finally diseased, and the general health is injuriously affected. Glenn's Sulphur Soap, by opening the pores, removes eruptions and unhealthy granulations on the skin, and imparts to it a healthful clearness, humidity and smoothness, banishing from the face of beauty complexional blemishes, whether attributable to impurities in the capillary circulation, or to undue exposure to the sun and wind. For obstinate scorbutic complaints, like the itch, salt rheum and erysipelas, it is a sovereign remedy, being quite as effective as Sulphur Baths, for such maladies, as well as rheumatism and gout. It is wondrously healing and soothing in its action, re-uniting the cuticle where broken by external injuries, relieving the swelling and inflammation attendant upon sprains, scalds and bruises, and curing the most obstinate sores and ulcers.—The Medical Profession sanction its use; and from all classes of society, voluntary evidence in its favor is continually emanating. Ladies of fashion prefer it to any similar accessory of the toilet and the bath, since it promotes not only health, but personal attractiveness. As a disinfectant of disease-contaminated clothing it has no peer. After they have been washed with Glenn's Sulphur Soap, garments and linen from the sick room may be handled with perfect impunity. Sold by druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown. 50c

Central N. J. Times, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY RUNYON & LEONARD, PROPRIETORS.

Specially Devoted to LOCAL NEWS And Good Family Reading.

JOB PRINTING.

Connected with the Times office is a well-equipped PRINTING OFFICE.

New Styles of Type Constantly Received.

All kinds of Printing done at THE LOWEST RATES.

Estimates will be Cheerfully Given.

J. C. Runyon. W. J. Leonard. PROPRIETORS.

GROCERIES.

FINE GROCERIES

CHERRY STREET, NEAR FRONT ST.

EGBERT'S.

A Full and Complete Assortment of the BEST OF GROCERIES Always on hand, which he will sell at LOW PRICES.

Orders are delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

W. H. EGBERT, Coward's Building, Cherry St. ja25tf

The Best is the Cheapest, AND A. V. Searing's Is the place to get the BEST Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, And all kinds of GROCERIES, At the LOWEST PRICES. We make a specialty of FINE BUTTER. OUR "Tube Rose Flour," Is unequaled. Also, good family Flour at BOTTOM PRICES.

Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar for Pickling.

Give us a call and see for yourselves.

A. V. SEARING, FRONT ST., Stillman's Block, opp Postoffice 1st PLAINFIELD.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Antoine De Baud is complainant, and Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife, are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the sixteenth day of July next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Goodmann Jensen and Anna A. Jensen, his wife, to Antoine De Baud, on lands in the city of Plainfield, dated September 4, A. D., 1871; and you, Goodmann Jensen, are made defendant because you own said land, or some part thereof; and you, Anna A. Jensen, are made defendant because you are the wife of the defendant, Goodmann Jensen, and may claim an inchoate right of dower or other lien or interest in said lands and premises.

SHEPPARD L. STEWART, Sol't of Compl't, No. 2, E. Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

Dated May 15, A. D., 1878.-my23w6

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Peter Vincelette, Elizabeth A. Vincelette, his wife, A. Louis Sevestre, Samuel B. Miller and Mary Ann Miller, his wife.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Lemuel Hastings Arnold, Jr., is complainant and you are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainants, on or before the twenty-sixth day of August next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Peter Vincelette and wife to one Joseph A. Besant (and afterwards assigned to said complainant), upon lands in the township of Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey, dated July 1st, 1873; and you, Peter Vincelette are made defendant because you are one of the makers of said mortgage, because you own said lands, or some part thereof, and because the bill prays a decree against you for any deficiency there may be of the proceeds of the sale of said lands to pay the mortgage debt; and you, Elizabeth A. Vincelette, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Peter Vincelette, and because you joined in said mortgage; and you, A. Louis Sevestre, are made defendant because you hold an encumbrance on said land; and you, Samuel B. Miller, are made defendant because you own said lands or some part thereof; and you, Mary Ann Miller, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Samuel B. Miller, and as such wife claim an inchoate right of dower in said lands or some part thereof.

HENRY S. WHITE, Sol'r of Compl't, 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

Dated June 24, 1878. jy3w6

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, Pres. of the Original American Tea Co., 43 Vesey St. N. Y. P. O. Box 1287. f21m3

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I have removed my Greenhouse to Front Street, adjoining the First Baptist church. Thankful for past favors, I ask a continuance of the same from all my patrons.

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Vegetable Plants also for Sale.

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Cottage Dressing Case Suits,	27 00
Solid Walnut Suits,	32 00
Solid Walnut Bedsteads	7 00
Solid Walnut Wardrobes,	10 00

Window Shades made and put up to order.

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FOR $750.

We will insert a one inch advertisement thirteen times in one thousand American weekly newspapers, and from good parties will accept a six months' note in settlement. Advertisement may appear three months every week, or every other week six months.

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For cash payment entirely in advance, five per cent. discount. No extra charge for making and sending cuts. Files may be examined at our office. For catalogue of papers and other information address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.

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EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES AT BENJ. C. MEGIE'S 20 North Ave., Plainfield. myly

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Plainfield, Nov. 20, 1877. n22tf

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A SEMPSTRESS Who does plain sewing, and understands the use of several different sewing machines, offers her services for 75 Cents a day. Can give references to ladies by whom she has been employed. Will call upon any one who will send their address to C. W., P. O. Box 533. f28tf

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FRED. CASPAR.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has succeeded Fred. Caspar in the Upholstering and Furniture Business and will for the present conduct the same at his old stand, No. 30 North Front St. where he will be pleased to see his old friends and all new ones, who may give him a call.

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CENTRAL NEW JERSEY TIMES.

VOL. X. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1878. NO. 515.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Alex. B. Butts,
COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Master & Examiner in Chancery,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

S. L. STEWART,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Notary Public, Master and Examiner in Chancery,
Office Corner of Front and Cherry Streets,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
n16

TITSWORTH & MARSH,
Counselors at Law.
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Notaries Public, Masters and Examiners in Chancery.
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Building Superintendents.
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Freight and Baggage Delivered.
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OVERSEER OF THE POOR
can be seen at any time at the office of the Poor Overseer, No 9 Madison Avenue.
T. J. GILLIES, Overseer of the Poor.

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GEO. SMILLIE, DENTIST,
Front St., opp. Post Office,
Would inform the public that he has associated with him in business
Dr. C. H. CLARK,
Formerly of this city; and that from date the business will be conducted under the name and firm of
SMILLIE & CLARK.
ap25

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AND
C. F. STILLMAN, M. D.
Office hours, 9 to 11, A. M.; 3 to 6, and 7 to 9, P. M.
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Will open on
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At the New Brick Building,
Front Street, above Water.
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jy4m3 E. BURTON, 60 East Front.

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A promising class will begin the study of the Classics the coming school year with a view of preparing for College.
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The Fall Session Commences Monday September 3rd.
The course of study includes the branches generally taught in our best private schools, to fit for College, for teaching, or for business pursuits.
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Free to all of proper age, whose parents or guardians reside in the city. To pupils from other places
FOR PRIMARY DEP'T. $6.00
FOR GRAMMAR SCHOOL $9.00
FOR HIGH SCHOOL $12.00
For Term of ten weeks, Payable in Advance.
For further particulars enquire of the Principal at the High School, Fifth Street, or of Dr. Stillman, Pres. of Board of Education. Aug. 31, tf.

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FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
With Primary Department for Misses.
The Fall Term commences on Monday, Sept. 16th.
The English branches are taught with special care, while the best facilities are afforded for the acquisition of Modern Languages, Music and Drawing.
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English and French Day School
FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
SIXTH ST., NEAR NEW.
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The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French language. Special attention will be also given to Music and Drawing.
Early applications desired. Address as above.

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Prices made satisfactory in all cases. 128m6

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Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly repaired and warranted. Hair Work made to order in the latest style.
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Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with the Interests of the Insured.

PAPA'S LETTER.

I was sitting in my study
Writing letters when I heard,
"Please, dear mamma, Mary told me
Mamma mustn't be 'isturbed,

"But I'se tired of the kitty;
Want some ozzer fing to do;
Writing letters, is 'ou mamma;
Tan't I write a letter, too?"

"Not now, darling; mamma's busy;
Run and play with kitty now."
"No, no, mamma; me write letters:
Tan if 'ou will show me how."

I would paint my darling's portrait,
As his sweet eyes searched my face—
Hair of gold and eyes of azure,
Form of childish, witching grace.

But the eager face was clouded,
As I slowly shook my head,
Till I said, "I'll make a letter
Of you, darling boy, instead."

So I parted back the tresses
From his forehead high and white,
And a stamp in sport I pasted
'Mid its waves of golden light.

Then said I, "Now, little letter,
Go away and bear good news;"
And I smiled as down the staircase
Clattered loud the little shoes.

Leaving me the darling hurried
Down to Mary in his glee.
"Mamma's writing lots of letters;
I'se a letter, Mary—see!"

No one heard the front door open,
No one saw the golden hair,
As it floated o'er his shoulders
In the crisp October air.

Down the street the baby hastened
Till he reached the office door—
"I'se a letter, Mr. Postman;
Is there room for any more?

"Cause dis letter's doin' to papa—
Papa lives with God, 'ou know—
Mamma sent me for a letter;
Does 'ou fink 'at I tan do?"

But the clerk, in wonder, answered,
"Not to-day, my little man."
"Den I'll find anozzer office,
'Cause I must do it I tan."

Fain the clerk would have detained him,
But the pleading face was gone,
And the little feet were hastening,
By the busy crowd swept on.

Suddenly the crowd was parted;
People fled to left and right
As a pair of maddened horses
At the moment dashed in sight.

No one saw the baby figure,
No one saw the golden hair,
Till a voice of frightened sweetness
Rang out on the autumn air.

'Twas too late—a moment only
Stood the beauteous vision there,
Then the little face lay lifeless,
Covered o'er with golden hair.

Reverently they raised my darling,
Brushed away the curls of gold,
Saw the stamp upon the forehead,
Growing now so icy cold.

Not a mark the face disfigured,
Showing where a hoof had trod;
But the little life was ended—
"Papa's letter" was with God.

—*Liverpool Weekly Mercury.*

Intellectual Longevity.

That intellectual pursuits are not incompatible with longevity is apparent from the examples of many of their most distinguished followers. There is no necessity in such an enumeration of singling out any particular class of brain-workers, illustrations being ample in every department of mental activity. Nor is it necessary to confine the examination to one or two countries, even our own, unfavorable as its climatic and other conditions have been said to be to the health of persons engaged in intellectual pursuits, having many examples to the contrary. In poetry, for instance, with Bryant just dead at 84, Dana still living at 91, and Longfellow and Whittier vigorous at 71, and Holmes as sparkling as ever at 69, we can look complacently upon the condition of things elsewhere in this respect. Tennyson at 68, and Browning at 66, give no better promise for the winter of life than their American compeers. Of the prose writers, who yet are poets in a large sense, Carlyle at 83, Victor Hugo at 76, and Emerson at 75, speak well for literary longevity; the historian Bancroft is 78, Palfrey is 82, while Froude is 60 and Kinglake 76. The wit of Sidney Smith left him only with his life at 74; Tom Moore did not die till 73; Samuel Rogers, who said he did not know what health was till he was 50, attained the great age of 92. But Fontenelle, who was said to have as good a heart as could be made out of brains, lived to be 100. Hoyle, the author of the treatise on whist, played the game of life till 97. Both Goethe and Wieland reached 80, Voltaire 84, and Hobbes 91. Sam Johnson was 77 when he died, Milton 66, Ben Johnson 63 and Campbell 67. Bacon attained 65, and Scott, with all his exhausting anxieties and labors, 61. Prescott lived to be 63, Everett 71. Wendell Phillips is 67.

Nor do the literary and scientific women make a bad showing in regard to longevity, for, though Jane Austen died at 42, Miss Mitford reached 69, Mrs. Barbauld and Miss Edgeworth 82, Madame d'Arblay and Hannah More, 86, Mrs. Marcet 80, Miss Berry 90, Mrs. Somerville 92 and Mrs. Caroline Herschel 98, while Mrs. Sigourney and Miss Sedgwick lived respectively to 74 and 78.

There seems to be something in scientific pursuits favorable to the longevity of their distinguished votaries. Humboldt did not die till he was 90, Newton reached 85, Faraday 87, Silliman 85. Harvey's blood circulated till he was 90, Cuvier died at 63 and Agassiz at 67, while Joseph Henry lately passed away at 81. The medical profession is said to have a comparatively low average of longevity, owing to anxieties, labors and responsibilities which are aside from their special brain work, and yet their leaders make a good showing in that respect. Galen's reputed 140 years of life and Hippocrates' 104 will have to be taken on trust, like the story that the Swedish Dr. Jernitz lived to be 104 by means of an elixir of his own compounding. Yet Louis reached 85, as did also Sir Henry Holland. Brodie's life did not go out till 70; Abernethy was 67 when he died and Sydenham 65. In our own city, with the recollection of James Jackson at 90, John C. Warren at 78, and Jacob Bigelow still alive at 91, there seems to be no insuperable obstacle to longevity in extensive practice.

Artists are said not to be long-lived, though something else than brain-working is doubtless responsible for their shortcomings in this respect. But Titian reaching the great age of 99, the stormy features of Michael Angelo instinct with life at 90, Sir Christopher Wren not taking his last rest with his masterpiece till 91, Landseer living to 77 and Thorwaldsen to 73, are conspicuous examples of longevity which make Reynolds' 69, Canova's 65, Allston's 64, Rubens' 63 and Rembrant's 62 years of life seem rather short. Dr. Johnson's remark, "I do not envy the clergyman's life as an easy life, nor do I envy the clergyman who makes it an easy life," might lead us not to expect great longevity among the faithful. But the great French preachers, Bossuet and Massillon, reached respectively 77 and 79, Robert South lived to 83, Paley died at 60, and Dean Stanley is 63. For this country with Orville Dewey still alive at 84, Mark Hopkins at 76 and Edward Park at 70, the "cloth" of the best quality seems to wear well. Engineers are said to be short-lived from the strain of anxious responsibility upon their brains, yet James Watt reached 83, the elder Brunel 81, Telford 77 and George Stephenson 67.

But the most numerous examples of longevity among brain workers is afforded by great lawyers and statesmen. In regard to the former class, Clarendon, in his autobiography, attributes their length of years "to the exercise they give themselves by their circuits, as well as to their other acts of temperance and sobriety." But Clarendon wrote before the days of railroads and hotels. Public life appears to have agreed with Tallyrand and Metternich, who reached respectively 84 and 86, as well as with Guizot, who lived to 87, and Thiers who died at 80. But Palmerston at 81 and Gortshakoff at 79 do make as good a showing in point of longevity as John Adams at 91, Josiah Quincy at 92 and Thomas Jefferson at 83. John Quincy Adams lived to 81, Lewis Cass to 84, Clay to 75, Benton to 76 and Webster to 70. Earl Beaconsfield is 73, Gladstone 69, Earl Stanhope 73. Bismarck is 63 and Moltke 78. The great lawyers and judges in England have been wonderfully long-lived. Lord Stowell at 91, Eldon at 87, Mansfield and Brougham at 89, Lyndhurst at 92, and St. Leonards at 94, are notable examples; but with Horace Binney reaching 97, Chief Justice Taney 87 and John Marshall 80, we have no reason to be discouraged at the chances of legal longevity in this country.

The causes of the long lives of illustrious brain-workers are doubtless too varied and complex to be easily ascertained. Lord Mansfield is said to have interrogated aged witnesses in his courts as to their habits of life, and found general concurrence in only one habit, that of early rising. But Sir Henry Holland, the eminent physician, who himself lived to 85, in commenting on the story, says that, even were it true, it was more probable that the vigorous vitality in those instances maintained the habit than that the habit maintained the vitality. In a general way the explanation given by Mr. Bryant to General James Grant Wilson on the very day of the exposure which proved fatal to him, seems a reasonable as well as a simple solution of the problem of longevity: "It is all summed up in one word—moderation. I am a moderate eater and drinker; moderate in my work as well as in my pleasures, and I believe the best way to preserve the mental and physical faculties is to keep them employed. Don't allow them to rust."—Boston Advertiser.

General Grant's Estimate of Union and Rebel Generals.

In an interview with a New York Herald correspondent, General Grant has given the following estimate of the leading generals in the armies of the Rebellion:

STONEWALL JACKSON.

I knew Stonewall Jackson at West Point and in Mexico. At West Point he came into the school at an older age than the average and began with a low grade. But he had so much courage and energy, worked so hard and governed his life by a discipline so stern, that he steadily worked his way along and soon rose far above others who had more advantages. He was a religious man then, and some of us regarded him as a fanatic. I knew him in Mexico. He was always a brave and trustworthy officer, none more so in the army. I never knew him or encountered him in the rebellion. I question whether his campaigns in Virginia justify his reputation as a great commander. He was killed too soon, and before his rank allowed him a great command. The tactics for which Jackson is famous, and which achieved such remarkable results, belonged entirely to the beginning of the war and to the peculiar conditions under which the earlier battles were fought. I always respected Jackson personally, and esteemed his sincere and manly character. He impressed me always as a man of the Cromwell stamp, a Puritan—much more of the New Englander than the Virginian. Personally we were always good friends; his character had rare points of merit, and although he made the mistake of fighting against his country, if ever a man did so conscientiously he was the man.

LEE.

I never ranked Lee as high as some others of the army, that is to say, I never had as much anxiety when he was in my front as when Joe Johnston was in front. Lee was a good man, a fair commander, who had everything in his favor. He was a man who needed sunshine. He was supported by the unanimous voice of the South; he was supported by a large party in the North; he had the support and sympathy of the outside world. All this is of immense advantage to a general. Lee had this in a remarkable degree. Everything he did was right. He was treated like a demi-god. Our generals had a hostile press, lukewarm friends and a public opinion outside. The cry was in the air that the North only won by brute force; that the generalship and valor were with the South. This has gone into history, with so many other illusions that are historical. Lee was of a slow, conservative, cautious nature, without imagination or humor, always the same, with grave dignity. I never could see in his achievements what justifies his reputation. The illusion that nothing but heavy odds beat him will not stand the ultimate light of history. I know it is not true.

SHERIDAN.

As for Sheridan, I have only known him since we met during the war. He joined my regiment—the 10th Infantry—after I left it, and so I did not see him. Then he is a much younger man than Sherman or myself, and did not serve in Mexico. As a soldier, as a commander of troops, as a man capable of doing all that is possible with any number of men, there is no man living greater than Sheridan. He belongs to the very first rank of soldiers, not only of our country, but of the world. No man ever had such a faculty of finding out things as Sheridan, of knowing all about the enemy. He was always the best informed man in his command as to the enemy. Then he had that magnetic quality of swaying men which I wish I had—a rare quality in a general. I regard him not only as one of the great soldiers of America, but as one of the greatest soldiers of the world; worthy to stand in the very highest rank.

SHERMAN.

Sherman is not only a great soldier, but a great man. He is one of the very great men in our country's history. He is a many-sided man. He is an orator with few superiors. As a writer he is among the first. As a general I know of no man I would put above him. Above all, he has a fine character—so frank, so sincere, so outspoken, so genuine. There is not a false line in Sherman's character—nothing to regret. As a soldier, I know his valor. I know what he was before Vicksburg. You see, we had two lines to maintain. On one side was Pemberton, his army and his works. That I was watching. On our rear was Joe Johnston, who might come at any time and try to raise the siege. I set Sherman to keep that line and watch him. I never had a moment's care while Sherman was there. I don't think Sherman ever went to bed with his clothes off during that campaign, or allowed a night to pass without visiting his pickets two or three times in person. His industry was prodigious. He worked all the time, and with an enthusiasm, a patience and a good humor that gave him great power with his army. There is no man living for whose character I have a higher respect than for that of Sherman. He is not only one of the best men living, but one of the greatest we have had in our history.

Dismemberment of Turkey.

The Turkish Empire is no more.—It has been cut, carved, and distributed. Its integrity as a political power can never be restored. For nearly two centuries it has been waning and wasting. It remained, however, to confront Christianity long enough. The vices of its internal administration made it cruel, barbarous and infamous in its external relations. All along down through the present century it has been a fetid anachronism. Occupying some of the finest regions of the earth, it has nevertheless been powerless to develop or promote any interest of advantage to mankind. It has putrified and perished.

There is a providence in human affairs whose logic is irresistible. Turkey has long been weakening, has been sick and ready to die. Now comes in the strong arm of Great Britain at the right moment and offers a protectorate. We do not care to find fault. What must be, will be. The Turkish Empire has run its course. It goes into bankruptcy. Its goods and effects, such as they are, need an administrator. We are not sorry to have England, a strong Protestant nation, take the key to the Asiatic possessions of the Osmanlis. They have been fighting vagabonds from the beginning, and it is time they were put down or put out of the way. What the immediate outcome of this new arrangement may be it is impossible to predict. We Americans, however, can not help taking a little stock in the new glory of old England. "Blood is thicker than water." We have a share in all that is well or ill, in the conduct of the English-speaking race. Now that England takes the guardianship of Asia Minor, we may be assured that the Protestant missions of that vast region will be safe to prosecute their work. Should Palestine be made a free and independent state it will be justice to the Jews. If Egypt becomes an English colony no lover of human progress ought to be sorry.—When a railroad shall have been run through Aleppo to Bagdad and on to India, old Asia will begin to awake from the stupor of ages and the seats of long-vanquished empires will be stirred with the pulses of new life.—God never takes steps backward. He takes a single step and what to us are ages have passed away. The Crescent wanes, idolatries perish, superstitions retire, and the true light shines on in its benignant way.

Remarkable as this century has been in its every phase, none of its developments are more worthy of notice than those which come out of the decay of old, effete civilizations. Mohammedanism sinks, Romanism is weakening in its capital, Brahmanism retreats, and the historic mythologies of the Orient are throwing their gods away in contempt.

The three great Protestant powers are Prussia, England, America. They have vast resources. Their example is before the world. Their liberties, civil and religious, have made them strong. Their diplomacy is all in one direction, though there be variations of interest at particular times. They are Bible nations, and are controlled, consciously or unconsciously, by ambitions which may have secular motives, but in the end work out divine results. So, then, whether Beaconsfield be astute, or inconsistent, or absurd, we care not, so long as we can be sure that Turkey goes down, while the flag of England waves over it, secures order, enforces law, and diffuses liberty.—Christian Intelligencer.

Lunar Nonsense.

If we accept literally every lunar prejudice, the moon would rule many things besides the weather. Madmen and lunatics would be subject to her powers. There are veterinary surgeons who say that the sight of certain horses becomes dim or clear according to the phases of the moon.—Woodmen insist that if trees are felled with a waning moon, the wood will speedily decay. Housewives declare that if you kill your pig, as you ought, with a crescent moon, the bacon will swell nicely in boiling; if on the contrary, when she is in the wane, it will shrivel and shrink, and be hard and good for nothing. Finally, all sailors in a mass, except the most highly educated officers, attribute every change of weather to the moon. Why, nobody knows. Such like prejudices must be accepted, and their truth taken for granted, without discussion. There is no want of instances. It is exactly because prejudices are beyond the reach of discussion that it is so difficult to bring them to reason. Natural philosophers have perfectly explained the phenomena attributed to La Lune Rousse, the Red Moon, which are really caused by the state of the atmosphere. Gardeners, nevertheless, persist in making the Red Moon (the lunation between the Paschal and Pentecostal Moons) responsible for the morning frosts which frequently occur at that season. But the ancients never entertained the idea that the moon's phases were the cause of changes in the weather; it was Jupiter's privilege to assemble the clouds and to dart the thuderbolts. The lucky and unlucky days of the lunar month belong to astrology and meteorology.—Bouvard, Arago, and many others, have proven, by long series of observations, that the moon does not affect the weather. Labor in vain! The majority of sailors interpret the moon's age, each according to his own private rule of belief. The only effectual refutation would be to strike at the root of the evil in early youth, and make school children repeatedly recite and copy truthful sentences, such as: "It is ridiculous to believe in sorcerers, witches, and Red Moons." "It is not true that the new moon changes the weather, that the full moon eats up the clouds, that thunderbolts are made of stone"; and other items of the vulgar creed. Accurate knowledge of facts might thus be promoted by a catechism of things not to be believed.—London Society.

Newspaper Patronage.

There appears to be many different ways of understanding the true meaning of newspaper patronage, as it is called, and, as an interested party, we give place to a disquisition on the subject by one who knows whereof he speaks. It will serve, perhaps, as a mirror where certain persons may see themselves as others see them.

Many long and weary years have forced the conviction upon us that newspaper patronage is a word of many definitions, and that a great majority of mankind are either ignorant of the correct definition or are dishonest in a strict biblical sense of the word. Newspaper patronage is composed of as many colors as a rainbow, and is as changeable as a chameleon.

One man comes in and subscribes for a paper and pays for it in advance, and goes home and reads it with the proud satisfaction that it is his. He hands in his advertisement, asks the price, pays for it, and goes to his place of business and reaps the advantage thereof. Another man says you may put my name on your books, and goes off without saying a word about pay. Time passes on, and you want money, and want him to pay you what is honestly due you. He flies into a passion, perhaps pays, perhaps not, and orders his paper stopped. This is called newspaper patronage.

Another man brings in a fifty-cent advertisement and wants a two-dollar notice given it, and if you refuse he goes off mad. And this is newspaper patronage.

Another man lives near you—he does not take the paper—he don't like the editor—the paper is too small for him—yet he goes regularly to his neighbor and borrows it, and quarrels with the opinions of the editor. Occasionally he sees an article he likes; he begs, or gives half a dime for the number. This is called newspaper patronage.

Another man likes the paper and takes a copy for his family, and pays for it, and does all he can to get new subscribers; he never grumbles, but has a cheerful word for the editor. If any little item of interest occurs in the neighborhood, he informs the editor. This is newspaper patronage.

Another man has a patent and wants you to give him a two-dollar notice every week; it will be of interest to your readers, he says; but although knowing it will benefit him most of all, he does not offer to pay for it. This is called newspaper patronage.

Another man has taken the paper for several years, but has not paid for it, and comes in with a four or five-dollar advertisement and asks you to insert it for nothing, because he is an old patron of yours. This is called newspaper patronage.

Another man—"a young man about town," no use of taking a paper, he knows all there is going on. By and by he gets married, and hands in a notice with "just give a dozen copies." He gets them, and when you mention pay looks surprised—"you surely don't charge for such a thing!" And this is called newspaper patronage.

Now isn't newspaper patronage a curious thing? And in that great day when the gentleman in black gets his dues, as he surely will, how many of the patrons enumerated above will fall to his share? Now it will be seen that while certain kinds of patronage are the very life and existence of a newspaper, there are other kinds of patronage that are more destructive than the deadly nightshade.—Exchange.

"A Celebrated Case"—The printer's.

"You'll Pertict Me, John?"

"It's no us talking," remarked an Erie brakeman the other day to a *Gazette* reporter, "they were the most loving couple I ever saw on a passenger train, and I've seen a lot of them in my nine years on the hand brake. She had half a dozen sticks of peppermint candy wrapped up in a paper, and about every ten minutes she would take him around the neck and pull his head down, and putting a stick between his lips, insist on his 'takin' a chaw,' when he would reply: 'Marier, I bought them air candy for your benefit, and 'tain't right that your hubby should eat it all up,' and then a struggle would begin, ending in his biting off a small piece and kissing her at the same time, until they both were in a state of perspiration and peppermint.

"He had one coat-tail pocket filled with peanuts, and a sachel between them on the seat contained doughnuts and apples, from which store both ate continually, until I began to wonder where it all went. The difference in their size was considerable, he being a small man, while she was a great, strapping country girl, a good head taller than he, and at least forty pounds heavier. Every time the train stopped she would exclaim: 'Now, John, w'at's goin' to happen? You'll pertict me, John, wont you?' and his reply, 'Marier, I'll pertict yer; I hain't broke on top fur a year fur nothin'; don't you be scart, duckey,' which remarks attracted the notice of all the passengers and kept them in a continued titter.

"We were flagged down near Hampton, there being a block of freight trains from some cause, and when we stopped just west of Hampton high bridge, a freight train was standing on the westward track, and the female's head was out of the window in an instant with the unvarying remark: 'You'll pertict me, John?'—A couple of brakemen sitting on a box-car discovered her fright and thought to add to it. Said one:

"'Was yer hearing, Barney, phat the boss was sayin', that if iver two trains got on Hampton bridge at onst it would go down?'

"'Yis, Mike, I was hearing that same; an', by the powers, here'll be No. 8 and our train on the bridge at onst! God help the passengers!'

"This was enough. With a prolonged shriek Marier threw herself upon John with the cry: 'You'll pertict me, John?' Being so much heavier than he, and coming so suddenly, John was tumbled off the seat and they both landed in the aisle, she on top and shrieking as if killed. The passengers were frightened not knowing the cause of all the fuss, and she continued to cry: 'John, the bridge is goin' down!' A number of the passengers thought something was the matter, and for some time a scene of great confusion ensued.

"We had started on by this time, and when I went in the car the train was going twenty miles an hour, and there they lay in the aisle, she screaming and he halloing: 'All right, Marier; I'll pertict yer!' For some time I couldn't make out what was the matter, and as I always had a liking for striped stockings, (always wearing them in warm weather), and they seeming to predominate, I didn't interfere in what seemed to be a free fight; but one of the passengers explaining the matter, I finally went up to them, and taking her by the arm, quietly lifted her up, at the same time telling her that we were over the bridge safely, when she looked up and exclaimed: 'Mister, me and John was just married this morning, and if we go to Heaven we want to go together!' I assured her that there was no danger of either going to Heaven yet awile, and John by this time having found his feet, assisted his wife to arise and also helped her adjust her bonnet and other things that had become disarranged in the struggle. Some of the passengers laughed, some made remarks, and thought they had received the value of the money paid for the ride in enjoying the circus.—Port Jervis Gazette.

Proverbs for Subscribers.

A wise son maketh a glad father, and a prompt-paying subscriber causeth an editor to laugh.

Folly is a joy that that is destitute of wisdom, but delinquent subscribers cause suffering in the house of the newspaper maker.

All the ways of man are clear in his own eyes, except the way the delinquent subscriber has in not paying for his newspaper.

Better is a little with righteousness than a thousand subscribers who cheat the printer.

Better is the poor man that walketh in integrity, and pays his subscription, than the rich man who telleth the collector to call again.

Judgments are prepared for scorners, stripes for the backs of fools, and lasting punishment for him who payeth not for his newspaper.

Hope deferred maketh the heart sick, is a proverb sadly realized by the publisher who sendeth out bills.

A righteous man hateth lying, hence a publisher waxeth wroth against a subscriber who promises to call and settle on the morrow and calleth not.

Mose's Consolation.

Not long since a San Antonio darky did some whitewashing for a man living in the Fifth Ward. On paying for the job the employer paid off Mose, for that was the darky's name, in Mexican quarters at par. It was several days before Mose found out they were worth only twenty cents. Mose was very much hurt about it. "Jess to think of Colonel ——— cheatin' dis yer hard-workin' niggah outen thirty cents. Fo'h de Lord, I wud neber hab believed it on him. I hadn't orter tuk de job in de fust place." And then he added more cheerfully: "But ef I hadn't whitewashed de fence I neber wud hab found out whar all dem chickens roosted what I sold next mornin' for a dollar. De banks habn't kotch up wid dis niggah yet, heah! heah!"

A lighthouse—A slim audience.

WIT AND WISDOM.

The end of man—His feet.

The bill of the house—The dollar bill.

Hasty climbers often have sudden falls.

Is the sultan to remain de-spot of Greece?

The whoop-skirt—Skirt of the Indian country.

A slow match—marriage after ten years engagement.

One ungrateful man injures all that are in distress.

You cannot set the river on fire with a rowing match.

Comin' through the rye—as the punch said to the straw.

What is known as elbow grease is found in the Isle of man.

Did you ever catch your clothes line?—Whitehall Times.

Who ever heard of a mosquito being overcome by the heat?

Tavern—A house kept for those who are not housekeepers.

One would think that the peelers would be on the orange side.

All honest men will bear watching. It is the rascals who cannot stand it.

Do not mistake a peanut roaster for a phonograph.—N. J. Republican.

Where there is a will there is a way—for a lawyer to get two-thirds of it.

A "licensed victualier."—A man who pays for his dinner before he eats it.—Fun.

The only people who really enjoy bad health are the doctors.—Turners Falls Reporter.

The man who ought to be a natural magician is a negro-man sir.—Whitehall Times.

A pawnbroker announces that he will keep pledges one year. He is not a Murphy man.

A lady joking about her nose, said; "I had nothing to do in shaping it. It was a birthday present."

Always put up something for a rainy day.—An umbrella for instance.—Hackensack Republican.

A Tennessee paper has a poem entitled "Smile Whenever You Can." Tennessee editors always do.

Those that are anxious to visit the Paris Exposition can do it cheaply. It is only a far-thing from here.

A prominent feature of the nineteenth century (and, indeed, of every other century)—The nose.—Fun.

She that hath a new bonnet is more consumed with a desire to go to meeting than seven pious women.

Red used on a railway signifies danger, and says "Stop!" It is the same thing displayed on a man's nose.

The best way to insure the possession of a "round" sum is never to be without a "circular note."—London Figaro.

Our ancestors, the monkeys, could not have been so ignorant, after all. They were all educated in the high branches.

Uneasy "lies" the mouth that wears an aching tooth. A Louisiana witness doesn't wear an aching tooth apparently.—Ex.

"How greedy you are!" said one little girl to another, who had taken the best apple in the dish; "I was going to take that."

"No noose is good news," exclaimed the fellow who was about to be hanged, when the Sheriff informed him of his pardon.

In selecting colors for the various apartments of your house, avoid a brown study. As for the library, it should always be red.

A Cincinnati boy was killed by the explosion of a Democratic campaign document—sometimes called a barrel of whiskey.—Nor. Her.

"Can love die?" inquires Mary E. Nealy, in a recently published poem. It can not, though it gets dreadfully adjourned occasionally.—Buffalo Ex.

A base ball player was never elected to Congress. This fact should be a strong inducement for our youth to organize base ball clubs.—Norristown Herald.

The author who composed "My dream of love is o'er," forgot to finish the subject. He omitted to mention whether it was over a dry goods box or an ash barrel.

"Twenty o'clock b-b-by thunder?" exclaimed Simpkins, late last Saturday evening, and he jumped up and glared at the registering dial in an Eighth avenue car.—Puck.

"And they were talking so unkindly of you, dearest Louisa, and—" "And what were they saying?" "Saying that you was untrue, and that your color was erysipelas."

Two lawyers while bathing at Santa Cruz the other day, were chased out of the water by a shark. This is the most flagrant case of want of professional courtesy on record.

Mr. Salvany declared, at a ball given to the King of Naples immediately before the revolution of 1830: "The entertainment is quite Neapolitan; we are dancing on a volcano."

"Brazil's treasury is empty." Dom Pedro, old boy, shake; two souls without a single cent, two hearts that long for tin—but when did you start a newspaper?—Brookville Democrat.

Uncle Samuel Tilden is at Long Branch. He wears a white hat, gray trousers and a black coat.—Boston Post. Is that all? Poor old Sammy! Pawned his shirts, probably. Phila. Bulletin.

William came running into the house the other day and asked eagerly, "Where does charity begin?" "At home," was replied, "in the words of the proverb." "Not by a good deal," rejoined the boy; "it begins at sea (C)."—Ex.

Central New Jersey Times.

FOUNDED IN 1837, As "The Plainfield Union."

J. C. RUNYON and W. J. LEONARD, Publishers.

PLAINFIELD, AUGUST 1, 1878.

LETTER OF HAYES TO SHERMAN, WRITTEN DURING THE COUNTING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN LOUISIANA.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR: I am greatly obliged for your letter of the 23d. You feel I am sure as I do about this whole business. A fair election would have given us about 40 Electoral votes at the South—at least that many. ***But we must not allow our friends to defeat one outrage and fraud by another. There must be nothing crooked on our part. Let Mr. Tilden have the place by violence, intimidation, and fraud, rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny. I appreciate the work doing by the Republicans who have gone South, and am especially proud of the acknowledged honorable conduct of those from Ohio.***

The Democrats made a mistake in sending so many ex-Republicans. New converts are proverbially bitter and unfair toward those they have recently left. I trust you will soon reach the end of the work and be able to return in health and safety. Sincerely yours,

R. B. HAYES.

RAHWAY'S city tax is 53 cents higher than last year, or $2.96 on $100.

IT is proposed to introduce the Holly system of heating by steam and applying hot water, into New York city.

GENERAL GRANT says he never wants to see another military review. He will not make the Cæsar that some people take him to be.

KEARNEY, the illiterate communistic agitator of California, is in Boston. Kearney do anything at the Hub with his rough eloquence?

VERY successful observations were made of the eclipse of the sun on the line of its totality in Colorado and elsewhere. Astronomers are correspondingly happy.

CHICAGO papers boast of that city as a great watering place in summer. This claim was sustained last week when there was a four-inch rain-fall which flooded a great many cellars, and destroyed a large amount of property.

Plainfield has 14 churches and Rahway 18. Many of them have small congregations and large mortgages.—*Newark Advertiser.*

Too true, brother, in some cases. It would be far better to have half as many churches and lighter mortgages.

LORD BEACONSFIELD says of MR. GLADSTONE that he is "a sophistical rhetorician inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity and egotistical imagination." Now, that is not chivalrous for a knight to say, even if it was true, which it is not.

Republicans are all agreed in desiring that Mr. Conkling shall be succeeded by some Republican of acknowledged ability and worth.—*Hornell (N. Y.) Times.*

But since MR. CONKLING is not so agreed, every Republican must be up and around to prevent the Roscoe machine from grinding out the usual grist.

CONCILIATION goes on in South Carolina. The revenue agents who killed one of a mob which was trying to rescue a notorious law-breaker in their custody, are in prison, awaiting their trial for murder. Perhaps "Uncle Sam" will have something to say, however, in defence of his representatives.

THE *News*, of Denver, the pioneer newspaper of Colorado, Republican in politics, has been bought by Mr. LOVELAND, the present Democratic candidate for governor, and will be, of course, hereafter, Democratic in its tone. Bad for the *News*. This leaves the Republican field to the *Tribune* and *Times* of Denver to cultivate.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Tribune* says that a plan exists for a general strike throughout the country about the middle of August. Special designs upon banks and safes are reported as part of the scheme of the lawless element. This timely warning will enable every man to put his money where it will do the most good.

A TRAMP has proved himself of some use. He detected an old crony at an open air concert who had imposed on the community, though a fugitive from justice. The tramp's charges were followed up and the fellow was duly exposed, but fled before he could be arrested. Give the tramp his due, just as you would the other fellow we read of.

AN encouraging sign for the "Nationals" was the vigor displayed at the Syracuse convention, last week, in taking the various contending delegations of blatherskites from New York city by the nape of the neck and turning them all out in the cold. This sets a good example to other political conventions, which the party bummers always try to control.

IT is too hot to take up district and county politics for discussion. Let us all, however, keep up a good thinking, so that when we get down to business, the very best men may be selected. We are ready to give a hearty support to all first-class Republican candidates, but only men of that stamp shall we favor. And it is needless to add that only such Republicans can be elected in the county.

A LETTER from Mr. HAYES was produced before the POTTER committee last week. It was written to Mr. SHERMAN, who was then in Louisiana watching the electoral count. They are golden words which show our President to be what his friends have claimed for him, a man above suspicion and reproach. Let them be displayed in bold characters that all may read and remember. They stand at the head of this page.

THE *Somerset Democrat* is helping on the Temperance cause. At least, that is how we take the insertion of advertisements like these:

Parker is selling whisky at 10 per cent more than cost.

Taylor has carted to Parker in two weeks, 8 barrels of whisky.

At the rate Somerville is drinking such 10 per cent whisky, the Temperance people will soon have the field all to themselves. Keep that whisky well advertised, Mr. *Democrat.*

SOME young ladies are in too much of a hurry to get married to adventurers. This was the case with Miss Smith, of Middletown, N. Y., who was smitten with a new comer, and was very soon married to him with a great display. But by and by it turned out that he was a black-hearted wretch who already had a wife and children, whom he had deserted. Probably that young lady had turned up her nose at several very respectable suitors, whose record was good and known to her. But she wanted something more "stunning," and she got it.

MINISTER NOYES left the country Saturday to return to his duties at Paris. His sole object in coming home was to meet the outrageous charges preferred by Congressman POTTER in his resolution ordering the famous, or rather infamous, investigation. The POTTER slander is all the more disgraceful in this case because its victim represented the United States at a European court, and made his humiliation that of the entire Nation. Mr. NOYES has proved himself perfectly innocent of any unfair or dishonest conduct in the Florida electoral couns, and now what will Mr. POTTER do to make amends for his contemptible conduct?

MR. POTTER'S investigation has been made more ridiculous than ever the past week by the testimony of such gentlemen as Messrs. CORTLANDT PARKER, KELLY HALE, and Secretary SHERMAN, who are derisively called the "visiting statesmen." They clearly proved that their course in Louisiana was entirely honorable, and that they studied to avoid any conferences with the Returning Board, or to do anything that could be construed into an effort to influence the Board. Such purity of action may be unaccountable to the average Democratic politician, and so they will continue to believe that such honorable dealing is simply impossible.

We have received an advertising proposition from the "Red Cheek Medicine Co.," which offers to pay us in the stock of the company. "Check!" That corporation is well named.—*Plainfield Times.*

More than cheek, brother. Downright impudence and we had a chance, too.—*Hunterdon Democrat.*

Ditto. We didn't invest. What next will the cheeky speculaters offer for the use of printer's ink? None of their worthless trash for us. Cash is what we demand for our work, and cash is what the printers, paper and ink makers, tax-gatherers, etc., demand of us.—*New Brunswick Fredonian.*

Tom, Dick, and Harry are encouraged to make their ridiculous propositions because so many publishers accept everything that is offered. It would be a good rule for all newspapers to demand from all unknown outside parties cash in advance for all short-time advertisements, or quarterly payments in advance for long-time, and to reject all advertisements which are accompanied with the proposition to pay in anything but cash.

SENATOR VOORHEES has taken the stump in Indiana and sounded the keynote of the campaign by hurling the stereotyped abuse at the Republican party. Heavens! Haven't the Democratic politicians got through living on such husks? But if they must confine themselves to this line of talk, let them go the whole length and deal fairly with the subject. Let them bear in mind the following current comparisons as they proceed: The country is indebted to the Republican party for the homestead act—the money-order system—the registered-letter system—the fast mails—the Pacific railroad—a uniform currency—the abolition of slavery—the high standard of national credit—the suppression of rebellion—the nation. The country is indebted to the Democratic party for the civil war—the national debt—burdensome taxation—Southern claims—threatening legislation, which paralyzes trade—the Potter investigation.

LORD HARTINGTON on Monday opened the attack in Parliament on Lord BEACONSFIELD'S Anglo-Turkish policy, and pointedly inquired "if the British Government would have deemed a similar agreement between Russia and Turkey justifiable." And everyone knows if Russia had gone to work in the same underhanded way to form a secret alliance with Turkey, she would have been execrated by no nation more than by England. Referring to Mr. GLADSTONE'S description of the agreement, he wanted to know whether such a policy, which would compel England to exercise a general protectorate over Turkey, was not rightfully described as insane. In this connection we quote a passage from Mr. JENNINGS'S last London letter to the New York *World*, which gives the most intelligent view of what is involved in the compact that we have yet seen:

My information last week led me to believe that Cyprus was to be transferred out and out to the British Government. It now appears that it is to remain a part the Turkish Empire. Happen what may, England is to pay for the privilege of occupying it £30,000 a year beyond the sum at present received by Turkey. Why should she do so? I cannot find anyone who is able to give a satisfactory answer to this question. It is "all crow" that England gets when the bargain comes to be closely examined—unless, indeed, there is still something in reserve which the public are not to hear of just yet. Whispers have reached us of a further cession to England—perhaps of Crete, certainly of Aleppo and Bagdad. Gallipoli would be something to be thankful for, but it is doubtful whether the Porte would be willing to yield that. You may depend upon it that if the Ministry has shown all that is in its hand there will be public dissatisfaction by and by, especially when the bills begin to come in. England is to pay £130,000 a year for Cyprus—so says an official notice issued at Constantinople. At present the Sultan only makes £120,000 by the revenues of the island. That is the first loss. Then, to maintain 10,000 troops on the Island, which is the number fixed by the Government, will require an annual expenditure of £1,000,000. Sir Garnet Wolseley's salary as Governor is £5,000. The Indian troops will have to be relieved occasionally, and it will cost not less than £5,000 a year to effect this; so that I reckon up the present and immediate loss by this transaction to amount to £1,400,000, or $7,000,000 per annum. But the probable eventual loss is infinitely greater. For as sure as these lines are published the contract now made with Turkey will involve England in war with Russia, and no one can tell how soon. It might have been better to have had it over now once for all. We have renewed the bill, but it will fall due again, and we are not likely to be in a better condition to meet it when that day comes than we are now.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS.

WESTFIELD.

—Flies.

—The flies are still here.

—The flies can not be induced to leave.

—When will the flies flee away and leave us at rest?

—There is no allusion here to the flying *Sun* reporter who lit on the town last week.

—The Odd Fellows are contemplating a picnic soon at Boynton Beach.

—Rev. Mr. Harris preached to the afternoon grove meeting in Plainfield last Sunday.

—Mr. W. B. Chamberlain has sold out his flour and feed store to Mr. Chas. Hann, his former clerk.

—Mrs. Henry Baker, who has been seriously ill, her friends will be glad to know, is recovering.

—Mr. James Boyden and wife are sojourning for a short time at Ocean Grove, that favorite camp by the sea.

—Mrs. H. D. Staats has left the cares of her business and gone to seek rest among friends at Long Island and elsewhere.

—Dr. Smith, after practicing a little in the matrimonial line, has located in Trenton, where he proposes to resume his medical practice.

—Mr. A. J. Miller is building a dwelling on Elmer street, which will be of good size and a fine improvement to that part of the village.

—Rev. Mr. Rush, of the Episcopal church, proposes to take a month's vacation. Rev. Mr. Smith, of the M. E. church, is spending the summer at Mt. Tabor, but comes home every Friday and remains until Monday.

—According to the *Sun* three thousand Westfield people have been taking a homeopathic sensation in allopathic doses. But the fact is, the little episode had been forgotten by us all before the *Sun* got on the scent of it.

—The Sunday evening union services are a pleasant feature in the religious life of the town. Next Sunday they will be held in the M. E. church, when Rev. Mr. Gill, the popular pastor of the Presbyterian church, will preach.

—Postmaster Decker posts up the following list of letters that may be obtained at a moment's notice by the owners: Miss Mary C. Alliger (2), Mr. A. B. Banghart, Hiram G. Overton, Miss Annie Hoops, care Chas. Thomas, Wm. H. Littell.

—Principal Brazier will soon undertake the task of taking the census of the school children of Westfield, which includes all between the ages of 5 and 18. Parents will do well to watch for the coming of the census-taker, and have their children drawn up in line ready for the count.

—Mr. Henry Miller, who had his right foot crushed and amputated at Newark, is receiving the best of attention at the St. Michael's hospital, and is consequently doing well. Mr. Miller has been unfortunate with his limbs, having years since also lost his left arm from below the elbow.

SCOTCH PLAINS.

—Rev. Mr. Buchanan has been called by the Baptist church of Pemberton N. J.

—The guests of the Hotel Netherwood find the Johnston Drive a favorite resort.

—Mr Spencer's place never looked better. It makes a pleasant terminus for the Johnston Drive.

—Mr. J. S. Stout, who was severely injured by the kick of a horse, last week, is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

—The Rev. Adam Chambers, who supplied the pulpit of the Baptist church last summer, is about leaving for Minnesota, where he intends locating himself under the auspices of the State Mission Board. On Thursday evening of this week he will deliver his lecture on "Colorado and the Rocky Mountains," in the Baptist church. This lecture abounds in graphic descriptions of scenes and incidents of his life as a Mission Preacher in that region, and is very amusing as well as instructive. Mr. Chambers deserves well of the people of Scotch Plains, and as the price of admission is very low and the proceeds all go to his personal benefit, it is to be hoped that the house will be well filled on that occasion.

A Noted Clam Bake.—Excelsior Hook and Ladder Co. "Clam Bake" came off at Woodbridge (Boynton Beach) on Monday. The boys and their invited friends took an early start and arrived on the ground about 8 o'clock; and put in a full day with bathing, boating, crabbing, fishing, clam baking etc. In the boat race, Foreman Baker's boat came in several lengths ahead taking the prize, which they had on exhibition all day. Ex-Foreman Cooper claims to be the champion fisherman, while Messrs Johnston and Squire are entitled to honorable mention in that line. In the swimming match 2d Assistant Flannery fairly won the honors as he went further than any other man in the party, up the Staten Island shore. The important fact was developed in the course of the day, that there are some expert sailors in the party, and the Scotch Plains navy will give a good account of itself hereafter. Mr. Gere especially showed an astonishing familiarity with all kinds of nauctical terms.

"Mine Host" Boynton was on hand and did all in his power to make the stay there enjoyable, and all came away impressed with the idea that they had a very pleasant time, and that Boynton Beach was the "Boss" place for downright enjoyment at very reasonable prices. On the trip over in the morning Foreman Baker was presented by the ladies, with a very useful and exceedingly ornamental bouquet, on receipt of which he responded in his usual happy vein, expressing his appreciation of the compliment in a very neat little speech. Altogether it was a day to be held in happy remembrance by the Excelsiors.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

The Great Exhibition—A General Review by our Correspondent.

PARIS, JULY 13th, 1878.

Among the most instructive developments of modern civilization are the international exhibitions which, commencing in London in 1851, under the inspiration and auspices of the late sagacious and public spirited Prince Albert, have been succeded by more extended and comprehensive ones, closing with our own glorious Centennial. The French Exposition of 1878 embraces in its scope the productions and results of every industry, art, and science, as well as their processes and methods of operation. This is done not merely for the purpose of competition and the distribution of prizes, but also and more especially, with the object of passing in review, under the scrutiny of the most accomplished experts and men of science, all of the fruits of the skill, and industry, exact condition, and the comparative merits or defects of the industrial development of each nation. To note the progress which such examination indicates and, to describe the highest standards of excellence, is my aim while in Paris.

From the commencement of the industrial epoch, which dates from the London Exhibition of 1851, the profound significance and value of such exhibitions as this have been realized by the people and governments of civilized nations. Their beneficent influences are many and widespread; they advance human knowledge in all directions. Troughh the universal language of the products of labor the artisans of all countries hold communications; ancient prejudices are broken down; are fraternized; generous rivalries in the peaceful fields of industry are excited; the tendencies to war are lessened; and a better understanding between labor and capital is fostered. It is gratifying to note that these great exhibitions are planned and executed in the interests of the mass of people. In the present instance those industries, products, and organizations designed to promote the material and moral well being of the people are made prominent, and the underlying animating spirit and impulse of the whole plan are for the advancement, prosperity, and happiness of the people of all nations. One of the most salutory results is the promotion of an appreciation of the true dignity of labor, and its paramount claims to consideration as the basis of national wealth and power. Such exhibitions have become national necessities, and duties, and as such it may be expected that they will be repeated again and again hereafter.

UNITED STATES EXHIBITS.

As a participator in this great international display the United States have labored under many disadvantages well known to all Americans. The remoteness of the Exhibition, and a lazy Congress greatly discouraged effort, inasmuch as comparatively few of the exhibitors could get ready and attend to placing and explaining their contributions in time. The broad Atlantic separates our artisans and producers from the Champ de Mars, while most of the great competing nations are connected by rail directly with the Exposition building. The cost of transportation within the limits of the United States to the agency in New York was considerable, and although the contributions were forwarded across the ocean by the government, no provisions are made for the repacking and return of the articles which at the close of the exhibition are to be at the risk and expense of the exhibitor, and thus many persons who would have joined in the Exhibition were deterred from taking any part in it. Yet notwithstanding all these difficulties, the country may be congratulated upon the success of its exhibitors, and the skill, industry, and energy of her people which do not suffer by comparison in the great international contest.

RAW MATERIALS.

Our raw materials are not excelled by any in the Exposition, and by their variety, abundance and quality, give convincing evidence of the extraordinary material wealth of our States and Territories. In the display of mineral products the coal of Pennsylvania, the gold and silver of California, Nevada, Idaho, and Colorado, the copper and iron of Minnesota, the zinc ores of New Jersey, and the emery of Massachusetts, are especially prominent. The collection is rich; but some regions and products are disproportionately represented, and it lacks that unity and completeness which can only be attained through intelligent organized effort. Almost all other prominent displays in this class are prepared with the strong aid and authority of the governments through regularly organized corps of engineers.

DEFECTIVE DISPLAYS.

In forestry and productions of the forest the display made by the United States is not good. Much attention is given to this class by other countries; the display made by France, Brazil, Australia, and particularly Canada are notable features of the exposition.

The exhibitions of the cereal productions and of the cotton, tobocco, wool, and other staple products though in some instances prominent and thoroughly satisfactory are in general fragmentary and not on a scale commensurate with the enormous capacity of the county for their production. The absence of rich furnishings, upholstery, and decorative work, and manufactures depending for their excellence upon a high degree of taste and skill in design is conspicuous.

Opening of the Brinton Rifle Range.

Last Thursday afternoon the new rifle range, called after Governor McClellan's middle name, was formally opened. The Governor was not able to be present as was anticipated, but a large number of people assembled to participate in the proceedings. The Range is well located midway between the depots at Elizabeth and Elizabethport, and contains a little more than one hundred acres. The railroad company has made it a station, naming it Brinton, where a platform has been built and a depot building is to follow.

As yet the range is in rather a rough condition, but it is capable of being beautified to any extent, and in time the grounds will undoubtedly be very attractive. It is so easy of access that the prediction has been ventured that it will become the most popular range known. It is true the mosquitoes have pre-empted the territory, but they are savages who stand in the way of civilization, and must go down before the advancing riflemen. The smell of powder seemed very disgusting to them last Thursday, which promises well for their speedy exodus when the time comes. For the information which follows we are indebted to the carefully prepared report of the Elizabeth *Journal*:

At half past three the long range riflemen left the tents at the entrance of the ground and proceeded to the firing plateau, 900 yards from the farthest target. Among those who were entered for the competition at this distance were Isaac L. Allen and R. Rathbone, of the American team.

In about an hour the shooting at the 900 yards range was finished, and then the marksmen moved back to the 1000 yards plateau, and the shooting again began.

The following is the whole score, five scoring shots being allowed—highest possible 25:

MARKSMEN.	900 yards	Total	1000 yards	Total	Total of all
W. Gunn	4 5 5 5 5	23	5 3 5 5 5	23	46
O. McLoughlin	5 4 5 5 4	23	0 3 5 5 5	18	41
R. Rathbone	5 4 5 5 3	22	5 2 4 4 4	19	41
I. S. Allen	5 4 4 4 4	21	5 0 3 5 5	18	39
V. S. Morse	4 5 4 3 3	19	3 3 3 5 3	17	36
C. H. Hodgman	3 3 0 5 5	16	3 5 3 5 3	19	35
F. H. Holton	5 0 0 3 3	11	5 5 2 5 3	20	31
N. D. Ward	5 0 2 2 2	11	2 0 2 4 3	11	22
O. J. Klase	2 0 2 0 0	4	Retired.		
F. Ford	3 0 0 0 0	3	Retired.		
L. Geiger	5 5 4 5 5	24	3 5 5 4 5	22	46
H. Fisher	3 3 5 5 5	21	3 5 4 3 5	20	41
A. Anderson	4 4 3 4 4	19	0 0 0 0 0	00	19
C. Dusenbury	2 4 3 4 5	18	5 3 4 4 3	19	37
J. P. Waters	0 3 5 5 0	13	3 5 4 5 0	17	30
J. A. Hatry	4 5 0 5 5	19	4 0 4 2 0	10	29

After the firing at the 1000 yards range had begun the short range firing was commenced at the western side of the field, and the crowd was partly divided.

The first firing was between the Directors for the Director's gold badge, to be worn one year by the winner. There was a vast difference between this and the long range shooting. The targets were smaller, the distance was only 200 yards, and the marksmen were not allowed to lie down and fire, as they all did at the 1000 yards range. Thirteen entries were made for this match. Five shots were allowed to each man, with a possible score of 25.

The following is the score of the first four best shots:

J. T. B. Collins	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. A. Vail	[illegible]	21
G. T. Carter	[illegible]	21
Henry Fulton	[illegible]	20

The third match was the subscription match, in which there were 30 entries. It was open for all who chose to enter before 3:30 o'clock. Targets A, B and C were used; distance 200 yards; seven shots each, possible 35, standing shots only.

The following is the result of the first ten best shots:

G. T. Carter	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. A. Watson	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. F. Rathyen	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. P. Wood	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. S. Coelin	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. Squires	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. H. Greve	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. A. Vail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chas. Gasser	[illegible]	[illegible]

To those not thoroughly initiated in rifle range parlance and figures a little explanation may not be out of place. The figure 5 indicates that the marksman has hit the bull's eye, the figure 4 that he has hit the first circle outside the bull's eye, the figure 3 the second circle, the figure 2 that he has simply hit the outer part of the target. A nought, of course, means a miss.

The shots are indicated to the scorers by men who are in the pits by the targets. When a bull's eye—counting 5—is made a white disk is raised and placed on the target just over the spot where the bullet struck; when a center—counting 4—is made a red disk; when an inner—counting 3—a black and white disk; and when an outer—counting 2—a black disk. No disk at all is raised at a miss. The party at the field glass indicates to the marksman the exact locality of his shot saying—"six o'clock bull's eye," "one o'clock inner," "twelve outer," "ten o'clock bull's eye," etc., the "o'clock" part of it indicating the part of the circle hit. For instance a "ten o'clock bull's eye" would indicate that the marksman had hit the bull's eye in or near the spot corresponding to the figure ten on the dial of a clock.

LOCAL NEWS, CONTINUED.

Press Reception at Netherwood.

Saturday evening occurred the first public reception at the Hotel Netherwood when representatives from several of the New York newspapers, and journalists from other cities accepted the invitation of Mr. Breslin, and partook for the first time of the hospitalities of this elegant hotel. Everything was informal, the members of the press discharging the duties of the occasion with their well known modesty and reserve. There was no speech making whatever, but a quiet enjoyment of the dinner, and the social entertainment incident to the life of the hotel on Saturday evenings. A larger company than usual perhaps was present that evening, visitors from our city being quite numerous. The parlor was brilliant with those who participated in the dancing under the inspiriting music of Mr. Lander and his string orchestra.

The following quotations are from some of the newspapers represented at the reception:

(New York Tribune.)

A public reception and dance was given on Saturday night at the Hotel Netherwood, recently opened by the managers of the Hotel Brighton and the Gilsey House, a mile distant from Plainfield, N. J., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. It is about an hour's ride from this city. The hotel, which takes its name from the Summer residence of John Taylor Johnston, of this city, stands on rising ground in full view of the Orange Mountains, and in a rolling, picturesque country. It is of brick, and not unlike the Hotel Brighton in design and furnishing, with airy, commodious rooms, and accommodations for about 250 guest. Already 200 guests, mostly families of bankers and brokers from New York and Brooklyn, have secured permanent rooms. All the modern conveniences are provided. A novel feature is the dining-room, an isolated building, connecting with the hotel by a canvas-covered passage. At the reception many were present from Plainfield. Governor McClellan accepted an invitation to attend, but was prevented by the illness of one of his children.

(New York Commercial.)

Netherwood is a new station on the New Jersey Central Railroad, three-quarters of a mile this side of Plainfield, and the Hotel Netherwood is a new Summer resort, opened three weeks ago by Mr. J. L. Breslin, the lessee of the Gilsey House in this city, and Hotel Brighton, on Coney Island. Mr. Breslin knows so well how to keep a hotel that he isn't contented with one, but has these three on his hands at the same time; and they are all first class, attractive, and prosperous. The Netherwood is as much of an innovation in New Jersey as the Brighton is at Coney Island, for it is the first large and handsome house for the reception of Summer visitors that has been erected along the line of the Central Road, and no expense has been spared in building and fitting it up. It stands on a breezy knoll, surrounded by a fertile country, and commands a view of a fine landscape bounded on one side by the distant range of the Orange Mountains. There are accommodations for 250 guests, and the number already is 200—mostly families of New York business men. The acting manager is Mr. Henry S. Mower, under whose care the house is admirably kept. The property is owned by a New Jersey Company, of which Mr. F. Schetter is President.

(New York World.)

A number of New Yorkers assembled last evening to honor the first public entertainment of the season given by the proprietor of the Hotel Netherwood which was opened to the public about two weeks ago. The hotel itself—a solid and handsome building—is charmingly situated upon rising ground, about a mile east of the village of Plainfield. A broad piazza runs clear across the house. In the main hall the floor is finished with imitation mosaic tiles and in the distance can be seen the airy dining hall, through which a breeze from the Orange Mountains blows all day. Besides large bay windows the ceiling is lighted by oval skylights all around the roof. Mr. J. H Breslin of the Gilsey House and Brighton Hotel, Coney Island, is the proprietor, and Mr. H. S. Mower, who is well-known to New York people, is the efficient manager. The house has been fitted up attractively. The furniture is mostly ash, in the Queen Anne style, and all the rooms are carpeted with rich Brussels. The grand parlor looks like Saratoga. Its floor is adorned with a beautiful moquette. Four massive wooden mantels with heavy mirrors are prominent, and the chandeliers are aglow with gilt finish. There is accommodations for 250 guests, and at present there are 200 in the house, including many persons from New York and Brooklyn, and not a few Wall street brokers, who find the one hour's run on the railway from their offices a very great convenience. The proprietor and manager are doing everything in their power to make the hotel a fashionable summer resort, and provide music three times a week for their guests. Last night's hop, at which Lander's string orchestra performed was well attended by the visitors and residents of Plainfield and the neighborhood. It is intended to keep the hotel open all winter

(Elizabeth Journal.)

Few Elizabeth people can have any correct idea of the size, beauty of location and interior adornments, as well as comforts, of the new Hotel Netherwood, situated just this side of Plainfield, unless they have been there. The building is of brick, situated about three minutes walk from the new depot, built also by the same company, and has a fine commanding view of a large extent of country. Nature has done much, but art has done still more in adorning this beautiful locality. Besides being on an elevation it has on every side of it little collection of forest trees, which add to its comfort without interfering with the view from the house. The house reminds one of the Stockton house, Cape May. Its broad piazza is one of the attractive features of the place. On entering the spacious halls, high ceiling, elegant parlors, beautiful dining rooms, floor finished in imitation of mosaic attract the eye and draw forth one's admiration. Scattered here and there are flower pots both within and without, which lend attraction. The bay window, the convenient arrangement of water and gas add not a little to the comforts of the guests. Standing on the piazza and looking to the north one views the long range of mountains from which breezes blow all day. From the basement to the attic everything is fitted up in the best of style and furnished in the most costly manner.

The hotel is owned by a company, who have spared no pains or expense in the fitting it up. Mr. Schetter, who has done so much in laying out and fitting up beautiful places in that vicinity, has the credit for most of the adornments. To the writer he said in substance what he said to the proprietors—that there was room for a first class house here, but none for a second or third class; and the result has proved the truth of his remark. There are accommodations for 250 guests, and already near 200 are here, including many persons from New York and fifty from Brooklyn.

The management is the same as the Gilsey House, New York, and the Hotel Brighton, Coney Island.

On Saturday evening a number of Journalists from New York, including several from this vicinity were present by invitation and were most hospitably entertained. A band of music is in attendance three evenings in a week. On Saturday evening there was a hop participated in by some of the Plainfield people.

Tax Ratables.

The following table shows the taxable valuations and tax ratables in the several cities and townships of Union county:

	Polls	Valuation of Real Estate	Valuation of Personal Estate	Debts	Total Taxable Valuation	State Tax General	State Tax School	County Tax
Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cranford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elizabeth—First ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do Second ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do Third ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do Fourth ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do Fifth ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do Sixth ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do Seventh ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do Eighth ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fanwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plainfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rahway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Summit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	1,364,000	237,300	36,300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westfield	532	872,475	143,950	600	1,015,825	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A young lady offered to bring her brother a present if he could in a punning way express what article of amusement he would like to have and which would at the same time name a poem by a popular author. "All right," said the youthful prodigy, "there is nothing I would sooner have Than-a-top-sis." He got it.—St. John Torch.

If your constitution is broken down, or you find it necessary to purify and cleanse the blood, use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

VEGETINE.

I will try Vegetine. He did AND WAS CURED.

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 16, 1867.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I wish to give you this testimony, that you may know and let others know what Vegetine has done for me. About two years ago a small sore came on my leg; it soon became a large ulcer, so troublesome that I consulted the doctor, but got no relief, growing worse from day to day. I suffered terribly; I could not rest day or night; I was so reduced my friends thought I would never recover. I consulted a doctor at Columbus. I followed his advice; it did no good. I can truly say I was discouraged. At this time I was looking over my newspaper; I saw your advertisement of Vegetine, the "Great Blood Purifier" for cleansing the blood from all impurities, curing Humors, Ulcers, &c. I said to my family, I will try some of the Vegetine. Before I had used the first bottle I began to feel better. I made up my mind I had got the right medicine at last. I could now sleep well nights. I continued taking the Vegetine. I took thirteen bottles. My health is good. The Ulcer is gone and I am able to attend to business. I paid about four hundred dollars for medicine and doctors before I bought the Vegetine. I have recommended Vegetine to others with good success. I always keep a bottle in the house now. It is a most excellent medicine.

Very respectfully yours, F. ANTHONI.

Mr. Anthoni is one of the pioneers of Delaware, O. He settled here in 1834. He is a wealthy gentleman, of the firm of F. Anthoni & Sons. Mr. Anthoni is extensively known, especially among the Germans. He is well known in Cincinnati. He is respected by all.

IMPURE BLOOD.—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases, such as salt rheum, ring worm, boils, carbuncles, sores, ulcers and pimples. In this conditions of the blood try VEGETINE, and cure these affections. As a blood purifier it has no equal. Its effects are wonderful.

VEGETINE

Cured Her.

DORCHESTER, MASS., June 11.

DR. H. R. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I feel it my duty to say one word in regard to the great benefit I have received from the use of one of the greatest wonders of the world; it is your Vegetine. I have been one of the greatest sufferers for the last eight years that ever could be living. I do sincerely thank my God and your Vegetine for the relief I have got. The *Rheumatism* has pained me to such an extent that my feet broke out in sores. For the last three years I have not been able to walk; now I can walk and sleep, and do my work as well as ever I did, and I must say I owe it all to your blood purifier, Vegetine.

MARGERY WELLS.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

VEGETINE

Is better than any MEDICINE.

HENDERSON, KY., Dec. 1877.

I have used H. R. Stevens' Vegetine, and like it better than any medicine I have used for purifying the blood. One bottle of Vegetine accomplished more good than all other medicines I have taken.

THOS. LYNE, Henderson, Ky.

VEGETINE is composed of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE.

Recommended by M. DS

MR. H. R. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I have sold Vegetine for a long time and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.

A. B. DE FIEST, M. D., Hazleton, Ind.

VEGETINE.

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

SOMETHING NEW IN CHILDREN'S PICTURES

F. C. LANGHORNE, Front St., Opp. Cherry,

Has just received from New York some new designs in Backgrounds, and is prepared to make pictures at the following low rates:

Imperials, - - $5.00 per Doz.
Cartes de Visite, 2.50 per Doz.

Special Care Taken in Copying.

ALSO

Old Daguerreotypes Cleaned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEMAREST,

THE POPULAR WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER, GIVES THE BEST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY. GREAT REDUCTION IN GROCERIES To Suit the Times!

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, 34c. per Gallon.
JAVA COFFEE, 32c. per Pound.
MARACAIBO COFFEE, 25c. per Pound
RIO COFFEE, 23c. per Pound.
Good Oolong Tea, 35c a pound.
Dried Apples, 7c. pound.
Dried Peaches 4 lbs. for 25c.
Davis & Whittaker Hams.
Sliced Corned Beef, 20c. pound.
ORANGE CO. BUTTER of the choicest quality received fresh every Tuesday and Friday.

Sugars and Teas Retailed at New York wholesale prices.

HAMMOCKS At New York Prices.

Clover and Timothy Seed, Formosa Oolong Tea, AT 60C. Can't be beat! Try it!

Licensed to sell ALES, WINES AND LIQUORS, For Family and Medicinal Use.

P. M. DEMAREST, Front St., nearly opposite Post Office, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

French: Clothier.

GREAT REDUCTION IN SUMMER CLOTHING

Previous to our Semi-annual Stocktaking we have made such immense reductions in prices as will insure the immediate sale of all of our Summer Stock. Special attention is invited to the following Reductions in our Ready Made Department.

Men's all wool suits, Formerly $12, Now $10.
Youths' ...
Boys' ...
Men's White Marseilles Vests, ...

JOHN H. FRENCH, NO. 19 CHERRY ST.

VERMEULE'S STRAW HATS.

If you want a STRAW hat of any kind, go to VERMEULE'S.

If you want a Straw Hat for your boy, a cheap hat, a medium priced hat or a high priced hat, go to VERMEULE'S.

Straw hats for youth, Straw hats for young men, Straw hats for middle aged men, Straw hats for old men and for all men, at VERMEULE'S.

There never was a larger variety of Straw Hats in the city than can now be seen displayed at VERMEULE'S. FRONT ST., Opposite Somerset, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Trunks Repaired.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Houses of all sizes, ... Lots to sell ... [illegible]

RAILROADS.

Central Railroad OF NEW JERSEY.

All Rail Line to Long Branch.

Passenger Station in New York, Foot of Liberty St.

Arrangement, Commencing July 17, 1878.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 5:23, 5:43, 6:23, 6:53, 7:23, 7:53, 8:13, 8:25, 8:45, 9:58, 11:34, A. M.; 1:26, 2:48, 3:22, 3:51, 5:48, 7:01, 8:20, 9:30, 10:41, P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., at 5:30, 7:30, 8:00, 8:45, 10:15, 11:30, A. M.; 1:00, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:45, 9:00, 10:15, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at 12:10, 6:30, 7:37, 8:32, 9:20, 11:04, A. M.; 12:03, 1:37, 2:03, 3:10, 4:17, 4:37, 5:07, 5:33, 5:48, 6:07, 6:38, 7:10, 7:47, 8:30, 9:40, 10:50, P. M.

FOR BROOKLYN AND ERIE DEPOT, JERSEY CITY.

Connection is made at Jersey City station to and from Brooklyn and Erie Depot, Jersey City, by boats of the "Brooklyn and Erie Annex."

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5:43, 6:33, 8:13, 8:28, 8:45, 9:58, 11:34, A. M.; 1:26, 2:48, 3:22, 3:51, 5:48, 7:01, P. M.

Leave Newark at 6:15, 8:00, 8:50, 10:30, 11:45, A. M.; 1:05, 1:35, 2:45, 3:37, 4:00, 4:35, 5:30, 6:10, 7:15, 8:10 P. M.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6:08, 7:35, 8:49, 9:46, 11:38, A. M.; 2:04, 4:36, 5:05, 5:37, 6:05, 6:35, 7:07, 8:16, 8:33, 11:28, P. M.

Leave Somerville at 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 7:55, 8:00, 8:26, 9:30, 11:11, A. M.; 1:00, 2:25, 3:25, 5:25, 8:00, 8:35, P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 7:35, 9:46, A. M.; 2:04, 4:05, 6:33, 8:58, P. M.

Leave Easton at 7:00, 9:40, A. M.; 1:00, 4:00, 6:45, P. M. In addition a train leaves Phillipsburg at 6:00, P. M., DAILY.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for New York at 3:23, 11:34, A. M.; 7:32, 9:20, P. M. For Dunellen and Bound Brook at 1:25, 10:00, A. M.; 6:35, P. M. For Somerville and Easton at 5:35, P. M.

Leave New York for Plainfield at 9:00, A. M.; 5:30, and 12:00, P. M.

Leave Easton for Plainfield at 9:40, A. M., and from Phillipsburg at 6:00, P. M.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

Train leaving Plainfield at 7:35, A. M., connects at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Elmira, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 9:46, A. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Scranton etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 2:04, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Tunkhannock, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 5.05, P. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere Mauch Chunk, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 6:33, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Elmira, etc.

LONG BRANCH DIVISION.

Trains leaving Plainfield at 7.28, 8.45, 11.34, A. M., 3.51, 5.48, P. M., connect for Long Branch division.

Leave Elizabethport for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt and Squan at 5:30, 8.45, 9:54, A. M.; 12:15, 4:28, 5:20, 6:30, P. M.

Trains leaving Elizabethport at 8:15, A. M.; 12:15, 4:29, 5:30, 6:30, P. M., connect at Matawan Junction for FREEHOLD.

New York and Philadelphia—New Line. Short Route to Trenton and Philadelphia.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia at 1:25, 7:35, 8:49, 10:20, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:36, 6:05, P. M.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton at 1:25, (except Monday) 7:35, 8:49, 10:20, 11:28, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:36, 5:37, 6:05, P. M.

Passengers by the 4:36, 6:05, P. M., trains change cars at Bound Brook.

RETURNING.

Leave Station, Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 6.45, (way), 7:45, 9:30, 11:30, A. M.; 1:30, 4:15, 5.45, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Sts., at 1:20, (except Monday,) 6:50, 8:13, 10:20, A. M.; 1:15, 2:15, 4:55, 6:30, P. M.

Passengers by 7:45 and 11:30, A. M., trains from Philadelphia change cars at Bound Brook.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton and Philadelphia at 1:25, 10:00, A. M.; 6:21, P. M.

Leave station Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 9:00, A. M.; 5:30, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Trenton at 1:20, 9:50, A. M.; 6:10, P. M.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Samuel B. Miller and Mary Ann Miller his wife:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Lemuel Hastings Arnold, Jr., is complainant and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the seventeenth day of September next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Peter Vincelette and wife to one Joseph A. Besant (and afterwards assigned to said complainant), upon lands in the township of Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey, dated July 1st, 1873; and you, Samuel B. Miller, are made defendant because you own said lands or some part thereof; and you, Mary Ann Miller, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Samuel B. Miller, and as such wife claim an inchoate right of dower in said lands or some part thereof.

HENRY S. WHITE, Sol'r of Compl't, 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

Dated July 16, 1878. jy25w6

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Thomas S. Rogers, Sally R. Rogers and David Rogers, her husband:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein John L. Brewster is complainant, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the fourteenth day of September next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Thomas S. Rogers and wife and Henry C. Rogers and wife to John Dunn, on lands in the township of Piscataway in the county of Middlesex, dated May 15, 1873, and assigned to the complainant; and you, Sally R. Rogers, are made defendant because you are the owner of said lands or some part thereof; and you, David Rogers, are made defendant because you are the husband of Sally R. Rogers, and may have some interest or right of curtesy therein; and you, Thomas S. Rogers, are made a defendant because the bill prays a decree against you for any deficiency there may be of the proceeds of said lands to pay the mortgage debt.

JOSEPH B. COWARD, Sol'r of Compl't, Plainfield, N. J.

Dated July 13, 1878.—jy25w6

Assignee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of David W. Rogers and Chas. A. Rogers, late partners trading under the name and firm of D. W. Rogers & Brother, of the city of Plainfield, in the county of Union and state of New Jersey, that all claims against the estate must be exhibited to the subscriber, their assignee, under oath or affirmation, before the sixteenth day of August next, being three months from the date of the assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said David W. Rogers and Chas. A. Rogers, late partners trading under the name and firm of D. W. Rogers & Brother, will be filed with the surrogate of the county of Union upon the expiration of said three months, and exceptions may be filed thereto at the ensuing term of the Orphans' Court of said county by any person interested.

THOS. A. ROGERS, Assignee.

Dated July 2, 1878. jy4w6

PLAINFIELD IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

Cor. Richmond and Third Sts.

Castings of all Kinds, Such as Mill Gearing, House Castings, Steam Engine, Cultivators, Plows, &c., &c.,

Done at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

OLD IRON, COPPER, BRASS, ZINC, Taken in exchange for castings at market prices.

D. MARTIN, Proprietor.

Plainfield and New York Express

Baggage and all other packages called for and delivered at any address in Jersey City, Brooklyn and New York.

WAGON LEAVES PLAINFIELD Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.

RETURNS FROM NEW YORK Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.

Office in Plainfield at B. A. Mumford's Real Estate Office, opposite R. R. Depot. Office in New York 25 Old Slip. Residence, 5th St., near Richmond, Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN J. KER, Proprietor.

my30tf

Unless money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Central New Jersey Times.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

PLAINFIELD POST-OFFICE.

MAIL ARRIVES.

NORTH & EAST—7:38, A. M.
SOUTH—7:38, A. M., 5:05, P. M.
EAST—2:04, 5:05, 6:35, P. M.
WEST—8:50, A. M., 5:50, P. M.

MAIL CLOSES.

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH—8, A. M.
EAST—11, A. M., 2, P. M.
EAST & SOUTH—5:00 P. M.
WEST—7, A. M., 4:30, P. M.

Mail for WARRENVILLE, N. J., closes at 11, A. M.; Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Post Office opens at 7, A. M., closes at 7:30, P. M.—Saturdays at 8, P. M.

—Subscribers who leave town for any part of the summer can have the Central Times sent to them, free of cost, by leaving their address at this office.

—Did you see the eclipse Monday?

—Hotel Netherwood has about two hundred guests.

—Don't forget the First Presbyterian excursion to Asbury Park next Tuesday.

—Mr. Boehm is rapidly getting his new store ready for occupancy.

—Mr. Woodruff of the Newark *Advertiser* is spending the summer here.

—Mr. O. C. Green, of this city, has been visiting at his old home in Alfred, N. Y.

—Next week we shall give a list to date of the hotel arrivals since our last report.

—Dr. Gamble will return to this city and join Dr. Thiers in the dentistry business.

—Mr. Isaac L. Miller and family have gone from the seaside at Asbury Park to Washington Rock.

—The line of totality passed through our city, and the sun was not seen at all—a total eclipse.

—Mr. J. W. Townley and family, of Elizabeth, are guests of the Washington Rock House.

—Rufus Jennings is having a blacksmith shop fitted up on North avenue, adjoining Marsh's real estate office.

—**The First Presbyterian congregation go on an excursion to Asbury Park next Tuesday. Get your tickets.**

—Too much dancing in the Cosmopolitan hotel brought down the ceiling in the saloon portion of that establishment.

—The new city and Fanwood township line passes through the house and barn of Mr. T. A. VanZandt on Belvidere Hights.

—No quorum in the Council last Monday evening, hence no meeting. The regular meeting will occur next Monday evening.

—The assertion that "Katy did", which was made last Saturday evening, was responded to on the evening following by an emphatic "Katy didn't".

—Mr. B. F. Webster has returned from a week's visit at the Parry House, Beach Haven, which he pronounces the place for comfort, at reasonable rates.

—Next Tuesday the First Presbyterian congregation go to Asbury Park. Have you bought your ticket?

—It is intimated that next week there will be another entertainment given at Hotel Netherwood of an entirely different order from the one described elsewhere. The particulars we are as yet unable to learn.

—Messrs. Arnold & Van Nostrand, grocers, have put up a new street lamp on their corner, Somerset and Chatham streets. "Let us walk in the light."

—The Sabbath school of the Crescent avenue Presbyterian church will take an excursion to Ocean Grove and Long Branch on Thursday, August 29. A limited number of tickets may be had of the committee and officers of the school.

—French Brothers report another reduction in the price of flour. This thing can not be done too often to suit the purses of the impecunious, who must make an "Ever Ready" purchase.

—Another excursion to Asbury Park next Tuesday by the First Presbyterian congregation. Buy your ticket at once.

—The Parry House at Beach Haven is kept this year by two Quakers, which will naturally recommend it to all who desire a quiet, home-like establishment. As Beach Haven is becoming a well-known resort to many of our citizens, this information will be received with pleasure.

—All persons who are annoyed by noisome, offensive or unhealthy substances, classed under the head of nuisances, are invited to communicate with the Board of Health, as it is their intention to cause a thorough renovation; and all delinquents will be held amenable to law.

—The Scotch games commence this morning at 11 o,clock. They will be preceded by an old-fashioned Scotch reel. The entrance to the athletic grounds is on Washington avenue, near Front street. There will be genuine fun on this occasion, which will undoubtedly be witnessed by a large audience.

—Councilman Cameron has a heavy contract, in connection with three other gentlemen, for constructing a railroad in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia. The amount of the contract is about two and half million dollars.

—Get your ticket for the Asbury Park excursion next Tuesday, and go with the First Presbyterian congregation.

—We have been given to understand that a plan is being prepared by one of the Councilmen for disposing of the sewage of the city. In a general way it may be said to consist of a series of water-tight reservoirs, which shall be the receptacle for all sewer discharges. The plan looks feasible, if a proper disposition can be made of the accumulations. Why not utilize them as is done in some cities.

—The New street sewer was built to discharge into Green brook. But it does not. The bed of the stream was changed when the First Baptist church put up their present edifice, and that left the sewer to terminate in a little bay, where it deposits its contents without any current to carry them away. Fortunately, there is little else than surface water running through the sewer, but pollution is liable at any time. The New street sewer, therefore, needs looking after.

—The new map of Plainfield and North Plainfield which a Boston firm is publishing, will be ready in about three months. It will be the best map of the place ever prepared. Great care has been taken to show every person's property; and the owner's name will be plainly marked upon every lot. The map will be four by five feet in size, mounted on a spring-balance roller that is attached to a black walnut case which is arranged to hang against the wall. About three hundred subscribers have been secured.

—Collier, the jeweler, has hung his banner on the outer walls, so that all who read may run. We object to the clock dials which may mislead a confiding public—one of them indicating that it is 12.38 P. M. and the other 1.32 P. M.

—The mother of Mr. L. L. Martin's wife, Mrs. Hannah Beach, came to make her daughter a visit last Friday. When she was called to breakfast Monday morning she did not respond, and upon entering her room she was found in her bed dead. She retired on the previous evening in her usual health. Epilepsy is said to have been the cause of her death. Her age was 76.

—It would improve the appearance of our streets if the ordinance in regard to trimming the trees was enforced. It is roominess that gives a street a fine appearance; and while we can not remedy the narrowness, the street commissioner's saw will remove the squat appearance.—Not long ago he cut *down* some handsome trees in Park avenue; now let him cut *up* in the direction indicated.

—Rev. Lewis Bond, jr., and wife will resume their missionary work in Bulgaria about the last of September. Mr. Bond thinks that the political changes that have occurred in the country by the Berlin treaty will not lead to any very beneficent results for several years. The new ruler will only be a nominal Christian, and besides, the people are not very well fitted for self-government.

—A six-year-old boy of Mr. Jesse Dayton, of Piscataway, was missed from the company of his other children when called in to dinner on Tuesday of last week. Upon inquiry, one of the children said he was asleep under a tree. When one of the family, thereupon, went to get him, he was found to be in an unconscious condition, and after somewhat recovering he said he had fallen out of the tree. His injuries resulted in death after a few hours.

—The friends of Principal Gross will be pleased to hear that the climate of the Adirondacks is building him up rapidly. To reach North Elba he was obliged to ride thirty miles over a rough and tedious road, and though he expected to be a week in recovering from the fatigue of such a journey, he was surprised at not experiencing any serious consequences whatever. He was able to be about the following day, and to take vigorous exercise in walking and boating.

—The Redpath Lyceum Bureau, of Boston, has put upon its list for the coming season the name of Prof. Nathan Sheppard. This gentleman, who is known to many of our citizens, is now recognized as one of the most entertaining lecturers in the field. His recent tour in Colorado and California is spoken of by the press of those states in very flattering terms. A paper in Denver, where Mr. Sheppard delivered a series of lectures, says that the stereotyped complaint that lectures will not draw in Denver was completely set aside in his case.

Holly Tree Inn.

The patrons of the Inn have for a long time desired a larger bill of fare to select from; in fact they wanted a dinner instead of a lunch. The lady managers now offer their patrons and the public a good *hot* dinner from 12 to 2 P. M. The Inn is open from 7 A. M. till 10. P. M., during which time refreshments are furnished. On the reading tables, which are free to all, are copies of the local and other papers, and on the book shelves are many volumes of interesting reading. We hope the enterprize of the ladies who manage the Inn, will meet with the patronage it so well deserves.

From Plainfield to Coney Island Daily.

The Central Railroad has arranged for daily excursions to Coney Island from this and other places, according to a special advertisement elsewhere. Passengers will take the steamer Chancellor. This steamer has been recently fitted up with new boilers and undergone a general overhauling, painting, etc. The time allowed at the Island is sufficient for all the pleasures that can or should be "taken in" in one day. There is an avoidance of transfers in New York city (the boat starting from and landing at the Company's dock at Elizabethport) either way, and an assurance of making connections with trains arriving at seasonable hours in the afternoon. It is, in fact, simply a daily family excursion from the line of the Central Railroad.

Learning to Read.

Dr. Edwin Leigh, of St. Louis, author of a phonetic system of reading which he has successfully introduced into the primary schools of that city, was in town last week, the guest of Dr. Stockbridge. By his system, children not only learn to read rapidly, but to pronounce correctly. By comparing the curriculum of our Plainfield primary schools with that of St. Louis, we find that our children are three years accomplishing what the St. Louis children accomplish in one year. Dr. Leigh prepared a chart of the illiteracy of the several states of the Union, which was published at Washington, from which it appears that illiteracy in some of the southern and western states has reached an alarming point; and it is for the purpose of meeting this state of things that he wishes some national Sunday-school organization to take up his system, and introduce it where ignorance abounds.

Robbing His Employer.

Mrs. John Stephenson, about a month ago, hired a German man in Castle Garden to work in her ice creamery. On Sunday afternoon last about half past three he concluded to leave town without any delay. Before doing so he found his way into the basement of the store, which is open during the day, and then proceeded to go up the inside stairs to the store, where a tin money box stood with its contents. This he seized, and has not since been heard of. Unfortunately for Mrs. Stephenson, she had not deposited the money which she had received during several days previous, having intended to use it all this week in paying a number of bills, and the entire amount in the box was therefore considerable—something like $300, in the opinion of Mrs S. The fellow had been preparing for the theft, for after he had fled his underclothing, shirts, collars and other linen in large quantities were found packed in a basket and stowed in one of the baking ovens, ready to be taken at a moment's notice. He probably found the cash box, which had a large quantity of pennies and silver in it, so heavy that it required all his strength to carry it, so he left his clothes. He left also a trunk, which is half filled with a kit of tools used in coopering, that being his trade. Detectives are in search of him, and they have found that where he lately worked in Lebanon he was discovered to be a thief, and was discharged on that account.

Later.—It is believed that the man has been arrested in New York. As we write, Mrs. Stephenson is in that city for the purpose of identifying the prisoner. No further particulars can be learned as we go to press.

The Excursion

Of the M. E. Sunday-school last Tuesday was made somewhat disagreeable by the unpleasantness of the weather. On account of the strong, north-east wind which prevailed it was not deemed prudent to venture on Long Island Sound.—This was a sore disappointment to many, but compensation was made in the long boat-ride given the excursionists up the Hudson to Excelsior Grove, opposite Yonkers, where a two-hours' stop was made. Leaving this place at 2 o'clock P. M., the boat came down the river, rounded New York and went up East river as far as Blackwell's Island. Thence it went down New York bay some distance, and through the Kills, nearly half-way to Amboy, and returning reached the Port at 6. 20, when the party disembarked and took the cars for home, having had a boat-ride of nearly eight hours' duration. The only serious mishap was the involuntary plunge made by one of the boys into the North river in his hurry to get on shore at the grove. He was bravely rescued by one of the boat-hands, who jumped in after him and swam with him to a place of safety. The party filled ten cars.

A Singular Case of Sleep-walking—Horrible Situation of a Young Girl.

A rare case of somnambulism recently occurred in our city, the victim being a girl about twelve years of age. The facts are as follows: One of the inmates of the family, an elderly lady, was awakened during the night by what seemed to be the crying of one of the children. Without disturbing the parents or any other members of the household, she undertook to investigate the cause of the trouble, but on entering the room from which she supposed the cries proceeded, she saw nothing and heard nothing. She then returned to her room, supposing that she had been mistaken. No sooner, however, had she got to her room than she again heard the same cry of distress. The house is a very large one, and it was not easy to locate the direction of the sound; and, besides, the remarkable situation of the child would naturally mislead her. For when her search was at last rewarded she discovered the child outside of a third-story window, hanging to the sill by her hands, and liable to drop to the ground at any moment. Her horror at the sight can be imagined; but she saw at a moment's glance what was required of her, and so nerved herself to the task of rescuing the girl, which she succeeded in doing. The somnambulist was still asleep when she was drawn in, and after waking knew nothing of the terrible situation in which she had been placed.

An Impromptu Entertainment at the Hotel Netherwood.

A REVELATION OF LATENT TALENT AMONG THE GUESTS.

THE PARLOR CROWDED WITH INTERESTED SPECTATORS.

Last Thursday evening the younger guests of the Hotel Netherwood agreeably surprised the other guests and neighbors by an exhibition of tableaux and charades, concluding with a minstrel performance. The large parlor was fitted up with a stage, and was crowded with spectators.

First upon the program was the Tableau "The Artists Dream." The characters were taken by Mr. John Plummer and Mrs. Smull. Then followed a charade-Conundrum-in which Messrr. Plummer and Carhart represented the firm of Moore & Co., Insurance agents, and Mr. Mason represented a wealthy, but close fisted, farmer who wished a piece of property insured at a moderate rate. Mr. Moore (Plummer) referred him to the Co. of the firm with whom the farmer transacted the business. This was the first syllable "Co." The second syllable "Nun" was personated by the beautiful Miss Lucy Hurlbut, of New York, who made a fascinating tableau. The third syllable, "Drum" caused much merriment when the curtain was drawn aside and exposed to view a large drum, placed upon a table. The whole word was represented by Miss Freeman in a very neat manner.

The third on the program was the tableau, "Going to London for a Wife." This tableau presented Mrs. Smull of New York, and Mr. Harry McCoun, of Brooklyn in three separate acts.

Act 1 presented Mr. McCoun as the bachelor with his wheelbarrow starting for London. He was dressed in pure bachelor style, and his very countenance would have told one in an instant that it was with difficulty that his heart remained still.

Act 2nd. disclosed the groom returning with his bride in the barrow. The bride (Mrs. Smull) looked lovely, being attired in pure white and a very jaunty Maud Muller hat and parasol.

Act. 3d showed how the groom in his anxiety to reach home quickly had upset his wife in the road, and the expression of both, one of surprise and fear and the other of terror and disgust were capitally portrayed.

The fourth performance on the program was the charade "Matrimony." The first syllable was by Messrs Carhart and Kerr. The second syllable was by an artist well-known to many of Netherwood's guests. The third syllable was by Mr. Carhart and Mrs. Todd which was admirably rendered. The entire word represents a wedding scene, upon which occasion Mr. Lander and his orchestra performed the wedding march from Lohengrin, while the wedding procession appeared upon the stage. First came the minister (Mr. Jas. A. Punderfurd) followed by the ushers Messrs Mason and Shiner, next the bridesmaids, two charming little Misses, M. Gillett and Agnes Ashcraft, then last but not least the bride-groom (Miss Martha McCoun and Mr. Bridgman) the bride attired in pure white satin with real point lace veil and wreath of orange blossoms, looking most beautifully, and the groom dressed in the usual full dress. This scene called forth hearty and prolonged applause.

Fifth upon the program was the tableau "Five o'clock in the Morning," the participants of which were Mrs. Carhart of Brooklyn, who was attired to represent a Milking Maid, in which costume she indeed looked very bewitching, and Mr. Frank Taylor, of New York, whose costume was that of a farmer, and which displayed his manly form to great advantage. The scene represented a hay field with a wooden fence, and upon either side stood the farmer and milkmaid. Before the curtain rose Mrs. Carhart sang with great effect one verse of the old song This was followed, upon the rising of the curtain, by the second verse as a duet between the interesting couple, whose voices harmonized beautifully, and held the audience spell-bound until the curtain fell, whereupon the audience broke out in wild enthusiasm, and demanded a repetition of the tableau. This was a fitting ending to the first part.

Now followed the second part, consisting of a negro minstrel performance. As the curtain was drawn aside the audience saw before them nine of their gentlemen friends so disguised in cork that it was impossible to distinguish who was who. Messrs. McCoun and Ed Taylor apeared respectively as Bones and Tambourine. Mr. F. Taylor as the middle man. Solos, both comic and serio comic, were rendered, interspersed with jokes. But the hit of the part, without a doubt, were the songs "Old Black Joe" and "I am going far away," the first of these by Mr. Warren Barbou, and the second by Mr. Will Mason, whose clear voice rang out with telling effect.

After the curtain had fallen upon this part Mr. McCoun appeared and sang the song of "Mygel Snyder's Party." His costume was very funny, being that of a pure but argumentative Dutchman. Between each verse he described the haps and mishaps at the party, at which the audience became convulsed with laughter, and one lady was actually carried out in hysteries, and it was some little time before the audience could resume their equilibrium.

Hardly had Mr. McCoun retired when it was announced that a lecture on Love would be delivered by Senator Frelinghuysen, but instead of Senator Frelinghuysen making his appearance, Mr. F. Taylor was substituted in his place, in which capacity the audience thought he outdid the Senator. The costume was most laughable, and we should judge originated in the same place as that of Mygel Snyder's (Bell of Fifth Ave.) who, after greeting the audience in an affectionate matter, described with great precision the downfall of Jack and Gill, but unfortunately before the lecture was through the lecturer was called away to umpire a base ball game in a neighboring city (Plainfield). We omitted to say that between the first and second parts Mr. Plummer favored the assemblage with a choice tenor solo rendered in his usual excellent style. The entire performance concluded with a recitation of "The Maniac" by Mr. Warren Barbour, who fairly outdid himself.

Thus closed the first entertainment at Hotel Netherwood, and that all were pleased could be easily discovered by the many happy faces and the compliments bestowed upon the actors, after they had appeared in the parlor in full evening dress, as if nothing unusual had happened.

We should mention here that the entertainment was given upon two days notice and with no rehearsal whatever.

Mineral Springs at our Doors—A Free Invitation to use their Waters.

About a year ago we called attention to certain mineral springs on the property of Mr. A. C. Dickens, whose beautiful Mount ain View Farm is one of the features of Dunellen. These springs are located in a grove that skirts Green brook, which stream is the northern boundary of Mr. Dickens' land. Since our notice of the discovery, others and different mineral waters have been found upon the place.—These latter are largely impregnated with iron alone, and with iron and sulphur combined in different proportions. Mr. Dickens has recently gone to a large expense in building enclosures and also reservoirs, into the latter of which the springs perpetually pump up their living waters. At the magnesia spring there are two of these well-like reservoirs. At the other springs there are three, side by side, each of which have different properties, and, of course, as digging showed, are supplied by streams coming from different directions—an interesting fact to the curious. The enclosures about these springs are heavy stone walls, from ten to fifteen feet square and seven feet or more in hight and artistically built. There is no opening in the side of these walls, but a pair of stairs outside takes one to the tops of the walls, and another pair inside the walls leads down to the wells.

The grove, with its large native trees, contains about eleven acres. On the northern side runs Green brook, and through the center winds a tiny creek, fed by springs. But a special feature is the charming little lake with its gracefully curving shores. Mr. Dickens is now enlarging it, and is also having built in Japan, where he has business relations, a handsome boat to be kept on the lake. It is his purpose to carry on the work of ornamenting the grove until it shall possess all the attractions of a park. In its present condition it is a delightful place for pic-nics.

Now the best of all this is that Mr. Dickens throws open his grove and springs, "without money and without price," to all who choose to visit them. They are reached by going through his private roadway, which no one need feel a delicacy about using. The medical properties of the springs have been fully tested by Mr. Dickens. It is claimed that the magnesia waters are a cure for the dyspepsin, while those containing iron and sulphur make a desirable tonic. "Ho, every one that thirsteth," go and partake of the mineral waters at Dickens' Mountain View Farm.

Muhlenberg Hospital.

At a Regular meeting of the Board of Governors of the Muhlenberg Hospital held Tuesday evening July 30th 1878, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted for publication:

WHEREAS, The Muhlenberg Hospital enterprise having had its origin among members of Grace Church, has been supposed by some, to partake of a denominational character, and,

WHEREAS, with the purpose of extending its usefulness, and its circle of friends the originators invited the counsel and aid of gentlemen and ladies of Plainfield without regard to denomination or church relations. Therefore be it

RESOLVED by the Board of Governors, that the Muhlenberg Hospital is, and shall ever remain a free unsectarian and undenominational institution, always open to the extent of its capacity, to those of whatever creed or nationality, who may need its good offices.

NATHAN HARPER, 1st Vice Prest.
WM. R. COCK, Secy.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN POST OFFICE

July 31, 1878.

Benwer, Mr Frederick	McKenney, Edward
Barnt, Miss Loro	Mund, Mr E
Clarke, Mrs Sarah	Peckham, Mrs E S
Esty, Miss Edith	Pierce, Mrs E T
Dwyer, Miss Lizzie	Pettit, N W
Doherty, Miss Mary M	Powers, John
Dodd, F M	Ross, N H
French, Miss Marie B	Roll, Miss Carrie
Foote, A M	Randolph, Miss Mary
Hacken, Edward	Scott, Madison
Hafland, Mrs	Care of Mr Webster
Hoagland, Jacob	Spies, Miss Louise
Howe, Ellen	Smith, Master Robert G
Huggins, Mr James	Smith, Wm C
Johnes, E R	Smith, J George
Kane, Thomas	Sutton, William
Launce, Hannah	Scott, Wm F
Lee, Samuel	Ferry, Noah
Lyon, Miss M E	Tyrell, George
Lewis, Mrs Marvia E	Tyrell, Charles
Mahon, J	Van Riper, Mrs
Myers, Adolph	Williams, David
Morton, Miss Virginia	Willis, John

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. W. VAIL, P. M.

Local Miscellany.

Lace Mitts at Whitney's.

Celery Plants for sale at Denton's. MELODEON TO RENT at $1.00 a month. jy25tf

Having made arrangements for the sale of *Fleishmann's Vienna Bread*, we are prepared to supply Hotels, Families etc. daily as we receive it direct from their Vienna Model Bakery every morning.
A. V. Searing,
jy18tf Front St. opp. P. O.

Go to Whitney's for laces, 15c. per doz. and better grades cheap.

Pier and mantel mirrors, connecting setts and cornices, made to order at Swain's, 42 West Front street. my30

STRANGE!—An eccentric old buffer says he likes the feeling of Dr. Colton's Laughing Gas operations so much that he's going to have all his teeth pulled, one a day, for a month. Office 19 Cooper Institute, New York.

Corsets cheap at Whitney's.

Get the Genuine Fleishmann Vienna Bread, fresh every morning at A. V. Searings, Front street opposite Post Office Plainfield. jy18tf

No wood used in bale Hay, at L. B. Boice's Somerset street.

Whitney has a few of those cheap pocket books left; call soon.

Fine line of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods at Whitneys. Kid and lisle thread gloves a specialty.

DRAKE, the Tailor, may be found on Cherry St. near Front St., where he is prepared with increased facilities to serve his old patrons. Expenses light and prices correspondingly low. s28

Hamburgs from auction—new lot at Whitney's.

Two car loads of A No. 1 tip top heavy Western oats just received by L. B. Boice, Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Artists materials at Swains, Front St.

Flannel for bathing suits at Whitney's for 18c. per yard, and higher prices.

Just received, one ton of Lump Salt for Horses, at L. B. Boice's, Somerset street. Three cents a pound.

Oil paintings, engravings, chromos, and picture frames of all kinds at Swain's, 42 West Front street. Re-gilding and repairing. my30

They will buy the Planet shirt in preference to any other. Go to Whitney's and ask to see the best $1.00 shirt in the city.

Bale Hay, free from dust and dirt, baled by hand power, without wood, at L. B. Boice's Nos. 63, 65 and 67, Somerset street.

New line of veiling at Whitney's.

Mrs. S. C. Conklin has a fine assortment of Hosiery and Gloves which has just been received. Also the finest stock of ribbons in the city. june6

The best Timothy Hay in Plainfield is now being baled by L. B. Boice, Somerset street. The dust and dirt is thoroughly taken out and the hay pressed by hand power.

DIED.

BEACH.—In North Plainfield, July 29, 1878, of epilepsy, Hannah Beach, aged 75 years. Interment at Pluckamin, N. J.

COUSSEN.—In this city, July 26, 1878, of dyspepsia, Prosper Coussen.

GARRETSON.—In this city, July 30, 1878, Alice J. Garretson, aged 17 years, 9 months. Interment at Somerville.

SINESON.—In this city, July 25, 1878, of heart disease, Herbert L., son of George and Mina H. Sineson, aged 4 months, 7 days.

VANDERWEG.—In this city, July 29, 1878, of dysentery, Annie Frances Vanderweg, aged 8 years, 9 months.

PHOTOGRAPHS taken of persons after death. Also, Flowers photographed. By Langhorne, Front St., opposite Cherry. jy25m3

DAVID LEESON,
UNDERTAKER,
Holds himself ready to wait on the public any hour of the day or night. Has the most modern improvements in Corpse-preservers and Hearses. An elegant new Child's Hearse used in connection with the burial of children. Coaches furnished if desired. *Charges made satisfactory to all parties.*
Residence and office Front St., 2 doors north of Paine & Whitney's Dry Goods Store, Plainfield, N. J. f17

ALEX. M. RUNYON,
UNDERTAKER.
Somerset St., cor. Front,
Residence 75 Front Street, opposite Peck's,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Hearse, attendance, &c., all hours, day or night.
Prices low in all cases. 15jy

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.
On Monday, on Front St., between Cherry and William Sts., a Gold Bracelet. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to James M. Taylor, Central Ave and Ninth St. 1

CHAS. W. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—NORTH AVENUE, (opp. Depot,)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
New York Office 145 Broadway. auly

New Jersey State Normal and Model Schools, Trenton, N.J.
The Normal School Prepares For Successful Teaching.
The Model, in the Male Department prepares thoroughly for College or Business. In the Female Department the course of study is equal to that of the highest Female Seminaries in the country. Send for catalogue.
WASHINGTON HASBROUCK, Principal.
aulm

THE
NORTH PLAINFIELD SEMINARY
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 12.
Applications for admission may be made by letter until Sept 1. The Principal will receive personal applications after that date. Circulars may be obtained by addressing
Miss M. H. BURROWS,
P. O. Box 341, Plainfield.
e14

CAMP MEETING.
A camp meeting will be held by St. Luke's A. M. E. Zion church of Bloomington for the benefit of the minister in charge and the church also. The meeting will be held in Shepherd's Grove, one mile and a quarter north of Bound Brook, beginning, Saturday, Aug. 3d, 1878, and continuing three Sabbaths from day to day. This being the third meeting I have held, and having given satisfaction, I intend having this one better than any one heretofore held, having Bishop Moore, Rev. Jacob Thomas and other clergymen from New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia in attendance. I intend having a choir of good singers present. The best of order will be kept. No liquor of any kind or huckstering allowed in or near the grove. Tents will be rented by Rev. A. Jackson, minister in charge. Meetings every day. Prayer meeting to commence at 7 o'clock and preaching at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 and 7:30 p. m., and continue so throughout the meeting. Any changes being made will be announced on the ground Persons coming from Dunellen or Plainfield can, by taking Maple avenue, come out ¼ of a mile from the grove without coming to Bound Brook. Train leaves New York at 9 a. m., stopping at intermediate places, reaches Bound Brook at 10:15. Tents will be on the grounds for lodgings and meals will be furnished at low rates.
alw2 Rev. A. JACKSON, Minister in Charge.

"SEEDESEA,"
Or Headache cured in two minutes by outward application. Price 25 cents. For sale by
R. J. SHAW, Druggist,
jy11w4 Plainfield, N. J.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
Bond & Mortgage,
At Geo. A. Marsh's,
mar21tf Opposite Depot.

Notice of Receivership.
This is to give notice that the undersigned has been appointed by the Court of Chancery of New Jersey receiver of the effects of the late firm of A. Coddington, McNabb & Co., and that all debts due said late firm must be paid to the receiver. For the convenience of parties the receiver has appointed Augustus Coddington, at the office of the said late firm in Plainfield, N. J., to receive and collect all moneys due the said late firm in the absence of the receiver.
JOHN R. EMERY, Receiver.
Dated June 24, 1878. je27w4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES!
DON'T
YOU FORGET IT!
WHITE
Is offering
HIS ENTIRE STOCK
of
SUMMER GOODS
at
LESS THAN COST!
To make room for Fall Goods.
Come to
WHITE'S
for
BARGAINS!
15 East Front St.
Sign of the Flag.

Central R. R. of New Jersey
EXCURSIONS TO
CONEY ISLAND
Daily Except Sunday
BY STEAMER
CHANCELLOR,
Commencing August 1, 1878.
And continuing until further notice.
Train connecting with Steamer at Elizabethport.

Excursion Fare.

Leave Dunellen	11:28 a. m.	$1 05
Leave Plainfield	11:34 a. m.	95
Leave Fanwood	11:39 a. m.	90
Leave Westfield	11:45 a. m.	85

Arrive at Coney Island at 1:30 p. m.
Returning, leave Coney Island at 5:45 p. m.
Tickets for sale at ticket offices of the Company.
H. P. BALDWIN,
aulw3 Gen. Pass. Agent.

COOL BREEZES!
BEST OF SEA BATHING!
YACHTING! FISHING!
Sure Escape from Asthma & Hay Fever!
Go to the
PARRY HOUSE,
BEACH HAVEN, N. J.
Entirely new management. Terms reduced. Board from $10 to $14 a week. Leave Plainfield at 11.34 a. m., via New York (Long Branch boat, 1p. m.,) or via Elizabethport, Red Bank, etc.
References—Capt. James F. Stiles or Rev. K. P. Ketcham. Address
Daniell & Buzby,
alw2 Beach Haven, N. J.

FOURTH ANNUAL GAMES
OF THE
Caledonian Club
OF UNION COUNTY, N. J.,
Will be held at
Plainfield Athletic Grounds
Washington Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1878.
PROGRAMME.
The sports of the day will be opened with an old-fashioned Scotch Reel, after which the circle will be cleared and the games begin at 11 a. m. with

		1st prize	2d prize	3d prize
1	Putting the heavy stone	$6	$4	$2
2	Throwing the heavy hammer	6	4	2
3	Throwing the light hammer	6	4	2
4	100 yard dash, P. A. C. only			
5	Running high leap	6	4	2
6	Hyp, step and jump	6	4	2
7	Long race—one mile	8	5	3
8	Three mile walk, P. A. C. only			
9	Highland fling—in costume	8	5	3
10	1-5 mile run, P. A. C. only			
11	Hitch and kick	6	4	2
12	Vaulting with pole	6	4	2
13	Standing high leap	6	4	2
14	Sword dance—in costume	8	5	3
15	One mile walk, P. A. C. only			
16	Sack race	6	4	2

The Pipers and a string band will be in attendance and furnish music for those desiring to dance.
Tickets - - - - 25 cts.
Committee of Arrangements—Chief John Wilson, 2d Chieftain Wm. McCully, Sr., 3d Chieftain Wm. McCully, Jr., Clansmen Wm. McKinley, John Morton, John Walker, Charles Wier. jy11w4

A CERTAIN REMEDY.
For Diarrhea, Dysentery, Children's Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrhea, there is no medicine so reliable as the pure Extract of Blackberry Root. It never fails, if taken in time.
TESTIMONIAL.—In the summer of 1877 I was taken down with inflammation and cramps of the bowels very violently. My distress was beyond description. Some of the most popular remedies were tried with little or no benefit. As a last resort, Whitenack's Extract of Blackberry Root was procured, which soon relieved me and made a permanent cure. I am fully satisfied it was the means of saving my life. For all difficulty of the bowels it certainly has no equal. EUNICE MULLENER.
Raritan, June 18, 1878.
Prepared and sold by
T. S. WHITENACK, Raritan, N. J.
jy25m3 Also for sale by Agents.

PECK'S CORNER.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF
HOSIERY!
QUALITIES MARKED DOWN TO
8c.
COME TO PECK'S.

A new stock of Fresh Goods—new styles of Jewelry just received. Call and examine them at
COLLIER'S, 3 CHERRY ST.
Filled Gold Seal Ring, $1. Solid Gold Wide Band Engraved Rings, $1. Genuine Amethyst Solid Gold, $4 and up.
Repairing on French Clocks a Specialty.
my9y

BUTTER! BUTTER!
MOORE,
No. 13 Cherry Street,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTTER DEALER.
FINE BUTTER A SPECIALTY,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
apl1-y

B. F. WEBSTER,
Insurance Agency.
HOME of New York
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
ÆTNA of Hartford
CONTINENTAL OF NEW YORK
ROYAL of England
GERMAN AMERICAN NEW YORK
FRANKLIN of Philadelphia.
AMERICAN OF NEW'RK, N. J.
PHŒNIX of Hartford
MERCHANTS OF NEW'K, N. J.
FIREMEN'S of Newark, N. J.
Insurance effected in any of the above companies and in several others equally prompt in adjusting losses, at the lowest paying rates in accordance with the character of the risk.
LIFE, ACCIDENT & PLATE GLASS
Policies written at regular premium rates.
B. F. WEBSTER, Plainfield, N. J.
Office Cor. Front and Somerset streets,
SECOND STORY.

PLAINFIELD
STEAM LAUNDRY.
3rd Street, above Richmond St.
The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kinds of Laundry work in the best manner at short notice, and on reasonable terms, having erected a building and put in the most improved machinery for that purpose.
Clothes called for every day in the week, and delivered at residences, free of charge. Orders will receive prompt attention if left at E. M. Laing's Hat Store, A. Vanderbeck's Music Store, or addressed to Laundry, P. O. Box 973.
A. G. THORN.
July 17, 1878.

A CARD.
W. H. SEBRING announces that he is now prepared to take orders for FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS at reduced prices, using the very best material, with a 3 or 4-ply all linen bosom, *extra quality*. Workmanship, quality and fit guaranteed. No gentleman obliged to accept any unless entirely satisfactory. Orders received at Vanderbeek's Music Store. Gentlemen not finding it convenient to call will be waited upon at their residence or place of business.
W. H. SEBRING, Manufacturer,
21fly Plainfield, N. J.

STOP & READ
All forms of Kidney and Urinary diseases, Pains in the Back, Sides and Loins are positively cured by
GRANT'S REMEDY.
Its effects are truly marvellous in Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's Disease. No matter how long standing the case may be, positive relief is had in one to three days. Do not despair, hesitate or doubt, for it is really a specific and never fails. It is purely a vegetable preparation; by its timely use thousands of cases that have been considered incurable by the most eminent physicians have been permanently cured.
It is also endorsed by the regular Physicians and Medical Societies throughout the country. Sold in bottles at Two dollars each, or three bottles, which is enough to cure the most aggravated case, sent to any address on receipt of Five dollars. Small trial bottles ONE dollar each. All orders to be addressed to
Grant's Remedy Manufacturing Co.,
344 Main St., - - Worcester, Mass.

City Tax for 1878.
City, School and Poor taxes are now due in the City of Plainfield and payable to me for the year 1878.
The Court of Appeal in cases of taxation will meet at the Council Room in Plainfield on the fourth Tuesday in July, from 2 o'clock until 5 p. m.
Taxes unpaid on or before the first of September will be handed over to the City Judge for collection, with costs, and interest at 12 per cent. per annum. I will receive taxes from 8½ o'clock a. m. to 6 p. m. until September 1, 1878, except Sunday. Office in Coward's Building, Cherry St. near Front; or at my residence, southwest corner Central Ave. and Fourth St., apart from the hours named.
jy11tf L. E. CLARK, Collector.

Fire Department Tax for 1878.
The taxes for 1878 are now due and payable to L. E. Clark, Collector, No. 7 Park Ave. (Coward's Building) every day (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 8½ a. m. and 6 p. m. All taxes so assessed remaining unpaid on the ninth day of September, 1878, will be returned to a justice of the peace for collection, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added, with legal costs.
In cases of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property, and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—*Section 10 of Incorporation Act.*
JACOB ADAMS, Treasurer.
L. E. CLARK, Collector.
Plainfield, N. J., July 10, 1878. jy11tf

Notice to Property Owners.
The Board of Health having made a casual examination of many of the cess pools and privies of the city of Plainfield, do give notice that a formal inspection will be undertaken on the 1st of August, and such cess pools, privies, &c., as are found in a condition injurious to public health will subject the owners to the penalty of the law.
JOB MALE, Mayor and Pres. B'd Health.
CHAS. F. STILLMAN, M. D., City Physician and Sec. B'd of Health.
GEO. P. CARMAN, M. D., Pres. Council.
jy18w4 GEO. F. SUYDAM, Corporation Counsel.

LADIES',
MISSES', CHILDRENS'
FINE
Shoes & Slippers,
Direct from Manufacturers,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
D. F. RANDOLPH & SON
NO. 12 WEST FRONT STREET.

NEW
BOOT AND SHOE
STORE.
6 Park Av., formerly Cherry St.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the public of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened the above store and stocked it with an entire new stock of Boots and Shoes, which he is prepared to offer at
LOW FIGURES.
From long experience in the trade and unsurpassed facilities for buying, I am confident of being able to make it
The Interest of the Public
to bestow the patronage solicited.
A. WILLETT.
5jlly

DAILY EXCURSIONS
BETWEEN
PLAINFIELD
AND
WASHINGTON ROCK.
By Cars and Stage by way of Dunellen.
Cars leave Plainfield for Dunellen at 9:46, a. m., and 2:04 p. m., where stage connects for Washington Rock. Returns at 5:31 p. m.
Beautiful Mountain and Valley views, Observatory, Pavilion, Spacious Grove, Shady Walks, Self-Acting Swings, Croquet Ground, Rustic Arbors and Seats.
Refreshments at the Hotel.
Fare in the Cars 10 cents. Fare in Stage 25 cents.
STAATS BROS., Proprietors,
jun6 Washington Rock Mountain House.

Wait for the Wagon
OF THE
CITY MILLS,
Which will hereafter take orders for and deliver at the doors of citizens all kinds of
FLOUR.
ALSO
FEED, CORN, OATS,
And, in short, everything pertaining to the trade.
TERMS CASH
From the wagon. Persons wishing credit will please call at the Mills.
FRENCH BROTHERS.
je13tf

JOHNSTON FARM
MILK DAIRY
By J. E. DOWLEY,
NORTH PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
Hotels, Saloons and Families supplied on reasonable terms. Alderney, Ayrshire and Durham cows
P.O. BOX 1050. PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Any inattention or misconduct on the part of my employees, or any dissatisfaction whatever, should be promptly reported to me personally or by letter.
Respectfully,
mar7y J. E. DOWLEY.

TO LET.
A desirable Residence, containing 11 rooms, on Front St., next to Dr. Smith's. Three minutes walk from Depot. Rent low. Apply to
my21f C. O. BERKER, Ex'r.

Central New Jersey Times.

YOU NEVER MISS THE WATER TILL THE WELL RUNS DRY.

When a child, I lived at Lincoln, with my parents at the farm:
The lessons that my mother taught to me were quite a charm;
She would often take me on her knees, when tired of childish play,
And as she pressed me to her breast I've heard my mother say:
Waste not, want not, is a maxim I would teach,
Let your watchword be "dispatch," and practice what you preach;
Do not let your chances like sunbeams pass you by,
For you never miss the water till the well runs dry.

As years rolled on I grew to be a mischief-making boy,
Destruction seemed my only sport, it was my only joy;
And well do I remember, when ofttimes well chastized,
My father sat beside me and thus has me advised:
Waste not, want not, etc.

When I arrived at manhood I embarked in public life,
And found it was a rugged road, bestrewn with care with strife;
I speculated foolishly, my losses were severe,
But still a little voice kept whispering in my ear:
Waste not, want not, etc.

Then I studied strict economy, and found, to my surprise,
My funds, instead of sinking, very quickly then did rise;
I grasped each chance, and always struck the iron while 'twas hot,
I seized my opportunities and never once forgot:
Waste not, want not, etc.

I'm married now and happy, I've a careful little wife,
We live in peace and harmony, devoid of care and strife;
Fortune smiles upon us, we have little children three,
This lesson I am teaching them, as they prattle round my knee:
Waste not, want not, is a maxim I would teach,
Let your watchword be "dispatch," and practice what you preach;
Do not let your chances like sunbeams pass you by,
For you never miss the water till the well runs dry.

Dr. Snoops' Elixir of Youth.

He was a little, dried up specimen of humanity, weighing probably ninety-five pounds.

He was cross-eyed, his nose pointed around toward his left ear, and his clothes looked as if they had been fitted to his form when he was about thirteen years of age, and hadn't been changed or washed since.

He came in briskly, helped himself to a chair, took a small package wrapped up in an old newspaper from his pocket, carefully unrolled it, displaying a pint bottle ornamented with a flaming yellow label.

"There! just look at that, will you?" he exclaimed, holding the bottle up to the light and squinting in our direction with one eye, while the other was fastened on his property.

We looked.

"Do you know what that is?" he continued.

We acknowledged that we did not.

"Well, sir, that bottle contains the most wonderful remedy that was ever brought to the notice of perishing mankind—Dr. Snooks' Elixir of Youth, price one dollar a bottle, or six bottles for five dollars. I am the sole and only agent for the United States, Canadas, South America, New Jersey, Van Dieman's Land, and the Sandwich Islands.

"The man or woman that uses this Elixir regularly will never grow old. A written guarantee to this effect is given away with every bottle.

"It is, so to speak, a fountain of perpetual youth and health.

"The inventor, Dr. Snoops, is now just one hundred and thirty-seven years old to a day, and he is, to all appearances, as young and fresh as a boy of sixteen.

"He runs nine miles every morning before breakfast, and practices on the horizontal bar eleven hours each day.

"Armed with a pint-bottle of that wonderful preparation, he plunges into the greatest dangers without the slightest fear.

"The accidents that the Elixir has carried the doctor through in safety would fill a whole library.

"Once, while Snoops was traveling in the west, he fell off a precipice three or four hundred feet high, fracturing his skull and breaking his collar-bone in six places.

"For a week he lay unconscious, but as soon as he came to and found out what was the matter, he hauled forth his flask of Elixir, took one swig, and in less than no time he was on his feet as sound as a trade dollar.

"At another time he ran into a band of hostile Indians, and they went to work and shot him so full of holes that a fellow could see to read a newspaper through him without any trouble at all.

"Under the circumstances some men would have kicked the bucket. But Snoops didn't.

"The Elixir saved him.

"If one of the bullets had hit the bottle, it would have been all day with him, but fortunately it was untouched, and the life-giving compound stood right up alongside of Snoops and pulled him through. And then, on another—"

"On another occasion Dr. Snoops' mother-in-law sat down on a buzz-saw, and got split in two as slick and neat as could be.

"Well, the doctor picks up the two halves, claps them together, pours half a bottle of the Elixir down the old lady, and in three minutes by the thermometer she was up, bossing around the ranche as natural as ever.

"I tell you, Dr. Snoops' Elixir of Youth is a big thing, and if you don't order half-a-dozen bottles you'll be sorry for it when the cholera morbus, or something of that sort, comes swooping down on you with its destroying breath and not a drop of the Elixir within reach."

We arose and grasped the brass-mounted villain by the coat-collar, and he and his bottle of elixir struck the bottom stair simultaneously.

If he ever comes back, he will need exactly four hogsheads of that elixir for his own personal use right away after we get through with him. That's business! W. S. W.—Puck.

"What are you about?" angrily exclaimed a country editor the other day to his wife, who was touching up her complexion before the mirror. "Only getting up my 'patent outside' dear," was the reply. The editor coughed, and went out to trade a couple of copies for a soda cocktail.

In the response to the question, where does the cholera usually originate? a smart undergraduate says: "In Asia, I believe, though my own experience is that it takes its origin in the stomach;" and the professor rewards him thus:—"No reference has been made to cholera infantum."

Errors in Training Children.

I know that there is a period in which young mothers are angels. I know that their babes are angels; I know that angels live in the cradle; but after they get on their feet there are very few angels among children. With their hands, their feet, and their little unregulated tempers, they have an empire of powers in themselves. They have, like every other human creature, to learn subordination and restraint. They are learning their trade. Every child has to learn how to live, and what to do with himself. If he be amply endowed, and his endowments are unregulated, and he develops unexpected vehemence, and selfishness, and pride and violent passions, and all manner of tergiversations, eluding parental vigilance, and putting forth stalwart efforts to maintain his own individuality, he will torment his parents according to the limited knowledge which they have of human nature, or according to the elevation of the standard by which they measure him.

If there is anything I pity it is a conscientious parent who brings to bear an ideal standard of the way in which a child should be brought up, as the measure of common children. If there is anything that I pity more than that it is the child that that parent undertakes to bring up.

I can transplant trees; but I can not extemporize trees. Having planted the seeds, I can be patient while they grow; but I can not go into a forest and take a hundred-year-old oak and transplant that. Nor can I take seed, and by any art compel it to become a full-branched tree in an hour, in a day or in a year; and yet that is like what parents are trying to do with their children. They take seeds and want to make angels out of them at once; but it is a great way between seeds and angels. It is a long journey from the one to the other. And, of all arts, the art of training one's self or one's children is the fullest of perplexity, requiring the most patience, the most courage, the most hope, the most faith and trust in God.

One of the best things that ever happen to young mothers, therefore, is to have old parents in the family who have gone through the routine that they are going through, and are able to say to them, "Oh, don't be discouraged—don't be discouraged." "This child of mine will never learn neatness. With line upon line and precept upon precept now for two years I can not get her to put away anything. Where she takes it off, there it lies." "My dear, it was just so with you when you were a child."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

High-Heeled Boots.

The absurd and ungainly practice of mounting the hinder part of the feet on stilts while the toes press the ground and bear the weight, as in the use of high heels, is one against which it is not easy to write with temper. The device of strangling the waist with tight-laced corsets was contemptible for its ignorance; that to which we now allude is outrageous in its defiance of the laws of gravity. It does not need a knowledge of anatomy to convince the shallowest thinkers of the sex which worship the idol of fashion that the foot is forced into a wholly unnatural position and distorted, by the heel being raised and the body being made to rest on the ball of the toes. It should be unnecessary to explain that this disturbance of the foundation throws the whole superstucture out of gear, and deranges every mechanical function. A moment's reflection should lead to the instant abandonment of a practice so manifestly irrational and ridiculous; but, forsooth, the foot looks somewhat smaller, as seen from the front or side when placed obliquely; so, regardless of common sense and common prudence, the practice prevails. Such is the folly and wantonness of vanity.

About Writing Materials.

The term "stationer" appears to have been derived from the fact that many years ago pens, ink, and paper were for sale at certain stalls, or stations, fixed places, where the public who desired writing materials might obtain the necessary articles. These stations were also the resort of persons who were unable to read or write; and the proprietor, for a consideration, attended to the correspondence, after the fashion of the Italian and Turkish letter writers of the present day. As if in mockery of the stationary nature of the business, we find that a hundred years ago, or more, hawking "stationers" travelled about with bundles of quills, kegs of ink, and quires of paper, from house to house, selling their articles, and also serving as amenuenses to the uneducated. The goose-quill pen served as an implement for letter writing for the masses, up to within a period of less than fifty years ago. Many public men and authors still adhere to its use in preference to the later improvements in steel and gold pens.—Instances are not rare in which a single goose quill has served its owner for many years. Quite an art applied to the making of a good pen from the quill, and scholars of a very recent generation were the victims of many inconveniences and frequent chastisement at school, emanating from this primitive method of acquiring the art of penmanship. The art of cutting pens from goose quills was one in which few excelled; hence the traveling stationer found ample occupation, being himself an expert in that line. A conspicuous feature of his calling was the repairing of quantities of old pens laid aside by his customer, awaiting his arrival. At a later date an extensive trade was conducted in manufactured quill pens. One house alone, in London, sold on an average six million quill pens annually. Quill pen cutters could turn out about twelve hundred a day.

The early history of the steel pen is curiously obscure. The most diligent search fails to discover the first maker, or the earliest date of this implement. There were steel or iron pens in Holland as early as the middle of the seventeenth century. Toward the close of the last century, Mr. Harrison, an ingenious Birmingham mechanic, made steel pens for Dr. Priestley, an example of which is described as merely a tube turned out of a flat strip of metal, with sides and point filed away into the shape of a pen. The first actual supply of pens of this primitive make is said to have been made by a Sheffield workman, whose name is forgotten. In 1803, a Mr. Wise, of Great Britain, produced steel pens of barrel form, mounted in a bone case for pocket use. From time to time subsequent to this date, steel pens, hand wrought, turned and filed, were made as curiosities, and were regarded as expensive luxuries.

Josiah Mason is said to have been the first practical steel pen maker, in 1822; but not until two years later were they made in quantities, and at prices within reach of any but the wealthy.

The stylus or metalic pen was never used for writing on papyrus or parchment. The ancient pen was made of the Egyptian reed cut down to a point, split exactly like the quill pen, and hence called cloven-footed. The ink most commonly used was black, or Egyptian ink, which was so durable that letters and hieroglyphics, traced centuries ago with it, have been found to possess the freshness and gloss of recent use. The inkstands, some of which have been found in Pompeii, were made much like our own—single for one kind of ink, or double for red and black, and round or hexagonal. One was found in Herculaneum containing ink, which, though somewhat thick, could still be used for writing. The inks of the ancients are thought to have resembled printers' inks, and not to have been so flowing as those now in use.

There are many among us who remember when the fourth page of a letter was left blank, so that the address might be written upon it. Envelopes have been in use but little more than a quarter of a century, and various theories are mentioned concerning their invention. Among others, it is said that a Brighton stationer first displayed the idea. It seems that in displaying his wares to advantage in his window, he formed a pyramid of the several sizes of writing paper composing his stock, and to complete the apex, he cut cards of sizes graduated for that purpose. Many of his lady patrons, believing the latter to be miniature sizes of note paper, made frequent requests for the same, which induced the dealer to manufacture a supply to meet the demand. The difficulty arose that their limited surface, when folded, did not admit of ample space for the superscription, to meet which the stationer conceived the form of the envelope, which in its turn was a success, and, in due time his sales increased to an extent which warranted a wholesale manufacture of the article.

A French paper humorously illustrates the high charges in Paris during the Exhibition. At a restaurant a gentleman was seen openly shoving the spoons and forks into his pocket. The waiter says: "Allow me to observe, Monsieur, that you are carrying off the silver articles." "Well, are they not comprised in the dinner-bill? I thought by the charge it included everything on the table!"

George (who has just engaged himself to the girl of his heart) breaks the happy news to his friend Jack (who has been married some time). Jack—"Ah! well, my dear fellow, marriage is the best thing in the long run, and I can assure you that after a year or two a man gets used to it and feels just as jolly as if he had never married at all."—Ex.

The cuckoo doesn't steal nests from other birds. After 200 years' of misapprehension, naturalists have placed the bird where it belongs. It has no nest at all, but wanders around like an American girl in search of a titled husband.—Free Press.

We have frequently heard a milldam.—Yonkers Gazette. So have we, and seen a crocus, as we remarked June 1. We have also seen a punpkim holler, a mat tock, and at election time some canvas-sing.

A bright and beautiful child shows in its very expression that its Babyhood was not associated with Opium, cordials, etc.,—for the continued use of Opium is antagonistic to health. That valuable and highly recommended Remedy for the disorders of Babyhood, Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, is absolutely free from Morphia and all other dangerous agents, and can be safely employed at all times. Only 25 cents a bottle.

"I say Jim, here's a new dollar." Jim—"But you can't pass it." Bob—"Can't I though? But I'll tell you what you can't pass." Jim—"I'm a lisinin." Bob—"a beer saloon?" Jim wilted.

THROUGH COUNTLESS LITTLE OPENINGS in the skin, invisible except through a microscope, the perspiration, in a state of health, exudes, hour by hour, night and day. The total obstruction of these minute outlets would produce death; and when they are partially blockaded, the skin grows dry, yellow, and finally diseased, and the general health is injuriously affected. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, by opening the pores, removes eruptions and unhealthy granulations on the skin, and imparts to it a healthful clearness, humidity and smoothness, banishing from the face of beauty complexional blemishes, whether attributable to impurities in the capillary circulation, or to undue exposure to the sun and wind. For obstinate scorbutic complaints, like the itch, salt rheum and erysipelas, it is a sovereign remedy, being quite as effective as Sulphur Baths, for such maladies, as well as rheumatism and gout. It is wondrously healing and soothing in its action, re-uniting the cuticle where broken by external injuries, relieving the swelling and inflammation attendant upon sprains, scalds and bruises, and curing the most obstinate sores and ulcers.—The Medical Profession sanction its use; and from all classes of society, voluntary evidence in its favor is continually emanating. Ladies of fashion prefer it to any similar accessory of the toilet and the bath, since it promotes not only health, but personal attractiveness. As a disinfectant of disease contaminated clothing it has no peer. After they have been washed with GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, garments and linen from the sick room may be handled with perfect impunity. Sold by druggists.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c

City people are not any more savage perhaps, than those who reside in the rural districts, but during the summer many of them become cannibals and live off their country relations.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.,
Is now open for the receipt of guests, a new building, with all modern improvements, large and well ventilated chambers, gas and new furniture throughout. It adjoins plenty of shade, and is only two hundred and fifty yards from the beach. Hotel stage meets every train. For terms and any particulars address the proprietor,
je27 THEO. OVES, Asbury Park.

OCEAN RESORT.
The most desirable location at the lowest rates.
Ocean and Bay Sailing and Fishing.
Surf and Still Water Bathing.
Good accommodations. Board Ten Dollars a week.
Leave New York 1 p. m., by Long Branch boat. Get excursion tickets to Beach Haven, or Bond's.
References in Plainfield: Messrs. Theo. French. C. W. McCutchen and Rev. K. P. Ketcham.
Address, EBEN E. RIDER,
je27w6 Tuckerton, N. J.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, Pres. of the Original American Tea Co., 43 Vesey St. N. Y. P. O. Box 1287. t21m3

GROCERIES.

FINE GROCERIES
CHERRY STREET,
NEAR FRONT ST.

EGBERT'S.

A Full and Complete Assortment of the
BEST OF GROCERIES
Always on hand, which he will sell at
LOW PRICES.
Orders are delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
ja25tf **W. H. EGBERT,** Coward's Building, Cherry St.

The Best is the Cheapest,
AND
A. V. Searing's.
Is the place to get the
BEST
Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices,
And all kinds of
GROCERIES,
At the
LOWEST PRICES.
We make a specialty of
FINE BUTTER.
OUR
"Tube Rose Flour,"
Is unequaled. Also, good family Flour at
BOTTOM PRICES.
Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar for Pickling.
Give us a call and see for yourselves.
A. V. SEARING,
FRONT ST.,
Stillman's Block, opp Postoffice
j 3t **PLAINFIELD.**

BOYNTON BEACH PLEASURE GROUNDS,
WOODBRIDGE, N. J.,
Greatly enlarged and improved, will reopen for the season of 1878 on
TUESDAY, JUNE 11th.
First-class facilities for
BATHING AND BOATING.
Fine Pavilion, 125x30 feet, well floored and with water-tight roof, Restaurant, Swings, etc., making it the most available place within reach of Plainfield for Excursions and Picnic Parties. Sabbath Schools, Associations and Family parties should examine our grounds and make early engagements to secure a choice day. No intoxicating drinks sold on or near the grounds. No Sunday parties taken.
HOW TO GET THERE.—Drive from Plainfield by Oak Tree to Uniontown, Woodbridge and the Beach, 11 miles; or take cars on Central Railroad and Long Branch division to Woodbridge. All local trains on Long Branch division stop at Woodbridge station, six minutes' walk from the Beach. Stages to all trains from and after June 11.
my23m3

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Peter Vincelette, Elizabeth A. Vincelette, his wife, A. Louis Sevestre, Samuel B. Miller and Mary Ann Miller, his wife.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Lemuel Hastings Arnold, Jr., is complainant and you are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainants, on or before the twenty-sixth day of August next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Peter Vincelette and wife to one Joseph A. Besant (and afterwards assigned to said complainant), upon lands in the township of Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey, dated July 1st, 1873; and you, Peter Vincelette are made defendant because you are one of the makers of said mortgage, because you own said lands, or some part thereof, and because the bill prays a decree against you for any deficiency there may be of the proceeds of the sale of said lands to pay the mortgage debt; and you, Elizabeth A. Vincelette, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Peter Vincelette, and because you joined in said mortgage; and you, A. Louis Sevestre, are made defendant because you hold an encumbrance on said lands; and you, Samuel B. Miller, are made defendant because you own said lands or some part thereof; and you, Mary Ann Miller, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Samuel B. Miller, and as such wife claim an inchoate right of dower in said lands or some part thereof.

HENRY S. WHITE,
Sol'r of Compl't, 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City.
Dated June 24, 1878. jy3w6

FOR SALE.
Tall trees of all kinds of wood that grow in this part of the country, from 30 to 90 ft., 6 in. at top, and straight, for piles, telegraph, flagstaffs, etc.; plank of all sorts for house trimmings, carriage or bridge builders; sawed and split posts, all sizes and lengths, of locust, oak, chestnut, etc.; sled runners; stone-boat plank; locust timber, from 4 to 22 inches in diameter, 70 ft. long; 10,000 posts and rails; cord wood, any quantity, at home or delivered, from $2.50 to $8 per cord; ornamental trees, green, from 4 to 12 ft. high, at half price; vinegar by the gallon or barrel, from pure cider, from 2 to 40 years old, for cash or approved paper.
N. B. One 3-seat carriage for sale or exchange for a small one.
ROBT. C. VAIL,
Walnut Hill, half way from Plainfield to Rahway.
a29tf

GREEN & CO.
FURNITURE DEALERS,
FRONT STREET, NEAR GROVE,
Are Stocking up for the Spring Trade.

Cottage Suits, complete, for	$16 00
Cottage Dressing Case Suits,	27 00
Solid Walnut Suits,	32 00
Solid Walnut Bedsteads	7 00
Solid Walnut Wardrobes,	10 00

Window Shades made and put up to order.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR $750.
We will insert a one inch advertisement thirteen times in one thousand American weekly newspapers, and from good parties will accept a six months' note in settlement. Advertisement may appear three months every week, or every other week six months.
HALF INCH..............FOR $425
FOUR LINES..............FOR $280
THREE LINES..............FOR $225
For cash payment entirely in advance, five per cent. discount. No extra charge for making and sending cuts. Files may be examined at our office. For catalogue of papers and other information address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO, 10 Spruce St., New York.
P. S.—For an order amounting to $1000 we will give a reading notice gratis.

PIANO ORGAN Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos cost $1,600, only $425. Superb Grand Square Pianos, cost $1100, only $255 Elegant Upright Pianos, cost $800, only $155. New Style Upright Pianos, $112.50. Organs $35. Organs, 12 stops, $72.50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost $390, only $115. Elegant $375 Mirror Top Organs, only $105. Tremendous sacrifice to close out present stock. New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs, SENT FREE. Please address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall St. Stock makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

TELEPHONES For Business Purposes ours excel all others in clearness and volume of tone. Illus. circular and testimonials for 3c. Address J. R. HOLCOMB, MALLET CREEK, Ohio.

30 Mixed Cards, Snowflake, Damask, &c., no 2 alike, with name, 10 cents. J. MINKLER & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

DR. S. H. P. LEE'S
LITHONTRIPTIC
DISSOLVES
STONE AND GRAVEL
In the Kidneys, Liver and Bladder. It cures Gall Stones, Diabetes, Gout, and, in its incipient state, Bright's Disease. Doctors Lee, father and son, prescribed it in their practice in New York and Boston forty years with unparalleled success. It is now for the first time given to the public as a cure for the most distressing kidney affections. Send stamp for pamphlet to depot of the S. H. P. LEE COMPANY No. 40 Clinton Place, New York City. Sold by druggists.

PARSONS & CO.,
CITY BOOK, MUSIC
AND
TOY STORE,
PLAINFIELD
PRICES WAY DOWN.
C. E. GAUSE,
23 WEST FRONT ST.,

W-A-L-L P-A-P-E-R! C-H-I-L-D-R-E-N'S C-A-R-R-I-A-G-E-S!

WALL PAPER
OF THE
LATEST STYLES
AND
PATTERNS.
CURTAINS.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES!

C. E. GAUSE,
Wholesale & Retail Stationer,
23 West Front street,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Trees! Trees!
FOR SALE LOW!
A large assortment of Trees, Shrubs, Vines, &c. Also, a fine lot of large Evergreens for Winter planting, 15 to 40 feet high.
j18tf EVAN JONES, Plainfield.

MILLINERY!
MRS. P. DUNN
Has the Latest Styles of
Millinery, Bonnets, Hats, &c.
Bleaching and Pressing done at short notice. Feathers curled and dyed. Pinking done.
ALSO
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HAIR
Braids, Switches, and Curls.
Particular attention paid to selecting Hair to suit customers.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HOOPS AND CORSET
ALSO,
Dress and Fancy Goods.
No. 14 West Front street,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

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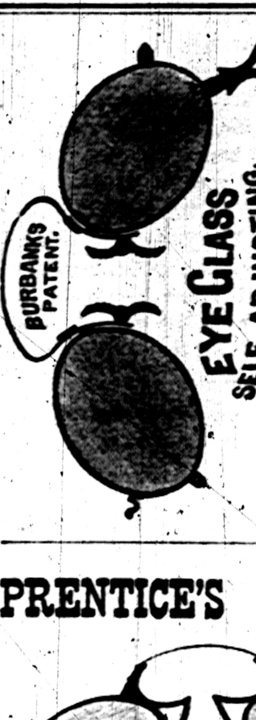

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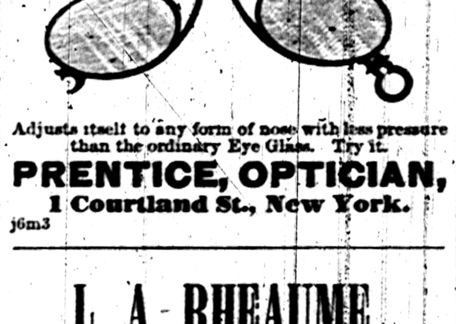

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VOL. X. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1878. NO. 516.

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THE DAISY.

Not worlds on worlds in phalanx deep
Need we to prove that God is here:
The daisy, fresh from winter's sleep,
Tells of his hand in lines as clear.

For who but He who arched the skies,
And pours the dayspring's living flood,
Wondrous alike in all he tries,
Could rear the daisy's purple bud:

Mold its green cup, its wiry stem,
Its fringed border nicely spin,
And cut the gold-embossed gem
That, set in silver, gleams within:

And fling it unrestrained and free
O'er hill and dale and desert sod,
That man, where'er he walks, may see
In every step the stamp of God!

—*John Mason Good.*

ASLEEP ON HIS POST.

Mr. Lincoln's Pathetic Interest in a Condemned Soldier.

Mr. Owen, a pious farmer in Vermont, gave his eldest son, Benjamin, to the Union cause in the late fearful struggle. One day a message arrived which fell like a thunderbolt upon the anxious, yet hopeful family. The lad had been found asleep at his post, and was condemned to be shot.

The terrible news spread in the village, and the good minister, Mr. Allen, came at once to see if it were not possible to administer consolation to the heart-broken parents.

"Oh! sir," cried the sorrowing old man, "such a dear, precious, noble boy! I thought when I gave him to his country that not a father in all this broad land made so precious a gift—no, not one. God forgive me if my grief is a sin. Mr. Allen, the dear boy only just slept a minute, just one little minute, at his post. I know that was all, for Bennie never dozed over a duty. How prompt and reliable he was!" and Mr. Owen's eyes wandered over the brown fields with such a perplexed, wandering look.

"I know he only fell off one little second; he was so young and not strong, that boy of mine. Why, he was as tall as I, and only eighteen—now they shoot him, because he was found asleep when doing duty."

Mr. Owen repeated these words very slowly, as if endeavoring to find out their true meaning.

"Twenty-four—the telegraph said only twenty-four. Where is Bennie now?"

"We will hope with his Heavenly Father," said Mr. Allen, soothingly.

"Yes, yes, let us hope. God is very merciful, and Bennie was so good—I do not mean holy," he said, correcting himself sharply—"there is none holy, not one; but Jesus died for sinners. Mr. Allen, tell me that. Oh, Bennie! Oh, Bennie!"

The mother raised herself as she heard his name called, and turning said, with a smile:

"Don't call so loud, father, Bennie is not far off; he will come soon."

"God has laid his hand on them both, you see," said Mr. Owen, without making any direct reply. "She has not been just herself since. It is a merciful thing she is sort of stunned, it seems to me. She makes no wails."

Mr. Allen looked in astonishment at the bowed man, as he came and stood before him. These few hours had done the work of years. The sinewy frame was tottering now, the eyes were dimmed, and the sudden sorrow had written itself in deep wrinkles all over his manly face. "God have mercy on you; he is trying you in a furnace seven times heated!" he exclaimed, almost involuntarily.

The daughter, a fair young girl—Blossom, they called her—had sat near them, listening with blanched cheeks. She had not shed a tear that day, and the terror in her cheeks had been so very still that no one had noticed it. She had occupied herself mechanically in the household duties which, in her mother's condition, devolved wholly upon her. Now she answered a gentle tap at the kitchen door, opening it to receive from a neighbor's hand a letter. "It is from him," is all she said.

'Twas like a message from the dead. Mr. Owen could not break the seal, for his trembling fingers, and held it towards Mr. Allen with the helplessness of a child.

The minister opened it, and, obedient to a motion from the father, read as follows:

"Dear Father; When this reaches you I shall be in Eternity. At first it seemed awful to me, but I have thought about it so much that now it has no terror. They say they will not bind or blind me, but that I may meet my death like a man. I thought, father, it might have been on the battle-field for my country, and that when I fell it would be fighting gloriously; but to be shot down like a dog for nearly betraying it—to die for neglect of my duty! O, father! I wonder the very thought does not kill me! But I shall not disgrace you. I am going to tell you all about it, and when I am gone you may tell my comrades. I can't now.

"You know I promised Jemmy Carr's mother I would look after her boy, and when he fell sick I did all I could for him. He was not strong when he was ordered back into the ranks, and the day before *that* night I carried all his luggage, besides my own, on our march. Towards night we went in on double quick, and though the luggage began to feel very heavy, everybody was tired, too, and as for Jemmy, if I had not lent him an arm now and then, he would have dropped by the way. I was tired out when I went into camp, and then it was Jemmy's turn to be sentry, and I would take his place; but I was too tired, father. I could not have kept awake if I had had a gun at my head. But I did not know it until—well until it was too late!"

"God be thanked!" interrupted Mr. Owen. "I knew Bennie was not the boy to sleep carelessly at his post."

"They tell me to day that I have a short reprieve, given me by circumstance, time to write you, our good colonel says:—forgive him, father, he only does his duty.

"I can't bear to think of mother and Blossom. Comfort them, father. Tell them I die as a brave boy should, and when the war is over they will not be ashamed of me, as they must be now. God help me! it is very hard to bear. Good bye, father.—God seems near and dear to me, not at all as if He wished me to perish forever, but as if He felt sorry for His poor, sinful child, and would take me to be with him in a better, better life."

A great sob burst from Mr. Owen's heart. "Amen!" he said, solemnly, "Amen!"

"To-night in the early twilight, I shall see the cows coming home from the pasture—Daisy, and Brindle, and Bet; old Billy, too, will neigh from his stall, and precious little Blossom stand waiting for me; but I shall never, never come. God bless you all. Forgive your poor, poor Bennie."

Late that night the door opened softly and a little figure glided out and down the footpath that led to the road by the mill. She seemed rather flying than walking, turning her head neither to the right nor to the left, starting, as the full moon stretched queer and fantastic shapes all around her, looking only now and then to Heaven, and folding her hands as if in prayer.

Two hours later the same young girl stood at the Mill Depot, watching the coming of the night train, and the conductor, as he reached down to lift her in, wondered at the sweet, tear-stained face that was upturned toward the dim lantern he held in his hand.

A few questions and ready answers told him all, and no father could have cared more tenderly for his own child than he did for our Blossom.

She was on her way to ask President Lincoln for her brother's life.—She had stolen away, leaving only a note to tell her father where she had gone. She had brought Bennie's letter with her; no good, kind heart like the president's could refuse to be melted by it.

The next morning she reached New York, and the conductor found suitable company for Blossom, and hurried her on to Washington. Every minute now might be a year in her brother's life.

And so, in an incredibly short time, Blossom reached the Capital, and was hurried at once to the White House. The president had just seated himself to his morning task of overlooking and signing important papers, when, without one word of announcement, the door softly opened, and Blossom, with eyes cast down and folded hands, stood before him.

"Well, my child," he said, in pleasant, cheery tones, "what do you want so bright and early in the morning?"

"Bennie's life, please, sir," faltered Blossom.

"Bennie? Who is Bennie?"

"My brother, sir. They are going to shoot him for sleeping at his post."

"Oh, yes"; and Mr. Lincoln ran his eyes over the papers before him—"I remember. It was a fatal sleep. You see, child, it was a time of special danger. Thousands of lives might have been lost for his culpable negligence."

"So my father said," said Blossom, gravely; "but my brother Bennie was so tired, sir, and Jemmy so weak. He did the work of two; and it was Jemmy's night, not his. But Jemmy was too tired; and Bennie never thought about himself, that he was also too tired."

"What is that you say, my child? Come here, I don't understand"; and the kind man caught eagerly as ever at what seemed to be justification of an offense.

Blossom went to him; he put his hand tenderly on her shoulder, and turned up her pale, serious face towards his. How tall he seemed; and he was President of the United States, too. A dim thought of this kind passed through Blossom's mind; but she told her story simply and straightforward, and handed Mr. Lincoln Bennie's letter to read.

He read it carefully; then, taking up his pen, wrote a few hasty lines, and rang the bell.

Blossom heard this order given:

"SEND THIS DISPATCH AT ONCE."

The president then turned to the little girl and said:

"Go home, my child, and tell that father of yours, who could approve his country's sentence, even when it took the life of a child, that Abraham Lincoln thinks the life too precious to be lost. Go back; or wait till to-morrow. Bennie will need change after he has so bravely faced death. Wait, and he shall go with you."

"God bless you, sir," said Blossom; and who shall doubt that God has heard and registered that request?

Two days after this interview the young soldier came to the White House with his sister. He was called into the president's private room, and a strap was fastened upon the shoulder. Mr. Lincoln said: "That is the shoulder that could carry a sick comrade's baggage, and you could die for the good act so uncomplainingly."

Then Bennie and Blossom took their way to the Green Mountain home, and a crowd gathered at the Mill Depot to welcome them back, and farmer Owen's head towered above all; and as his hand grasped that of his boy, Mr. Allen heard him say, fervently, as the best blessing he could pronounce upon his child:

"Just and true are thy ways, thou King of saints."

That night Daisy and Brindle and Bet came bellowing home from the pasture, for they heard a well known voice calling them at the gate, and Bennie, as he pats his old pets and looks lovingly in their great, brown eyes, catches through the still evening air his Puritan father's voice, as he repeats to his happy mother these jubilant words: "Fear not; for I am with thee: I will bring thy seed from the east, and gather thee from the west: I will say to the north, Give up; and to the south, Keep not back: bring my sons from far, and my daughters from the ends of the earth; even every one that is called by my name; for I have created him for my glory, I have formed him; yea, I have made him."

The boy who has turned a grindstone or a fanning-mill all day doesn't go much on the adage that "one good turn deserves another."

System in Housework.

In doing housework, system is absolutely necessary. Perhaps we are called upon to put the children's bedrooms in order. At first sight it seems a hopeless task; but let us take one thing at a time. First we will pile all of Harry's blocks and pieces of wood into his wheelbarrow. This is one thing done. It makes a difference in the room already. Now gather up May's toys into her basket, and that will add considerable to the stock of good order. Now make the bed. Already order rises from chaos. After the washstand is arranged the room must be swept. To begin with we will sprinkle tea leaves over the carpet. That will keep the dust from rising, and will keep the colors bright and fresh. Let us pick up all the threads, strings and bits of cloth first, as it is hard to sweep them up and wears the carpet badly. Do not make too long a sweep with your broom and, above all things avoid flourishes—that is the girl's style of sweeping. Let us throw up the window and allow as much dust as possible to go out that way. Do not brush too hard, or you will roll up a ball of wool from the carpet by the time you are done, which is just so much taken out of the warp and woof of it. When the dusting is done we shall have a fresh, tidy room. You see that all work is easy if systematically done. Now a lesson on another disagreeable duty—dish-washing. Keep the outside of the plates clean by removing all the crumbs and scraps before washing them. The dish-washing of some housekeepers must be very disagreeable and tedious, owing to their non-observance of this precaution. Stack the table dishes, like to like, in the order of their size, in the dish pan, and the cooking dishes in another, immediately pouring hot suds through them all. Puncture one corner of the dishcloth with a fork, and, winding the tines up in it like a cocoon, wash the dishes with it, wetting the hand but momentarily during the whole operation. After pouring on the rinsing water—which have very hot—remove them in stack to another pan, and place them on their edges about some tall dish to dry and drain.—Rinse and drain forks and spoons by themselves in a pitcher. By following these directions the process of dish-washing can be made less irksome than it usually is.

Solid Merit.

The most conspicuous want of our times is solidity. The shinplaster is the type and representative of our day. Everything is on the surface. Merit is accredited to people according to some fanciful basis which has nothing to do with intrinsic value, but is founded on something supposable, airy, intangible, uncertain—but showy. We place too much stress on the husks of things and too little on the interior. If a nut has a nice outside, we hardly stop to ask ourselves about the kernel—let the kernel be supposed. It may be rotten, mouldy, worm-eaten, worthless. No matter—leave the consequences of that for some future time. Our boys are furnished up with a shiny coat of education, which half the time is not education at all, and turned forth from college models of "culture" without capacity for doing anything whatever of a useful character. The old farmer hit squarely this failing of our day when he ventured a criticism on the work of a young intellectual dandy and was severely rebuked for it. "Do you know, sir," said the boy's father, "that my son is the graduate of two colleges?" "Is that so," said the farmer; "it reminds me of a sickly calf o' mine—she's sucked two cows all winter, and the more she sucks the thinner she gets." Solidity and not show is the crying demand of the age. Give us less flummery and more worth—less pretension and better performance. Thoroughness in work is the rarest thing in our civilization; and society seems to be stuffed full of ginger-bread, sham, blanc mange, whipped syllabub and sweetened wind.—Lyons Republican.

What Good Can It Do?

"What good can it do
To swear and to drink,
And never to think
What the end will be!"

"Where did you get hold of that nonsense?" asked a gruff voice.

The little girl who had repeated this long question looked up with a start, and said, "I didn't think you were here, father."

"Well, here I am; and I want to know where you got hold of that stuff."

Poor Bessie caught her breath quickly, afraid to tell, and yet more afraid to keep silence. "I read it in my teacher's book," she replied, at length.

"What book?"

"I don't know what book. It was all full of writing. She said it was a good question to ask, and so I learned it."

"Well, don't you go near that woman again. She can mind her own business for time to come."

"O father! don't say I can't go to see her again," cried Bessie, forgetting all other fear in that of not seeing the dear teacher who had been almost her only friend since her mother died. "I wont ever look into the book again."

"Stop your noise and go into the house," growled the brutal father. "A pretty pass things have come to if children can't do what they're told without making a fuss about it."

Bessie obeyed, and went into the poor, old house she called home, and mounted the rickety stairs. There was her retreat. A low chamber, with bare rafters, inviting only because she was secure from intrusion. What few gifts she had received during her short life were carefully hoarded in a trunk, which had been her mother's, and upon this the child rested her head, while hot, scalding tears coursed down her cheeks. So desolate! If she could only die, and go to her mother!

Presently she was roused by the sound of a familiar voice; and, looking from the window, she saw her teacher, Miss Shipman. "Mr. Wines, I have come over to talk about your little girl." Bessie heard her say.

Now, Mr. Wines had a great respect for Miss Shipman, and never thought of answering her roughly. On the contrary, he made an effort to be very polite, and invited her into the house. But she preferred standing in the pleasant sunshine, and he took off his hat while talking with her. After some conversation, he promised that Bessie should go to her three times a week, and even thanked her for being willing to teach the child.

Bessie heard it all, but was wise enough to remain quiet until called. She walked a short distance with Miss Shipman on her way home, and then went back to get her father's supper.

The preparations were simple; for a drunkard has ways of spending money which seem to him better than buying food. There was a loaf of bread, a little butter, a pot of tea and a dish of blackberries. These Bessie had found in a pasture not far from the house, and she thought them a great treat, but her father did not taste them.

After eating he tipped back in his chair and began to smoke. "I suppose Miss Shipman told you what she came for?" he said, when his pipe was exhausted.

"Yes, sir," said the child.

"Well, you'll have to go now, since I gave my word; but don't let me hear any more of your lingo."

You see, Tom Wines couldn't forget what his little daughter had said. Something kept whispering in his ear, "What good can it do?" and he had nothing to answer.

The next week one of his boon companions in drunkenness dropped dead at his side. Rum was the murderer, and for once Tom Wines went home thoroughly sobered.

"Bess, what was that I heard you say last week? It began, "What good can it do?""

Never was a child more astonished than little Bessie Wines when thus addressed by her father. "You told me not to say it again."

"Well, Jim Bradley has just dropped down dead, and I want to hear it."

"That wicked man dead?" exclaimed Bessie.

"Yes he is dead. The end has come to him. What was it you read in Miss Shipman's book?"

In a clear, distinct voice Bessie repeated the words which had once made her father so angry.

"It can't do any good," he muttered to himself. And he ought to know, for he had tried it ever since he was a very young man.—Mary Dwinell Chellis.

Shoot High.

"Ish ter Sheneral around?" asked an excited Israelite as the United States troops passed through Sitku last week in pursuit of the fleeing Bannocks.

"Well, my man," said Howard, reining in his horse, "what is it? Speak quick."

"I am a rooin man, Sheneral. Dem cursed redskins murder my boy Shacop about fife mile from here und shteal a dozen pair of pants he vos peddlin'. New pants, so hellup me kracious—right out of my store."

"Sorry for your loss, my man, but haven't time to talk about it now. If we catch up with those demons we'll stop their deviltries for good and all."

"Yes, I know, Sheneral, I know," eagerly whispered the bereaved, ready-made merchant, hanging desperately to the officer's stirrup. "Dot's all right. But ven you come up mit dose Indians vot got dose new pants on, for kracious sake, Sheneral, tole de soldiers to shoot high."—San Francisco Post.

A Successful Experiment.—A young man, who was evidently a profound student of certain peculiarities, put an umbrella in the stand, but took the precaution to fasten it by a string about six feet long, and then awaited further developments. The morning had turned out rainy. The first man who came along, seeing the rain and the umbrella at the same moment, automatically seized the umbrella.—At the end of the six feet he was brought to a standstill by the string, and then, and only then, he remembered that the umbrella was not his. A second, a third, a fourth, tried the same experiment, but with the same result. Such is the peculiarity of human nature that not a man passed out of the building for an hour who did not, for one brief moment, at least, look on that umbrella as a long lost brother, who was found just in the nick of time. At length the string itself gave way, and the young man went home in the rain, made wiser and sadder by the success of his experiment.

Two Germans met in San Francisco recently. After an affectionate greeting the following dialogue ensued: "Fen you said you hef arrived?" "Yesterday." "You come dot horn around?" "No." "Oh! I see, you come dot isthmus across?" "No." "Oh! den you come dot land ofer?" "No." "Den you hef not arrived?" "Oh, yes! I hef arrived. I come dot Mexico through."

A colored janitor of a hall in Chester, Delaware county Pa., where the meetings of a Democratic club were held, presented a bill recently for \$2.25, containing the following items: "Fur kleening the rum wun week, 50 cents; fur purefying spit tunes, 10 cents; fur runnin errans, 25 cents; fur enflooense, 50 cents; fur votin the dimocrat ticket, \$1."

They were having a family set-to and she asked him if there was anything in the past he would like to recall, and he heartlessly answered, "Yes, the day you first refused me."—Danbury News.

Go West, young man! It is a charming place. Those who do not freeze to death in winter, get sunstruck in summer. The others get killed by a tornado.

Grumbling Citizens.

We have known people in country neighborhoods who were always snarling and sneering about the character of men in office, and the management of local affairs, but who contented themselves with voting the regular ticket without taking the least care to see that it was fit to be voted for. Now, delinquents in office really represent such delinquent citizens. For it is just as much the duty of all citizens to look after the nominations as it is that of public officers to take care that public affairs are honestly and wisely managed. There is always the reply that it is no good to try. But how many who say so have tried? Moreover, if it does no good to try, a man should either refuse to connive at a necessarily vicious system by not voting, or he should frankly try to break it up. If representative government is a failure, let us dispense with it. If it is not a failure, but only abused, nobody abuses it so much as the citizen who will not try to straighten it. There is to be a new House elected in the autumn. Let all those who wish that it shall be a better House than that which has just adjourned, try to elect a better one. Let them begin at the beginning, every one of them, and turn out at the primary. If they are beaten, and an unfit man is nominated on both sides, they can refuse to vote, and put out all calculations. Then party managers will nominate better men, and those who have tried for better things will not have tried in vain.—Harper's Weekly.

Oatmeal.

Liebig has chemically demonstrated that oatmeal is almost as nutritious as the very best English beef, and is richer than wheaten bread in the elements that go to form bone and muscle. Professor Forbes, of Edinburgh, during some twenty years, measured the breadth and hight, and also tested the strength of both the arms and loins of the students in the University—a very numerous class, and of various nationalities, drawn to Edinburgh by the fame of his teaching. He found that in hight, breadth of chest and shoulders, and strength of arms and loins, the Belgians were at the bottom of the list; a little above them the French; very much higher the English; and highest of them all the Scotch and Scotch-Irish from Ulster, who, like the natives of Scotland, are fed in their early years with at least one meal a day of good oatmeal porridge.

Doing Up Men's Linen.

Some time ago my husband used to complain that his collars did not set nicely in front. There was always a fullness which, in the case of standing collars, was particularly trying to a man who felt a good deal of pride in the dressing of his neck, as it spoiled the effect of his cravat, and often left a gap for the display of either the collar band of the shirt or half an inch of bare skin. While talking with a practical shirtmaker one day he mentioned his annoyance, and inquired if there was any way of relieving it. "Yes," answered the man; "the fault is with your laundress. While doing up your collars she stretches them the wrong way. Damp linen is very pliable, and a good pull will alter a fourteen-inch into a fifteen-inch collar in the twinkling of an eye. She ought to stretch them crosswise and not lengthwise. Then, too, in straightening out your shirt bosom she makes another mistake of the same sort. They, also, ought to be pulled crosswise instead of lengthwise, particularly in the neighborhood of the neck. A lengthwise pull draws the front of the neck band somewhat directly under your chin, where it was never meant to go, and of course that spoils the set of your collar. With the front of your neck band an inch too high, and your collar an inch too long, you have a most undesirable combination."

The speaker was right. As soon as my husband ordered the necessary changes to be made in the methods of our laundry, a wonderful difference manifested itself in the appearance of that most important part of his clad anatomy—his neck. Let me commend the shirtmaker's hint to other distressed men.—New York Evening Post.

No Passes.

In the office of Mr. Sidney W. Beers, the general passenger agent of the New Jersey Midland Railway, is the following significant notice:

In those days there were no passes given.
Search the Scriptures.
Thou shalt not pass—Num. 20, 18.
Suffer not a man to pass—Judges 3, 28.
The wicked shall no more pass—Nahum 1, 15.
None shall ever pass—Is. 34, 10.
This generation shall not pass—Mark 13, 30.
Though they roar, yet shall they not pass—Jer. 12, 4.
So he paid his fare and went (Jonah 1, 3) via the Midland Railway.

A New-York paper gives the information that there are scarcely any old maids in Russia, and we do not wonder at it. Russia is a cold and disagreeable country. Most any man would forswear his liberty sooner than get up and kindle the fires in a climate where the mercury remains congealed nine months in the year.

The witty wife of that rising young barrister, Pump de Court, esq., when she handed him his son and heir "to quiet," the other night, by walking about with him for a couple of hours or so, told poor Pump "not to mind," because he was "only going on 'Home Circuit'." Pump smiled painfully.—Judy.

Swell—"I want you to make me a short coat without tails or seams in the back. Do you know what I mean?" German Tailor—"Yaas, yaas, I know vat you vant. You vant a straight jacket."

WIT AND WISDOM.

Who ever saw a fire fly?

An oil picture—Kero-sene.

Who ever saw the sun fish?

A milk can is a water resort.

Motto for married people—Never dis-pair.

Colors that wont run—red, white, and blue.

Train wreckers—Awkward partners at a ball.

The phonograph is an invention that speaks for itself.

Men who always do right—Newspaper correspondents.

A man in Marathon, N. Y., sold his cook stove to get to Barnum's.

First in summer, first in butter, and first in the pie of the huckleberry—flies.

Napoleon the Great always skipped paragraph columns. That is why he lost Waterloo.

Why is a dishonest bankrupt like an honest poor man? Because they both fail to get rich.

A cabbage-leaf never feels so much at home as it does in Eli Perkins' hat.—Oil City Derrick.

Owing to the crookedness of the serpent's trail, no man can be expected to tell a straight snake story.

Mosquitoes are bred upon the waters. We ardently wish they would not return until after many days.

"Has sound color?" asks a philosopher. Oh, yes; have you never heard the sound of your roan voice?

"Revolution," says a Maine editor, with vehemence and a judicious use of type, "Revolution leads to Arnica!"

"Bedad, an' av it's nothin' ye want, ye'll foind it in the bottle where the whisky was," said Pat.—Foreign paper.

The man who made an impression on the heart of a constitutional coquette has become a skillful stone-cutter.

John Jasper is right. The sun does move, and it isn't more than a mile and a half away.—Burlington Hawkeye.

Chicago and St. Louis directory men are like green apples. They double up the population.—Detroit Free Press.

A St. Louis coroner, who was formerly a base-ball man, instructed his jury to bring in a verdict of "out on a sunstrike."

A sign posted up in a Wisconsin saw-mill reads: "The saws are running—no use to touch them to convince yourselves.

Maltreat a policeman, and he will arrest you. Put an extra t in it, and malt-treat him, and he rather likes it.—Oil City Derrick.

The cable announces that the Newgate prison is to be destroyed, and its site sold for business purposes. The efforts of the antiquarians to preserve it have all proved New-gate-ory.

The St. Louis Post says: "Somebody sends us a postal card having nothing but the address on it."—Would that our tailor's bills might be always thus.—New York Mail.

The Boston Post says: "Four hundred and twelve and a half grains doesn't seem to make a congressman scruple." But they took drams enough to make up for it.—Richmond State.

Little Johnny Dibbs ran into the house the other day, while the mercury was hugging "95," with the perspiration streaming from every pore, and shouted: "Mamma, mamma, fix me—I'm leaking all over!"

Point us out an editor who can make a paper to suit everybody, who never makes enemies, and you will at the same time show us a being whom an old sheep would be a king alongside of.—Turner Falls Reporter.

"If you don't get another chair, I'll have to rely on a baluster for support," said she. "Not necessarily, for I'm not averse to a ballaster myself," he retorted. And then she lapsed into a sweet reverie.—Yonkers Gazette.

"Why do you leave your situation, Biddy; have I not been a good mistress to you?" Faith, an' yez have; but sence yez got wan o' thim noisy, till-tale funnygraphs in the house, sure I can't do ony coortin'."—Dexter Smith's.

"Thank Heaven!" exclaimed a tormented passenger, "there are no news-boys in Heaven." "No," replied the news-boy, "but what comfort do *you* find in that?" The man didn't say, and everybody else looked pleased.—Burlington Hawkeye.

What a beautiful example of simplicity in dress is shown some of the followers of fashion by that domestic animal, the cat, which rises in the morning, washes its face with its right hand, gives its tail three jerks, and is dressed ready for the day!

We met a farmer a day or two ago who was so hard pushed that he was on his way to pawn his hoe. We told him we were sorry to see his case so hopeless. "Hopeless!" he exclaimed; "far from it! You know the old motto; hoe-pawn, hope ever."—Yonkers Gazette.

Conversation overheard in a street car. Smith to Jones, who carries a well-filled satchel:—"Hello, Jones, where are you going?" "Off for the country for a week." "Are you going for pleasure, or do you take your wife?" "Going for pleasure—wife gone to her mother's."—N. Y. Mail.

The boy stood squarely on the base—
Already two were out—
The grin that lighted up his face
Shone round about his snout.

The boy he raised the ash aloft,
And called for one hip-high;
The pitcher put it in red hot—
And hit him in the eye.

Again that gallant youth stood up,
Determined he would score;
The next one hit him in the stomach—
He played the ball no more.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.—Boston Post.

Central New Jersey Times.

FOUNDED IN 1857,
As "The Plainfield Union."

J. C. RUNYON and W. J. LEONARD,
Publishers.

PLAINFIELD, AUGUST 8, 1878.

LETTER OF HAYES TO SHERMAN, WRITTEN DURING THE COUNTING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN LOUISIANA.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 27, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR: *I am greatly obliged for your letter of the 23d. You feel I am sure as I do about this whole business. A fair election would have given us about 40 Electoral votes at the South—at least that many.* ***But we must not allow our friends to defeat one outrage and fraud by another. There must be nothing crooked on our part. Let Mr. Tilden have the place by violence, intimidation, and fraud, rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny. I appreciate the work doing by the Republicans who have gone South, and am especially proud of the acknowledged honorable conduct of those from Ohio.***

The Democrats made a mistake in sending so many ex-Republicans. New converts are proverbially bitter and unfair toward those they have recently left. I trust you will soon reach the end of the work and be able to return in health and safety. Sincerely yours,

R. B. HAYES.

IN true Western style the Denver papers speak of it as the "Denver Eclipse."

HERZEGOVINA and Bosnia are resisting the Austrian occupation. Perhaps the Berlin treaty left an elephant on the hands of Emperor JOSEPH.

DURING the eclipse at Denver the temperature, in the sun, varied from 114 to 82 degrees from 2 p. m. to 3:30 p. m., or 32 degrees in one hour and a half.

WHILE the politicians of the old parties are getting ready for action the Nationals are up and doing, and their hard work will tell in coming elections, if it is not counteracted.

GENERAL FREMONT'S friends among the California Pioneers gave him a public reception, last week, previous to his departure to assume the duties of Governor of Arizona.

OUR Canadian cousins are overjoyed at the prospect of having a son-in-law of the Queen for a Governor. This evidence of loyalty must be pleasing to her Majesty. But apart from his royal connection the Marquis of Lorne will be a worthy successor to the accomplished Earl of Dufferin.

DENNIS KEARNEY delivered himself of his usual vile epithets in denouncing capitalists, at his "reception" Monday evening in Faneuil Hall. In choosing between "bloated bondholders" and blackguards of the KEARNEY stripe, most people, we think, would prefer rulers from the former class.

REPLANTING teeth after their extraction is now one of the features of Dentistry. Transplanting has also been done. This is really "tooth in," and the statement will be doubted by the naturally incredulous. But Dr. THOMAS, of Detroit, says, in an article in the *Dental Cosmos*, that he is the man who has done this thing.

GENERAL BUTLER wishes to get out of Congress, but not for the same reason that many persons would have him go out. In speaking of the matter recently he said he had been in Congress ten years. There were 180,000 men from Maine to California who used to be under him who thought they had a mortgage upon him for all time to attend to their pensions, making it a very onerous duty coupled with the work of letting off "bricks" occasionally.

THE savings banks of the country recently held a conference at Saratoga Springs, in order to devise some means of promoting the usefulness of these institutions and increasing the security of depositors. The method adopted by our own bank, of having all their securities in Government Bonds, is the only way to secure depositors, and at the same time to pay every one on demand. The interest in such cases must be small, but then no one can complain of not having their cake when they have eaten it.

WHAT is the matter down in New England? All the first-class financial "irregularities" seem of late to be reported from that centre of power and culture. Some of the best of Puritan blood runs through the veins of the delinquents, which constrains the Boston *Herald* to rise up and remark, "POND, CHACE, HATHAWAY, WINSLOW, WRIGHT, JACKSON, TAPPAN. You don't recognize any German names in that list, do you? Nor is one of this list 'an ignorant Irish Catholic.' Not one of them is a Hebrew. They all sat in the best pews of our Protestant Churches."

NO ONE claims the Philadelphia *Times* as a HAYES organ, and so its honest words on "The truth about the Bargain" will be considered as disinterested at least. In reviewing the investigation it says: "It is to be hoped that we have now heard the last of any attempt to convict President HAYES of a corrupt bargain with Southern Democrats in the Forty-fourth Congress, whereby the completion of the electoral count was secured in his interest with the expressed or implied condition that he should hand over the States of South Carolina and Louisiana to the Democrats."

THE Glasgow correspondent of the *National Baptist* has also his opinion of the achievements of the British Premier in the so-called settlement of the Eastern question. He writes last week to the following effect: "This 'mystery-man,' Lord Beaconsfield, after declaring that he would never give his sanction to any arrangement that had not been submitted to the approval of the representatives of Europe, has recently entered into a private and secret negotiation with Turkey in order that he may serve his own selfish and ambitious ends. He entered the Congress at Berlin sounding a trumpet before him regarding the purity and unselfishness of his motives and the candor of his professions—at that very moment he had a couple of secret treaties in his pocket which effectually gave the lie to them all. The action of our Premier in regard to Turkey, sets aside the British Constitution and places the crown above it. Let us no longer cast reflections on Russian perfidy, after such a disgraceful exhibition of English dishonesty, as the assignation of the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England."

A VOTE of confidence in the government has been given in the British Parliament, as was expected. But not until the Anglo-Turkish policy had been severely handled by the Opposition. Mr. GLADSTONE's speech has been only very meagerly reported, but among other things he said that he had been associated with all the greatest statesmen of England for half a century, and he did not hesitate to say that not one of them would have imposed such a responsibility on the country. He could not regard such policy as within the limits of reasonable statesmanship. He asked what the government would have done if a foreign power had concluded such a convention. The Government had, in ratifying the convention before Parliament was made acquainted with it, pushed the power of the Crown to an extreme, which had been avoided by the greatest statesmen. A new phase of the Eastern question was opened by this startling novelty, which set the law of Europe at naught, was unjust to other powers, overrode the rights of Parliament, and laid new burdens on the people.

THE following comparison of the condition of the Treasury, August 1, 1877, and August 1, 1878, will be found interesting reading. Each one is at liberty to draw his own inferences from the table. Those who think that the prosperity of the country is measured, in one sense, by the large ratio that the Imports bear to the Exports will think the showing is not favorable; while those who believe that the larger are our Exports as compared with the Imports the better, will be convinced of our increased prosperity—in other words, they believe that the "balance of trade" is then greatly in our favor:

	1877	1878
Currency	$9,811,956 34	$8,168,317 63
Special fund for redemption of fractional cur.	8,160,858 00	10,000,000 00
Special deposit legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	55,495,000 00	51,200,000 00
Coin	97,803,995 59	207,007,852 49
Coin and silver cert.	37,807,300 00	45,631,030 00
Coin less coin and silver certificates	59,996,695 59	161,376,822 49
Outstand'g call'd bonds	11,198,600 00	8,263,650 00
Other outstanding coin liabilities	12,714,009 62	9,994,768 52
Outstanding legal ten	359,094,220 00	346,681,016 00
Outstanding frac cur	19,784,335 85	16,455,598 17
Outstanding silv coin	34,223,260 15	39,164,451 93
Total debt less cash in treasury	2,059,339,318 42	2,035,580,524 85
Reduction debt July	818,904 84	206,306 97
Market value of Gold	105 37	100 50
Imports year ending June 30	451,323,126 00	437,051,533 00
Exports year ending June 30	602,475,220 00	694,884,200 00

GOVERNOR BISHOP, of Ohio, has been considered, and justly, one of the most successful business men of Cincinnati. But on Saturday his firm was obliged to suspend. The statement of his business troubles to a reporter of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is such a significant history of the peculiar trials through which the business world is passing at present, that we give the Governor's remarks. He said:

"Our firm has been in business in the City of Cincinnati over 30 years, commencing with but little if any capital, and through industry and attention to business we built up one of the largest wholesale businesses in the city. Our sales for several years amounted to over $3,000,000 per annum. During all this period of 30 years we have never failed to meet our obligations and have never suffered a single protest. Our misfortunes are attributable solely to shrinkage in real estate and merchandise, and failures of customers to meet their engagements with us. I can give you an idea of how shrinkage in real estate has affected us. Several years ago, when times were flush and money plenty, I purchased the ground and built this block of buildings at a cost of $250,000 in cash, and we rented the stores before finishing for $29,000 per annum—the corner store, now occupied by Messrs. Ackerland & Beller, at $15,000 a year; now it is rented for $5,500. Now the property, if forced sale were to be made, would not bring $100,000. Again, my residence property, which I could once have sold for $50,000, would not bring over half the amount. Again, the residence of W. T. Bishop, on Dayton street, for which he paid $45,000 when money was plenty and business paying, was sold for about one half the cost. These very heavy losses could not possibly have been anticipated, and, of course, seriously affected us; but we were still confident of being able to pull through, and would unquestionably have done so had not so many heavy failures of customers occurred whom we and others considered financially sound beyond doubt, which lessened our resources and brought us to a standstill."

SUBURBAN NEWS.

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS.

WESTFIELD.

—Messrs. J. T. Pierson & Conolly, with their families, have gone to breathe the sea air that circulates about Ocean Grove.

—Dr. Gale is on a trip to Saratoga to get relieved from the duties of his practice and the sight of drugs.

—Moffett's hacks are kept busy on stormy nights like that of last Tuesday. That is the kind of weather that makes the livery men smile and grow fat.

—An apology is due Mr. James S. Boyden for leading our readers to suppose he had entered the rank of Benedicts by saying that he and "his wife" were sojourning at the seaside. We should have said Mr. E. W. Boyden, all of which goes to show that there is something in a name after all.

—If the rain continues to fall as it has for some time past, it will be necessary to start a ferry on Elm street from North avenue to Broad street. "We're afloat, we're afloat," is the song. By the way, the need of drainage is now to be seen on the flats.

—It is rumored that the church at Allegheny, Pa., from which came Mr. Gill, pastor of the Presbyterian church of this place, is disinclined to make overtures towards any successor to their late pastor, but like Jacob of old, "refuse to be comforted" till their old pastor returns to them again. The question suggestively arises, whether the new pastorate will be of as long duration as was anticipated.

—A "lock up" is called for as an aid to good morals. It is thought by some citizens that it would be easy to dispose of tramps by having such an institution. But they don't know tramps very well. They are not afraid of "lock ups," in fact they rather take to them, and if Westfield had one its winter population would perceptibly increase. A savage specimen was in town Monday night, and he was ordered to move on by officer Snyder and others, and he got up and went towards the depot near which he had a kit of tinker's tools hid in the bushes. These he was ordered to take up, and he was packed off towards Elizabeth on the next train. How much better this than to entertain him in a "lock up" and so get him attached to the place.

On Raising the Needful in Churches.—The zealous financiers of the Presbyterian Church of this place devised a scheme for raising money of somewhat novel character for ecclesiastical organizations. It was fully set forth by posters, in conspicuous places, which read as follows:

"AT THE PRESBYTERIAN LECTURE ROOM, TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 6TH, PANTOMIME SHADOWS, POUND PARTY, ICE CREAM FESTIVAL; Admission, with the pound, 10 cts., without the pound 15 cts."

It is said that some of the meddlesome brethren and sisters of the militant boys seemed to recognize in the scheme of "Pound Party" a most remarkable resemblance to lottery and prize package ventures; and questioning the sound Presbyterian ethics in such a venture, especially when held in the church quarters, kindly advised the brethren in power to "Take down those posters," and slightly modify the progress, upon the ground that moral reasoning is adverse to an example being set the younger element of the church by adopting games of chance as a means of raising money. Also it is argued that this process is explicitly denounced in the "Form of Government" in the following language:

"And all attempts of whatever kind to acquire gain without giving an equivalent involve the gambling principle."

The scheme is further opposed for the very good reason that Presbyterianism is loth to adopt as one of its tenets, "The end justifies the means."

The objections to the chance plan are said to be in harmony with the opinions of several generations of this old historic church, which are quietly resting in the well-filled graveyard, as well as by many of all ages who are yet in the flesh, who believe practically in the Scripture injunction, "Make not my Father's house a house of merchandise." K.

DUNELLEN.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce of Aug. 5, 1878.]

Mountain View Farm Springs.

A ride of twenty-nine miles over the Central Railroad of New Jersey takes the visitor to one of the prettiest of its stations—Dunellen—the surroundings of which at once attract and satisfy the eye. The village itself has additional points of interest beyond the well kept station and grounds, and many strangers visit the noted Washington Rock; but our quest being in search of the healthful mineral waters which, we are told, exist in the neighborhood, a short ten minutes' drive through a rich agricultural region brings us to the pleasant country home of one of our old New York shipping merchants, Mr. A. C. Dickens, of the firm of Perry & Dickens, 107 South street, whose hospitable gates invite all comers to enter and pass through his well-cultivated fields to the springs of which he is the fortunate possessor, but which he generously throws open to the public use, without fee or reward. A grove of noble trees, with glimpses of a mountain range in the distance, and two winding streams of living water encircling the grounds, and which promise with trifling artificial aid to form a charming little lake, are the main features of the landscape, the enhanced loveliness of which when the improvements in progress are complete can easily be foreseen. Substantial walls of Portland cement enclose the newly developed springs, the first three of which yield a soft and limpid magnesian water pronounced to be excellent as an antidote to dyspepsia and a help to digestion. An analysis by Professor Eaton, of the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, shows the following result:

Grains in solution—
Magnesia, 1.67 per U. S. gallon.
Salts of lime, 2.27 per U. S. gallon.
Silica, 0.83 per U. S. gallon.

Traces of iron, chlorine and some other properties, and an absence and freedom of organic impurities.

A few yards further on three additional springs are similarly enclosed. The water of each of these exhibits marked individual characteristics differing from each other, but in the absence of a chemical analysis their exact constituents cannot be stated. To the eye and taste, however, one spring appears strongly tinctured with iron, and the second with sulphur, while the third partakes of the limpid character of the magnesian spring, and apparently combines iron and sulphur in a milder form than in its two neighbors. The visitor thus has an extraordinary range of choice, and the convenient rustic seats among the trees which Mr. Dickens has provided permits the waters to be taken at leisure.

It is to be hoped that the privilege thus placed by the hospitable proprietor at the free service of the public will be enjoyed without being abused, so that the license given will not need to be withdrawn. If so, the village of Dunellen will possess an unusual feature, which will largely enhance the attraction of its pure and inviting homes, and pleasant landscape.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Mr. Hewitt's Committee on the State of Labor—Importance of the late Decision of the Interior Department—No better time than now to go West—South Carolina's Boast.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 5, 1878.

It may well be doubted whether Mr. Hewitt's Committee on the State of Labor will be one to accomplish anything of real value to anybody if it is to base its findings on the views of such expounders of social and industrial ethics as those before it yesterday are reputed to be. But if instead of summoning "Citizen Kearney," "Citizen Schwab," "Citizen Cohen" and the mere optimists and doctrinaires to get their views, it calls in real laborers, who, while working with their hands plan enterprises whose magnitude would bewilder and hopelessly confuse many of the men sent to Congress, we may hope it will have something to report at the next session, that will aid in solving the great labor problem.

CHEAP LANDS.

The great importance of the recent decision of the Interior Department opening up to pre-emption at $1.25 per acre the railroad grant lands not disposed of within three years from the date of the completion of the roads concerned, is hardly appreciated by those not having had their attention especially directed to the matter. The effect of this decision is to make millions of acres of the most fertile lands of the West immediately available for agricultural purposes. But the hundreds of thousands of poor laborers who have been driven by the depression of the last five years out of the city into the country, will not forget that this present, virtually, of a farm, came through the Hon. E. M. Marble, Ass't Att'y General Interior Department, who is responsible for the decision in question. In this connection the N. Y. *Times* makes the interesting statement that during the past year the sale of Government lands has been much larger than for many years, exceeding the sales of last year by above 5,000,000 acres. All through Kansas, Minnesota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado and Dakota this rapid absorption of land by small farmers has been particularly marked.

GO WEST.

Many will be disposed to regard it as one of the most cheering signs of the times. There are multitudes still that are a burden in our cities who would be a great acquisition to the unsettled West, and by the change an almost certain life-long poverty could be exchanged for one of independent means, provided the emigrant prefers work to idleness. Of course the railroads will resist Marble's decision by every resort possible; but as it is founded on the conditions of the grants and in absolute equity, it hardly seems probable the courts will be able to find any grounds for reversing it.

S. C. VERSUS U. S.

The boasting air of several southern democratic papers in the statements put forth in the past three days to the effect that the Government had abandoned its purpose to bring the imprisoned revenue officials in South Carolina before a U. S. Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, occasion no little anxiety among the thousands here who appreciate the humiliating attitude in which such a course would place the Government at the feet of Wade Hampton and Judge Kershaw. Assurances have been repeatedly given that the supremacy of the Government should be vindicated, and that it had no idea of deserting its officials and leaving them to the tender mercies of South Carolina malignance. But an ominous reticence has been maintained in official circles during the past forty-eight hours and new developments are awaited with an intensity commensurate with the interests involved.

The late speech of Charles Foster accepting a nomination to Congress, declaring "conciliation" a failure and avowing the South to be as lacking in gratitude as it is deficient in loyalty, has caused a decided sensation in circles understanding his intimate relations as friend and adviser of the President. K.

PARIS LETTER.

Trocadero Palace—From the Time of Adam to Edison—Relics and Curiosities of all Ages and from all Countries—Americans Abroad.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, July 20, 1878.—The right wing of the Trocadero palace, the annex to the main building, is devoted to antiquities, which have been so arranged as to give a connected view of the progressive development of the arts and form a fitting introduction to their present advanced condition. Even the prehistoric relics of the human race are displayed there to complete the series. The Exposition is thus not only of the present but of the past. It gives the history of human labor in various countries from the earliest periods, and becomes, to a great degree, an exposition of the mental development of the human race. It is impossible to pass successively from the inspection of the implements of stone, bronze, iron, and finally of steel, without recognizing a progressive development of humanity. The galleries of antiquities make the Exhibition an unwritten history of civilization which every one can read, of whatever nation or language. It attracts the peasant and the scholar, and teaches history and philosophy by the contrast of the productions of human labor of all periods and countries.

The French exhibit is the most complete, as a whole, and is divided by partitions into a series of halls or apartments, so as more distinctly to mark the different periods. The prehistoric period is brought boldly forward by the extensive collections which have been made in various parts of Europe during the past ten years, such as implements of stone from the bone caverns, peat bogs, and from the lake dwellings of Switzerland. The cases are filled with enormous spear heads of flints, hatchets and other rudely-made implements formed by chipping, and without polish. These occur in association with the bones and teeth of the extinct cave bear, the elephant and the mastodon, and specimens of these are displayed in the same cases. These rudely-made implements are supposed to belong to the first or earliest stone period. A second or later period of the stone age is indicated by implements of a superior finish, such as were ground down to smooth surfaces, and in some instances polished.

The next hall contains instruments of the bronze period, extending to the Gallo-Roman. The objects consist chiefly of cutting instruments, agricultural implements, lamps and ornaments, such as bracelets of bronze and of gold, rings and pins. Of the latter a large collection contains pins with a shield for the point and a spiral spring at the back, almost identical in form with some of the patent pins of the present day.

The next hall is devoted to the Celtic and Gallic relics, and contains the remarkable golden necklace from the museum of Toulouse. The representation of the work of the middle ages is characterized by a variety of church ornaments and relics, such as oak chests, seals, caskets, croziers, bronzes set with masses of rock crystal, like those of China and Japan, ivory carvings, illuminated missals of vellum, swords and chain armor.

The fifth hall contains objects of the sixteenth century, or the renaissance period. Here are found curiously-fashioned locks and keys, cutting instruments, jewelry, and a few nearly spherical watches. The enamels of Limoges occupy a large space, and came, in great part, from the collection of Baron Rothschild.

At the entrance to the sixth hall, representing the arts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a curious collection of high-heeled boots and shoes attract considerable attention. Here also are seen the faïences of Rouen and the production of the renowned Palissey, old furniture, mirrors, inlaid cabinets, black letter books and specimens of bookbinding. The collections of this period are continued in the halls beyond, and contain the porcelains of Sevres, richly-wrought table services of silver, tapestries, miniatures, snuff-boxes, thread lace and elaborately-decorated fans. Although the collection of antiquities, as a whole, is very large and interesting, it can not be regarded as a complete exhibit of the progress of human labor up to the present time. The wonderful advances made in the mechanical arts of the present century, and the various applications of science to the arts, are not historically shown. The collection is also deficient in representations of the ancient arts and civilization of China, Japan, of Egypt, Mexico, Central America and Peru.

Somebody has said that Americans make the best Frenchmen of all the foreigners who flock here from all parts of the globe; and from what I have seen of our beloved countrymen abroad, I am inclined to believe that such is really the fact. The English are always English, and promenade in London style on the Rue de Rivoli; affect nothing but dog-carts and drags on the Boulevards and in the Bois de Boulogne; and when they condescend to learn French, never speak it without the peculiar nasal cockney twang of Picadilly. The Russians, of whom there is always a large colony here, are intensely *Russe* in everything, and spend more money on diamonds, champagne and questionable women than all the other foreigners put together. The Germans, of whom we also have a great many here, are, as a rule, of an economical turn of mind, patronize cheap restaurants and third class hotels, and assimilate with nothing as readily as beer. They are the least popular of all the foreigners here, for Paris has not forgotten 1871. But an American has not been a week in Paris before he waxes his moustache, hugs a plug hat of the latest Parisian style of Chantilly, sports lavender kids and a whalebone cane with an ivory leg for a handle, wears narrow trowsers and a tightly-fitting cheviot sack-coat and patent leather boots, and says "*Au plaisir*" and "*Pardon, Monsieur,*" every five minutes.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

[OFFICIAL.]

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union convened at the Court House in the city of Elizabeth on Thursday, August 1st, 1878, at 2 o'clock, p. m., all the members being present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and on motion adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

An official opinion from the County Attorney as to "whether sections 4 and 12 of the act concerning the registry and return of marriages and deaths," approved April 5, 1878, does away with the necessity of filing in the County Clerk's office a certificate of death in cases where inquests are not taken as provided for in section 6 of "an act respecting coroners," approved March 27, 1874.

Sets forth that "They do not." The act of April 5, 1878, has for its object an entirely different purpose than the act of 1874 respecting coroners.

Very respectfully,
WM. B. MAXSON,
County Attorney.

July 31st, 1878.

Which was on motion received and placed on file.

From Thomas Terrill, jr., County Physician:

Elizabeth, August 1st, 1878.

To the Honorable Director and Members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Union:

Gentlemen—I would respectfully inform your honorable body that in the case of John Carthy, who was killed on the P. R. R. at Menlo Park, Middlesex county, on the 3d day of July, 1878, the following articles were found, viz.: One hunting case watch and $5.60 in money.

Please give the undersigned instructions as to what disposition shall be made of said property.

Very respectfully submitted.
THOS. TERRILL, JR.,
County Physician.

On motion of Freeholder Hubbard the communication was received and the property directed to be placed in the hands of the County Collector.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Union County:

Your committee appointed and empowered to build a bridge over Rahway River on Springfield avenue, near the public school, Cranford, at a cost not exceeding $4,000, beg leave to report that they received 9 proposals for the masonry. Bergen & Cummings, of Elizabeth, being the lowest bidder, the contract was awarded to them for the sum of $5.06 per cubic yard for masonry of quarry stone, and 74 cents per lineal foot for coping, aggregating about $698. For the iron superstructure four proposals were received. The New York Iron Bridge Co., being the lowest bidder, the contract was awarded to them for the sum of $2,447.

Elizabeth, August 1st, 1878.

Respectfully submitted.
JOHN ISENMANN,
JOHN KERON,
GEO. W. F. RANDOLPH,
ALBERT PIERSON,
WM. J. THOMPSON,
Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Hubbard the report was received and placed on file.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Freeholder Hubbard:

Resolved, That the Committee on Jail Inspection be authorized to advance seven hundred dollars to the Warden to meet current bills for the present quarter.

On motion the resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The Director explained to the Board that the County Attorney had decided that members of the Board of Pharmacy were only entitled to their per diem, and that there was no law for the payment of expenses as charged in their bill, and that under such direction the per diem will be paid them.

In the matter of the bridge over the N. J. West Line R. R. at Hobart's Notch, the Clerk informed the Board that he had written to Col. McMichal, but had received no reply.

Freeholder Runkle reported that he understood repairs were in progress.

Motion by Freeholder Runkle:

That a committee of three with power be appointed on the county line bridge between Morris, Union and Essex counties.

Which was carried by a unanimous vote and the following committee appointed by the Director:

Freeholders Briant, Smith and Runkle.

PAYMENT OF BILLS.

The following bills were read and ordered paid:

State Board of Pharmacy,		65 00
"	"	15 00
"	"	10 00
"	"	10 00
"	"	25 00
"	"	15 00
R C Voorhies,	Bridges,	3 75
D H Tollen,	"	12 85
John Maxwell,	"	6 25
John Maxwell,	"	5 00
R C Voorhies,	"	6 25
Wm B Stiles,	"	20 00
Wm H Dean,	"	20 30
John Collins,	"	4 25
Joseph Moffett,	"	46 40
J L Roulston,	"	35 00
John R. Miller,	"	16 32
A P Boller,	"	102 53
Colonel Dunn,	"	124 00
Hugh & Pheasant,	"	21 85
James G Moore,	"	31 50
C W L Martine, Com Expenses,		26 04
C W L Martine, Members' pay,		46 00
Thomas Forsyth,	"	60 00
George Doty,	"	48 50
Cornelius A Runkle,	"	79 68
Wm B Maxson,	Salary,	100 00
J L Crowell,	"	33 33
J Edwards Marsh,	"	375 00
Rachael C Marsh,	"	75 00
Thomas Terrill, Jr.,	"	50 73
Dunn & Case,	Stationery,	12 50
Lewis A Dunn,	"	12 50
J Edwards Marsh, Jail Expenses,		700 00
F W Foote,	Publication,	12 50
Charles H Schmidt,	"	37 00
L S Hyer,	"	4 50
F Otto Walter, Transcribing Indexes,		129 00
John T Dunn,	Public Buildings,	94 50
Thomas B Budd,	"	10 15
James Sheridan	"	37 40
John R Hargen,	"	21 30
A T Stewart & Co.,	"	266 87
T G Sellen,	"	90 00
Peter Sheridan,	"	50 00
John J Smith,	"	3 75
Charles J Smith,	"	1 20
Philip Breen,	"	2 40
Marsh & Ryno,	Coroners,	15 00

After remarks by different members upon the payment of bills for the burial of persons killed on the railroad in another county and brought into this county,

Freeholder Keron moved, that the bill of Marsh & Ryno be laid upon the table.

Which was lost.

Freeholder Keron moved that the bill be returned to Marsh & Ryno.

Freeholder Randolph moved as an amendment that the bill be paid and that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Middlesex County Board of Freeholders in relation to the payment of such bills.

Which amendment was adopted.

The motion as amended was then carried, all members voting in the affirmative except Freeholder Keron.

The following committee was appointed to confer with the Middlesex County Board:

Freeholders Randolph, Crowell, Keron.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet on Thursday, Sept. 5th, 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN L. CROWELL, Clerk.

The right thing in the right place is without doubt Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, the best remedy for Babies while teething.—Price, only 25 cents a bottle.

VEGETINE.
I will try Vegetine.
He did.
AND WAS CURED.

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 16, 1867.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I wish to give you this testimony, that you may know and let others know what Vegetine has done for me. About two years ago a small sore came on my leg; it soon became a large ulcer, so troublesome that I consulted the doctor, but got no relief, growing worse from day to day. I suffered terribly; I could not rest day or night; I was so reduced my friends thought I would never recover. I consulted a doctor at Columbus. I followed his advice; it did no good. I can truly say I was discouraged. At this time I was looking over my newspaper; I saw your advertisement of Vegetine, the "Great Blood Purifier" for cleansing the blood from all impurities, curing Humors, Ulcers, &c. I said to my family, I will try some of the Vegetine. Before I had used the first bottle I began to feel better. I made up my mind I had got the right medicine at last. I could now sleep well nights. I continued taking the Vegetine. I took thirteen bottles. My health is good. The Ulcer is gone and I am able to attend to business. I paid about four hundred dollars for medicine and doctors before I bought the Vegetine. I have recommended Vegetine to others with good success. I always keep a bottle in the house now. It is a most excellent medicine.

Very respectfully yours, F. ANTHONI.

Mr. Anthoni is one of the pioneers of Delaware, O. He settled here in 1834. He is a wealthy gentleman, of the firm of F. Anthoni & Sons. Mr. Anthoni is extensively known, especially among the Germans. He is well known in Cincinnati. He is respected by all.

IMPURE BLOOD.—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases, such as salt rheum, ring worm, boils, carbuncles, sores, ulcers and pimples. In this conditions of the blood try VEGETINE, and cure these affections. As a blood purifier it has no equal. Its effects are wonderful.

VEGETINE
Cured Her.

DORCHESTER, MASS., June 11.

DR. H. R. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I feel it my duty to say one word in regard to the great benefit I have received from the use of one of the greatest wonders of the world; it is your Vegetine. I have been one of the greatest sufferers for the last eight years that ever could be living. I do sincerely thank my God and your Vegetine for the relief I have got. The Rheumatism has pained me to such an extent that my feet broke out in sores. For the last three years I have not been able to walk; now I can walk and sleep and do my work as well as ever I did, and I must say I owe it all to your blood purifier, Vegetine.

MARGERY WELLS.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

VEGETINE
Is better than any
MEDICINE.

HENDERSON, KY., Dec. 1877.

I have used H. R. Stevens' Vegetine, and like it better than any medicine I have used for purifying the blood. One bottle of Vegetine accomplished more good than all other medicines I have taken.

THOS. LYNE, Henderson, Ky.

VEGETINE is composed of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE.
Recommended by
M. D.S

MR. H. R. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I have sold Vegetine for a long time and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.

A. B. DE FIEST, M. D., Hazleton, Ind.

VEGETINE.
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.
Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

New Jersey State Normal and Model Schools, Trenton, N.J.
The Normal School Prepares For Successful Teaching.

The Model, in the Male Department prepares thoroughly for College or Business. In the Female Department the course of study is equal to that of the highest Female Seminaries in the country. Send for catalogue.

WASHINGTON HASBROUCK, Principal.
au1m

NOW READY. The Grand Achievements of STANLEY AND OTHER AFRICAN EXPLORERS.

A full history of his explorations in Africa and marvellous journey down the Congo. The public are eagerly awaiting this book. It is of matchless interest richly illustrated, low priced and will sell without a parallel. For full description and terms, address HUBBARD BROS., Pubs. 733 Sansom St., Phila. AGENTS WANTED
au8w5

CAMP MEETING.

A camp meeting will be held by St. Luke's A. M. E. Zion church of Bloomington for the benefit of the minister in charge and the church also. The meeting will be held in Shepherd's Grove, one mile and a quarter north of Bound Brook, beginning Saturday, Aug. 3d, 1878, and continuing three Sabbaths from day to day. This being the third meeting I have held, and having given satisfaction, I intend having this one better than any one heretofore held, having Bishop Moore, Rev. Jacob Thomas and other clergymen from New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia in attendance. I intend having a choir of good singers present. The best of order will be kept. No liquor of any kind or huckstering allowed in or near the grove. Tents will be rented by Rev. A. Jackson, minister in charge. Meetings every day. Prayer meeting to commence at 7 o'clock and preaching at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 and 7:30 p. m., and continue so throughout the meeting. Any changes being made will be announced on the ground. Persons coming from Dunellen or Plainfield can, by taking Maple avenue, come out ¼ of a mile from the grove without coming to Bound Brook. Train leaves New York at 9 a. m., stopping at intermediate places, reaches Bound Brook at 10:15. Tents will be on the grounds for lodgings and meals will be furnished at low rates.

al w2 REV. A. JACKSON, Minister in Charge.

City Tax for 1878.

City, School and Poor taxes are now due in the City of Plainfield and payable to me for the year 1878.

The Court of Appeal in cases of taxation will meet at the Council Room in Plainfield on the fourth Tuesday in July, from 2 o'clock until 5 p. m.

Taxes unpaid on or before the first of September will be handed over to the City Judge for collection, with costs, and interest at 12 per cent. per annum. I will receive taxes from 8½ o'clock a. m. to 6 p. m. until September 1, 1878, except Sunday. Office in Coward's Building, Cherry St., near Front; or at my residence, southwest corner Central Ave. and Fourth St., apart from the hours named.

jy11tf L. E. CLARK, Collector.

Fire Department Tax for 1878.

The taxes for 1878 are now due and payable to L. E. Clark, Collector, No. 7 Park Ave. (Coward's Building) every day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 8½ a. m. and 6 p. m. All taxes so assessed remaining unpaid on the ninth day of September, 1878, will be returned to a justice of the peace for collection, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added, with legal costs.

In cases of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property, and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—*Section 10 of Incorporation Act.*

JACOB ADAMS, Treasurer.
L. E. CLARK, Collector.
Plainfield, N. J., July 10, 1878. jy11tf

Notice to Property Owners.

The Board of Health having made a casual examination of many of the cess pools and privies of the city of Plainfield, do give notice that a formal inspection will be undertaken on the 1st of August, and such cess pools, privies, &c., as are found in a condition injurious to public health will subject their owners to the process of law.

JOB MALE, Mayor and Pres. B'd Health.
CHAS F. STILLMAN, M. D., City Physician and Sec. B'd of Health.
GEO. P. CARMAN, M. D., Pres. Council.
jy18w3 GEO. P. SUYDAM, Corporation Counsel.

SOMETHING NEW
IN
CHILDREN'S PICTURES
F. C. LANGHORNE,
Front St., Opp. Cherry,

Has just received from New York some new designs in Backgrounds, and is prepared to make pictures at the following low rates:

Imperials, - - $5.00 per Doz.
Cartes de Visite, 2.50 per Doz.

Special Care Taken in Copying.
ALSO
Old Daguerreotypes Cleaned.
je27tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEMAREST,
THE POPULAR
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCER,
GIVES
THE BEST GOODS
FOR
THE LEAST MONEY.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
GROCERIES
To Suit the Times!
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
34c. per Gallon.
JAVA COFFEE,
32c. per Pound.
MARACAIBO COFFEE,
25c. per Pound
RIO COFFEE,
23c. per Pound.
Good Oolong Tea, 35c a pound.
Dried Apples, 7c. pound.
Dried Peaches 4 lbs. for 25c.
Davis & Whittaker Hams.
Sliced Corned Beef, 20c. pound.
ORANGE CO. BUTTER
of the choicest quality received fresh every Tuesday and Friday.
Sugars and Teas
Retailed at New York wholesale prices.
HAMMOCKS
At New York Prices.
Clover and Timothy Seed,
Formosa Oolong Tea,
AT 60C.
Can't be beat. Try it!
Licensed to sell
ALES, WINES AND LIQUORS,
For Family and Medicinal Use.
P. M. DEMAREST,
Front St., nearly opposite Post Office.
PLAINFIELD N. J.

VERMEULE'S
STRAW HATS.
If you want a STRAW hat of any kind, go to
VERMEULE'S.
If you want a Straw Hat for your boy, a cheap hat, a medium priced hat or a high priced hat, go to
VERMEULE'S.
Straw hats for youth, Straw hats for young men, Straw hats for middle aged men, and Straw hats for old men and for all men, at
VERMEULE'S.
There never was a larger variety of Straw Hats in the city than can now be seen displayed at
VERMEULE'S,
FRONT ST.,
Opposite Somerset,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Trunks Repaired.

COOL BREEZES!
BEST OF SEA BATHING!
YACHTING! FISHING!
Sure Escape from Asthma & Hay Fever!
Go to the
PARRY HOUSE,
BEACH HAVEN, N.J.

Entirely new management. Terms reduced: Board from $10 to $14 a week. Leave Plainfield at 11.34 a. m., via New York (Long Branch boat, 4 p. m.) or via Elizabethport, Red Bank, etc.

References—Capt. James F. Stiles or Rev. E. P. Ketcham. Address

Daniell & Buzby,
al w2 Beach Haven, N. J.

WASHINGTON
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
CASH CAPITAL, $100,000.

J. R. VANDEVENTER, President.
WM. WHITE, Vice President.
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer.
JOS. M. MATHER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
J. R. Van Deventer, J. Frank Hubbard,
Elias R. Pope, Dr. C. H. Stillman,
William White, Enos W. Runyon,
Job Male, Jos. B. Coward,
Wm. McD. Coriell, Jacob Adams,
William C. Ayers, James Vernon.

Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with the Interests of the Insured.

Notice of Receivership.

This is to give notice that the undersigned has been appointed by the Court of Chancery of New Jersey receiver of the effects of the late firm of A. Codington, McNabb & Co., and that all debts due said late firm must be paid to the receiver. For the convenience of parties the receiver has appointed Augustus Coddington, at the office of the said late firm in Plainfield, N. J., to receive and collect all moneys due the said late firm in the absence of the receiver.

JOHN R. EMERY, Receiver.
Dated June 24, 1878. je27w6

RAILROADS.

Central Railroad
OF NEW JERSEY.
All Rail Line to Long Branch.

Passenger Station in New York, Foot of Liberty St.

Arrangement, Commencing July 17, 1878.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3:23, 5:43, 6:33, 6:58, 7:35, 7:55, 8:13, 8:28, 8:45, 9:58, 11:34, A. M.; 1:26, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:01, 8:23, 9:30, 10:41. P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., at 5:00, 7:00, 8:00, 8:45, 10:15, 11:30, A. M.; 1:00, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:45, 9:00, 10:15, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at 12:10, 6:37, 7:37, 8:32, 9:20, 11:00, A. M.; 12:03, 1:37, 2:03, 3:16, 4:32, 4:37, 5:07, 5:33, 5:48, 6:07, 6:38, 7:10, 7:47, 8:30, 9:48, 11:16, P. M.

FOR BROOKLYN AND ERIE DEPOT, JERSEY CITY.

Connection is made at Jersey City station to and from Brooklyn and Erie Depot, Jersey City, by boats of the "Brooklyn and Erie Annex."

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5:43, 6:33, 8:13, 8:28, 8:45, 9:58, 11:34, A. M.; 1:26, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:01, P. M.

Leave Newark at 6:15, 8:00, 8:50, 10:30, 11:25, A. M.; 1:05, 1:35, 2:45, 3:37, 4:00, 4:35, 5:30, 6:10, 7:35, 8:00 P. M.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6:08, 7:35, 8:49, 9:46, 11:29, A. M.; 2:04, 4:36, 5:05, 5:37, 6:05, 6:35, 7:07, 8:16, 8:55, 11:30, P. M.

Leave Somerville at 6:30, 7:10, 7:30, 7:50, 8:00, 8:24, 9:30, 11:15, A. M.; 1:00, 2:25, 3:25, 5:25, 8:00, 8:35, P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 7:35, 9:46, A. M.; 2:04, 5:05, 6:35, 8:55, P. M.

Leave Easton at 7:00, 9:40, A. M.; 1:10, 4:00, 6:35, P. M. In addition a train leaves Phillipsburg at 6:00, P. M., DAILY.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for New York at 3:23, 11:34, A. M.; 7:23, 9:30, P. M. For Dunellen and Bound Brook at 1:25, 10:00, A. M.; 6:35, P. M. For Somerville and Easton at 6:35, P. M.

Leave New York for Plainfield at 9:00, A. M.; 5:30, and 12:00, P. M.

Leave Easton for Plainfield at 9.40, A. M., and from Phillipsburg at 6:00, P. M.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

Train leaving Plainfield at 7:35, A. M., connects at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Elmira, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 9:46, A. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 2:04, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Tunkhannock, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 5.05, P. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere Mauch Chunk, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 6:35, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Elmira, etc.

LONG BRANCH DIVISION.

Trains leaving Plainfield at 7:28, 8:45, 11:34, A. M., 3:51, 5:48, P. M., connect for Long Branch Division.

Leave Elizabethport for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt and Squan at 5:30, 8:15, 9:41, A. M.; 12:15, 4:29, 5:30, 6:30, P. M.

Trains leaving Elizabethport at 8:15, A. M.; 12:15, 4:29, 5:30, 6:30, P. M., connect at Matawan Junction for FREEHOLD.

New York and Philadelphia—New Line.

Short Route to Trenton and Philadelphia.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia at 1:25, 7:35, 8.49, 10:20, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:36, 6:05, P. M.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton at 1:25, (except Monday) 7:35, 8:49, 10:20, 11:28, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:36, 5:37, 6:05, P. M.

Passengers by the 4:36, 6:05, P. M., trains change cars at Bound Brook.

RETURNING.

Leave Station, Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 6:45, (way), 7:45, 9:30, 11:30, A. M.; 1:30, 4:15, 5:45, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Sts., at 1:20, (except Monday) 6:50, 8:13, 10:20, A. M.; 12:15, 2:15, 4:55, 6:30, P. M.

Passengers by 7:45 and 11:30, A. M., trains from Philadelphia change cars at Bound Brook.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton and Philadelphia at 1:25, 10:00, A. M.; 6:21, P. M.

Leave station Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia at 9:00, A. M.; 5:30, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Trenton at 1:20, 9:50, A. M.; 6:10, P. M.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Samuel B. Miller and Mary Ann Miller, his wife:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Lemuel Hastings Arnold, Jr., is complainant and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the seventeenth day of September next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Peter Vinceletto and wife to one Joseph A. Besant (and afterwards assigned to said complainant), upon lands in the township of Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey, dated July 1st, 1875; and you, Samuel B. Miller, are made defendant because you own said lands or some part thereof; and you, Mary Ann Miller, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Samuel B. Miller, and as such wife claim an inchoate right of dower in said lands or some part thereof.

HENRY S. WHITE,
Sol'r of Compl't, 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City.
Dated July 16, 1878. jy25w6

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Thomas S. Rogers, Sally R. Rogers and David Rogers, her husband:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein John L. Brewster is complainant, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the fourteenth day of September next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Thomas S. Rogers and wife and Henry C. Rogers and wife to John Dunn, on lands in the township of Piscataway in the county of Middlesex, dated May 15, 1873, and assigned to the complainant; and you, Sally R. Rogers, are made defendant because you are the owner of said lands or some part thereof; and you, David Rogers, are made defendant because you are the husband of Sally R. Rogers, and may have some interest or right of curtesy therein; and you, Thomas S. Rogers, are made a defendant because the bill prays a decree against you for any deficiency there may be of the proceeds of said lands to pay the mortgage debt.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
Sol'r of Compl't, Plainfield, N. J.
Dated July 13, 1878.—jy25w6

Assignee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of David W. Rogers and Chas. A. Rogers, late partners trading under the name and firm of D. W. Rogers & Brother, of the city of Plainfield, in the county of Union and state of New Jersey, that all claims against the estate must be exhibited to the subscriber, their assignee, under oath or affirmation, before the sixteenth day of August next, being three months from the date of the assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said David W. Rogers and Chas. A. Rogers, late partners trading under the name and firm of D. W. Rogers & Brother, will be filed with the surrogate of the county of Union upon the expiration of said three months, and exceptions may be filed thereto at the ensuing term of the Orphans' Court of said county by any person interested.

THOS. A. ROGERS, Assignee.
Dated July 2, 1878. jy4w6

PLAINFIELD
IRON AND BRASS
FOUNDRY.
Cor. Richmond and Third Sts.
Castings of all Kinds,
Such as
Mill Gearing, House Castings,
Steam Engine, Cultivators,
Plows, &c., &c.
Done at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.
OLD IRON, COPPER, BRASS, ZINC,
Taken in exchange for castings at market prices.
D. MARTIN,
Proprietor.

Plainfield and New York Express
Baggage and all other packages called for and delivered at any address in Jersey City, Brooklyn and New York.
WAGON LEAVES PLAINFIELD
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
RETURNS FROM NEW YORK
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Office in Plainfield at E. A. Mumford's Real Estate Office, opposite R. R. Depot.
Office in New York 25 Old Slip.
Residence, 7th St., near Richmond, Plainfield, N. J.
JOHN J. KER, Proprietor.
my30tf

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. mar7y

Central New Jersey Times.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

PLAINFIELD POST-OFFICE.

MAIL ARRIVES.

NORTH & EAST—7:38, A. M.
SOUTH—7:38, A. M., 5:05, P. M.
EAST—2:04, 5:05, 6:35, P. M.
WEST—8:50, A. M., 5:50, P. M.

MAIL CLOSES.

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH—8, A. M.
EAST—11, A. M., 2, P. M.
EAST & SOUTH—5:00 P. M.
WEST—7, A. M., 4:30, P. M.

Mail for WARRENVILLE, N. J., closes at 11, A. M., Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Post-Office opens at 7, A. M., closes at 7:30, P. M.—Saturdays at 8, P. M.

—Judge Roome is recovering from a severe attack of dysentery.

—The name of candidates for the offices in Union county is Legion.

—A grand masquerade is in preparation at the Park House for the evening of August 28th.

—Hotel Netherwood is filling up rapidly. By the end of the week all the rooms will propably be engaged.

—At the M. E. church the pastor, Rev. William Day, is expected to preach next Sunday morning and evening.

—Mr. S. H. Whitney has retired to contemplate his profits at Lake Pocono. He will be absent about a week.

—The First Presbyterian Sunday School Excursion to Asbury Park was postponed to Friday, August 9th.

—Mr. S. M. Pettengill, of the well-known advertising agency of New York, is spending the season at Hotel Netherwood.

—The Washington Rock House is full to overflowing. Three families seeking apartments the past week have been refused for want of room.

—Archery is now the popular pastime among the ladies in some parts of the country. Why not introduce the sport generally in our city? Croquet is no more!

—The d—l does take a vacation. Ours is there now, and if any errors occur in the delivery of this number our subscribers will know the cause, and give the —— his due.

—The picnics in the "City Park" are complained of as a public nuisance that needs to be abated at once. The Park House has already lost several guests on account of it.

—Some one who had just heard of the Vienna bread Searing is selling, asked for a loaf of that "Mary Anna" bread, probably supposing that was the name of the girl who made it.

—While nearly every other branch of trade feels the pressure of the times, the peanut business holds its own. We can go short on groceries, dry goods and clothing, but peanuts must be had.

—The Saturday evening hop at the Park House last week was merged into a German, in which a number of the young people from the city and from the Hotel at Netherwood took part.

—T. M. Paff's building, on Front street opposite Laing's Hotel, has been leased to a party who proposes to open a lager beer saloon. How many more such establishments are needed in Plainfield?

—The New Jersey State Normal and Model School has a card elsewhere setting forth the merits of this institution. The school has a name in the state with which all friends of education are acquainted.

—North Plainfield Democrats chose Stephen O. Horton and David J. Carney as delegates to the congressional convention which met at Flemington yesterday. The alternates were Augustus Mobus and Geo. Demler.

—Mr. Joseph W. Yates, chairman of the last convention, has issued a call for a congressional convention to be held in Elizabeth, August 20, to nominate a Democratic candidate for the Third district. May the best man win.

—The New York Lacrosse Club will play a match with the Ravenswood Club on the grounds of the Plainfield Athletic Club, at Plainfield, N. J., on the afternoon of August 17, for a cup presented by the last named club.

—Many are the stories told of the interest the lamented Lincoln took in the soldier whom the severe rules of war may have condemned to death, but the most pathetic of all that we have seen is the one related by some unknown author on our first page.

—Children under 12 years of age are charged fifty-five cents from here to Coney Island on the Central railroad excursion. Does this include infants in arms? If this means youngsters of that sort, or those two or three years of age, the excursion will not be as much of a family affair as was supposed.

—Frequent rains this summer interfere with the fun of the people. Last week it spoiled the plans of the Scotchmen, and this week it prevented the excursion to Asbury Park planned by the First Presbyterian Sunday school. But the compensations are numerous and will suggest themselves to the thoughtful.

—It is said that many intelligent women never read the newspapers, and that must have been the case with the one who lost her life in Newark last week by using kerosene oil in starting a fire. Any one posted on the number of deaths reported from this cause, would as soon think of using gunpowder as kerosene.

—A young man, who seemed to be a stranger in the city, made an exhibition of his drunkenness, last Saturday, by driving his buggy back and forth through the business part of Front street. Fortunately other vehicles were able to keep out of his zig-zag course. He was a fit subject for arrest. Not being drunk enough he returned to a saloon, tied his horse and filled up again.

—The Board of Health are invited to make an official visit to Arlington avenue, between the Seventh-day Baptist cemetery and Cedar Brook. This locality has been made the dumping ground for every description of filth and rubbish from all parts of the city, and the smell arising from the mass of decayed animal and vegetable matter compels the passer by to hold his nose. If that place is not a "nuisance" Webster doesn't give a correct definition of the word.

—A very interesting narrative is given on our last page by one of Abraham Lincoln's personal friends concerning what transpired behind the scenes at the time of his first nomination, and of the formation of his first cabinet. Other interesting articles, brief but instructive, are:—"System in Housekeeping," "Grumbling Citizens," "What Good can it Do," "Doing up Men's Linen," "Solid merit," "Oatmeal." The poem on the first page is a gem.

—We were in error in some things stated last week about the New street sewer. The case is worse than described by us. We supposed the sewer at first emptied into Green brook, as the ordinance requires—the change in the channel of that stream having taken place, as we supposed, after the building of the sewer. But it appears, upon examination, that the channel was changed before the sewer was built, and so the contractor really did not terminate the sewer where the ordinance required him to do it. It discharges into an arm of the pond, where all the contents are deposited without any current whatever to carry them off. Green brook is one hundred feet or more off. How is this thus?

Sudden Death at Netherwood.

The guests of the Hotel Netherwood were shocked on Monday morning to hear of the death of one of their number, Mr. James D. Carhart, Jr. He was apparently in perfect health during Sunday evening, and in the usual high spirits for which he was noted. But before the day closed he was stricken with apoplexy, which proved fatal early Monday morning. The deceased was a member of the firm of Carhart Brothers, Grocers, at 56 Park Place, New York. He was a young man 32 years of age, and leaves a wife to mourn his untimely end. His genial companionship will be greatly missed at the Hotel, where he did so much to contribute to the social life of the place.

The Common Council

Met on Monday evening for its regular session, and in the absence of the Clerk the roll was called by President Carman, who, with Messrs. Baker, Coriell, Knowland, Morris and Simpson responded. Just as the roll call was finished Messrs. French, Marshall and Thorn took their seats, leaving Messrs. Brown and Cameron absent.

Mr. Morris then offered a resolution expressing the feelings of the Council over the sudden affliction that had overtaken the clerk by the death of his child, and out of respect to him proposed an adjournment. The resolution was carried, and the Council adjourned to Monday evening next, August 12.

A Thief Caught.

The thief who robbed his employer, Mrs. Stephenson, is now a guest of the county, at Elizabeth. From his own story he had a festive career for several days. After taking the money he walked to Metuchen and took the train for Philadelphia. Had he confined himself to the pleasures furnished by that city, he would doubtless have escaped the toils of the law. But in an ill-fated hour he returned to New York, and even to one of his old haunts, which of course was about the first thing in his history that came to the knowledge of the detectives. Here he was met and arrested. Of the $265 taken, he still had $107 in his possession, besides a new silver watch and cheap chain that he had procured. This, with the money, has been returned to Mrs. Stephenson, save about $82, which it cost her for the pursuit and arrest of the fellow. All things considered, Mrs. Stephenson is more fortunate than most victims of sneak thieves.

The Driven Well Patent.

It seems, upon investigation, that the two recent decisions given in the United States District Court in Minnesota and New York have very materially changed the aspect of the driven well royalty, a question of so much importance to many of our readers. These two test cases have established the validity of the patent of the driven well and settled the rightful claim for royalty. Two years ago, when Mr. Green endeavored to recover damages for infringement upon his patent in New Jersey, there seemed some hope for the people to resist what was regarded as an unjust demand. But the importance of the recent decisions rendered cannot be overestimated, since the right of Mr. Green is fully established. If the law is so rigid, that the present owner of the well, or the person who uses the well, no less than the one who drove the well, is responsible and liable for the whole cost of the well is case of suit, it seems the better part of good judgment to pay the royalty of $10 for each well and avoid the expense of litigation. We understand that Mr. Green has employed competent counsel in the case and intends to enforce his claim to the full extent of the law.

Shocking Death of a Little Child.

The little daughter of City Clerk Wm. B. Smith, who was two years and seven months old, met with a sudden and terrible death early in the week, at the home of her grandfather, ex-Councilman S. Alpheus Smith, where she had been visiting for some time. On Sunday morning about eleven o'clock, a pail of boiling water had been drawn for bathing purposes, and was left standing for a moment in the kitchen, near the door, until some other little service was attended to. The room being darkened, it is supposed the little girl did not see the pail, and in her play stepped backwards, and stumbling against the pail, was plunged, in a sitting posture, into the hot water. She was a small child, and was completely submerged from her armpits to near the ankles. The agony of the little one at first was fearful and her cries heart-rending as members of the family hastened to her rescue, but after a few minutes, the shock her nervous system had sustained seemed to deaden her to pain, and it is believed that she did not consciously suffer much afterward.

The assistance of Dr. Probasco was called in at once, but the little one was so terribly scalded—the skin actually coming off in large pieces while taking off her clothing—that he could give no encouragement of saving the life so precious to all the household. Anxiously however did they all watch by her bedside for some glimmer of hope, but on Monday morning near seven o'clock the little spirit fled. The stricken parents and grandparents, and other relatives among whom the little one was a pet, will have the sympathy of all who are able to measure the loss which has come to them so suddenly and in such a shocking manner.

A Fact Worth Knowing by the Victims of Rheumatism.

Some time ago we gave among our miscellaneous articles an account of the value of bee stings as a cure for rheumatism. The same fact was accidentally verified by a gentleman, a bee keeper, who reported the cure in his own case to an acquaintance of the writer of this paragraph. This acquaintance gives the following particulars of the case: Our friend Chandler had been for weeks laid up with rheumatism. A few days ago we saw him get off a street car, opposite our office, and we expressed our surprise at seeing him out, as we knew he had not been able to be at his office for weeks. He informed us that, as the bees were swarming, he managed to hobble out of doors and tried to hive them. Rheumatism preventing scientific work, he received several stings in his disabled rheumatic arm. It then swelled up; and after caring for the bees he went again to his bed and slept. On awaking he was surprised to find that the rheumatism had disappeared, and he has not had it since. He is now a firm believer in bee stings.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

At Hotel Netherwood for the two weeks ending August 6, 1878, the following arrivals are registered:

New York.—C. C. Dodge; G. G. Haven; Wm. Lander; Mrs. L. H. Ransom and maid; Mrs. L. C. Moore; F. L. Moore; C. C. Staats; Mrs. M. C. Briggs; Miss M. A. Walcott; W. L. Pomeroy; Jas. R. Boyd; H. J. Dart; H. C. Olds; Henry Idner and wife; W. S. Dunn; John F. Plummer, wife, 4 children, 2 nurses and coachman; A. C. Taylor; A. T. Plummer and wife; Jas. W. Hayward; J. M. Lander; Henry Bainbridge; J. Murphy; S. Eugene Sargent; W. Gibson; A. Maverick; L. M. Burleigh; Alf. H. Moore; W. H. Forman; W. M. Dobbins; J. B. Pomeroy; B. A. Mason; H. R. Cerr; Mrs. T. B. Gunning; T. B. Gunning, O. Witherill; Mr. Phonnix; James P. Boyd; O. L. Richards; W. L. Pomeroy; Misses R. Knowlton; Allan Ree; Thorn Renn; Mrs. Emily Atkins; Miss F. H. Atkins; H. E. White and wife; W. P. Smith; S. W. Fiske and wife; Chas. S. Fitch; M. M. Crulers; H. Thompkins; Lewis E. Harkiss; Wm. H. Lee; Alla Lee Smith; A. G. Woall; W. T. Pomeroy; Wm. Barkedel; W. Moor; B. A. Mason; J. Ohlman; Dr. T. B. Gunning; Mrs. M. E. Gunning; Harry Wheeler; C. G. Boardman; J. Parmely, Jr.; Sam'l H. Seaman and wife; Chas. A. Troup; Wm. E. Troup; Owen Jones; John W. Cochran; A. G. Wood, wife, daughter, 3 children and nurse; James R. Boyd.

Brooklyn.—Chas. W. Ide; F. S. Parker; E. F. Rook, wife and children; Warren Barbour; Sidney Guyon; W. W. Henshaw, Jr.; A. Varona, M. D.; Walter Green; H. E. White and wife; G. T. Sweetzer; C. W. Barnes; T. P. Barnes; Wm. Gebhart; H. Collins; Miss Crowell; Miss G. Callins; P. E. Smith; Geo. Watson.

Tarrytown.—W. K. McClees. *Netherwood.*—T. B. Bleecker, Jr. *Somerville.*—Mrs. H. Thorp. *Scarborough-on-the-Hudson.*—Mrs. John W. Mason. *Elizabeth.*—F. W. Foote. *Newark.*—Oba Woodruff. *Utica.*—Thos. F. Clarke.

List from Laing's Hotel register for two weeks ending August 6, 1878:

Wm. E. Asborne, Cranford; W. Beers, Bridgeport, Ct.; Chas. Jackson and son, Rahway; J. R. Havens, East Orange; Col. Chas. Moorehead, city; John L. Weber, Trenton; E. P. Merwin, Paterson; N. B. Giles, New Market; Abram S. Wilson, Ringoes; Miss Lizzie Smith, Haotford, Ct; Mrs. A. C. Manning, do.; A. C. Manning, E. D. DeCamp and son, Bound Brook; Jas. Johnson, Hampden; Geo. P. Evans, Baltimore; John V. T. Ryerson, New Brunswick; W. W. Greene and lady, Elizabeth; Jas. L. Donelly, Clinton; Willard Wilson, do.; Wm. C. Crates and lady, Somerville; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Schenck, Elizabeth; Mrs. Burnett, do.; Miss Cornwall, do.; C. Brokaw, Phila.; I. H. Vail, West Winsted, Ct.; R. P. Barton, Perth Amboy; Wm. Buchanan, do.; D. E. Davis, city; M. Gittis and man, Newark; D. Thoms, Baltimore; Elisha Sumhill, White House; W. H. Casner, Newark; R. H. Layton, Somerville; Chas. Monroe, Phillipsburg; Jas. A. Grover, Lynn, Mass.; H. M. Mischee, Hoboken; Levi S. Gaddis, Uniontown, Pa.; Julian Ross and son, Williamsburg, L. I.; J. W. Smith, Baltimore; L. Moore, Somerset Co.; Geo. Demler, John Acken, Wm. E. Jones, Jos. Mc Bride, do.; J. R. Miller, Frank W. Miller, H. C. Swannich, H. V. N. Snyder, W. G. Hush, Newark; M. M. Miller, Morristown; E. A. Ely, Madison; S. A. Collins, Wm. H. Roll, New York; Geo. A. Nichols and wife, Berkley Hights; Jas. Parker, city; S. D. Grimstead, Geo. Berdine, New Brunswick; I. Dunn, H. C. Pearce, Stelton; John Denton, Frenchtown, Jos. Longinetto, G. Gedney, Metuchen; I. P. Marcellus, I. V. B. Zabriskie, Paterson; J. W. Gardiner, Troy; C. E. Moore, Kingston; Will Moore, do.; S. P. T. Wilbur, Fanwood; H. Drake, Jersey City; Adam Grander, Royers Force, Pa.; Dan'l Brown, White House.

The City Hotel furnishes the following list of guests since our last report, two weeks ago:

Harry W. Clifford, Benj. C. Gavin, J. W. Hull, J. W. Martin, F. St. James, Albert J. Stewart, C. C. Moore, D. W. Walford, G. W. Beeby, J. W. Traynor, Geo. Benert, Wm. J. Hall, Jr., E. Lantern, C. Lantern, J. R. Jordan, S. M. Wood, John R. Sutton, New York; C. C. VanAnglen, Jersey City; D. M. Morris, F. H. Treat, Fred. W. Wilson, Phila.; N. E. S. Bogert, Bath, L. I.; H. C. Ingraham and wife, Woodbridge; Frank Azoy, W. A. Watt, John C. Moore, city; J. N. Cole, P. F. Cole, New Market; S. S. Barbour, Geo. M. West, Mrs. Martha Foote, W. M. Lawler, Chicago; J. L. Russell, C. T. Russell, Pittsburgh; J. M. Weston, E. J. Runyon; Wm. T. Dean, Washing, D. C.; H. P. Davidson, Salem; Geo. B. Case, Boston; John C. Moore, Flatbush, L. I.; E. H. Packer, Ohio; Andrew McDowell, St. Louis; G. W. Lark, Larkinsville; W. H. Wells, Columbus, O.; A. F. Jones, Jersey City; A. Vanness, T. J. Norton, D. L. Wallace, M. D., Newark; T. F. Sometchet, South Hampton, Mass.; Geo. C. Sparks, Wm. Atkins, Buffalo; Chas. W. Wagner, St. Louis; Albert T. Johnson, Harrisburg.

The following arrivals during the week are noted at the Washington Rock House as permanent guests:

New York.—Mr. James Boyce, wife, 2 children and nurse; E. C. Philbrick, wife, 2 children and nurse; Mr. Sutro, wife and mother; Mrs. James Ketcham, child and nurse; Dr. Richardson and wife; George H. Krouse, wife, child and nurse; Mrs. Marsh; Mr. George Marsh; The Misses Hitzelberger; Miss Weels.

Elizabeth.—Mr. Doraimes, wife, child and nurse; Mr. J. W. Townley and wife; Mr. Mortimer Townley; Wm. Plain, wife and daughter.

Plainfield.—Mr. Isaac Miller, wife, child and nurse; Mr. J. H. Brewster; N. D. Daboll.

Brooklyn.—W. H. Weeks, wife and son; H. E. Mullen, U. S. N., wife, child and nurse.

The following is a list of transient guests for the week, taking meals only:

New York.—Mr. Chas. Hines; Mrs. C. D. Marsh; Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Holloday; Misses May and Claudine Holloday; Mr. Wm. Foster, wife, son and daughter; Dr. C. D. Hayward.

Brooklyn.—Misses M. J. and Alice James; Rev. L. R. Foote and wife, Miss Ira Parkhurst; J. O. Noule; J. D. Varrick.

Plainfield.—Mrs. W. B. Maxson and 2 children; B. Bunker; Mr. and Mrs. Fitch; Fred E. Gordon; John H. Doane; H. M. Gilligan.

Newark.—Misses M. and R. Titsworth; Chas. G. Titsworth; S. P. Lathrop.

Somerville.—Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Rarick; Mr. and Mrs. Robt. G. Bell; Mr. Geo. Bell; Miss Lizzie Ringleman.

Scotch Plains.—Mrs. Sheppard. *Jersey City.*—Mr. Frank King. *Philadelphia.*—Mr. James Sanderson.

At the Park House few, if any, additional guests are received, as the rooms are all engaged.

A Little too much of New York Justice—An Alleged Innocent Plainfield Citizen Arrested and Locked Up.

One day last week Mr. Charles Hand went to New York to collect a note against one Arnold, formerly of this city. Hand met the latter who told him he would go out and raise some money. While Hand was waiting with the cheering anticipation of making a collection, he was seized by an officer, and affidavits were made against him accusing him of stealing a horse and wagon. Hand was thereupon locked up—literally taken in and done for, a stranger in a strange city. It is said that Hand was instrumental in having the aforesaid Arnold get into the clutches of the law when a resident here, and that the latter threatened he would get even with him some day. So it is naturally surmised that Hand's sudden arrest has something to do with this "even up" process. But as yet this is a thing, as Dundreary would say, that "no fellah can find out." Be this as it may, the stern fact is that Hand is in a New York lock up, and as the law requires a citizen of that state to go another's bail, and as the prisoner knew of no one to call upon to render him that service, he has been unable to get released. On Tuesday, however, some of his Plainfield friends went to New York to help him, but, as we write, they have not returned to report. Messrs. Suydam & Jackson have just taken the management of Hand's case. As far as we can learn everything points to the entire innocence of the man.

The Scotch Games.

A RAINY DAY PREVENTS THE CALEDONIANS FROM CARRYING OUT THEIR PROGRAM.

To the regret of every one interested in the games of the Caledonian Club, last Thursday was one of the rainiest of the season. So instead of the crowd of visitors that would have found their way here very few ventured to come. A number, however, of Scotia's sons, arrayed in their attractive highland costume, braved the weather and were ready to obey the orders of Chief John Wilson. At the hour appointed for opening the games, the rain made it impossible to go on with the program. So the members of the Club assembled in Laing's hall, where a lunch was served in Mr. Laing's hospitable manner. About 1 o'clock the rain had subsided, and the Caledonians, headed by Chief Wilson and the pipers, and followed by a large number of citizens, proceeded to the Athletic grounds. But the weather was still threatening, and out of deference to the wishes of many ladies, who wished to witness the games, it was decided not to go on with them. The grounds were thrown open without charge, and a large concourse of people gathered there, and to amuse them the club performed some of their favorite feats, such as running, dancing the highland fling, throwing the hammer, etc. Members of the Plainfield Athletic Club also entered into the promiscuous sports of the hour, to the evident enjoyment of the spectators. First there was a mile walk between Messrs. Arthur Vivian and E. E. Anthony, in which Mr. Vivian won. In a one-fifth mile walk between Mr. Conklin and E. E. Anthony there was a dead heat. Several hundred-yard dashes followed.

The result of the informal entertainment was to advertise the performance, and whet the appetite of the people for the games when they shall be played on Tuesday, August 20, the day to which it was agreed to postpone them.

Base Ball Notes.

The Crescents go to Staten Island Saturday.

The Athletics go to Flemington to play the "Mystics" of that place next Saturday.

The Athletics defeated the Berkley Heights Ball Club last Friday by a score of 27 to 7.

The Crescents and "Eons," of Roselle, played an interesting game on the Eighth street grounds on Saturday last. The Crescents started out well, the score at the end of the third inning standing 5 to 0, but the Eons by heavy batting, assisted by an error on the part of the Crescents, succeeded in scoring 4 runs in the fourth inning and 4 more in seventh, while the Crescents were only able to add one to their score. The curved ball pitched by the Eons' pitcher was very effective. The Crescents were unable to score a run after the fourth inning. The following is the score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Crescents,	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Eons,	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	—8

The Achievements of Stanley and Other African Explorers.

Being a complete History of Stanley's Explorations in Africa; together with a concise account of the late explorations of Baker, Cameron, and others. By J. T. Headly. Hubbard Bros., Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Springfield.

[We have examined the advance sheets of this work, and believe that all that is promised concerning it in the following notice of the book will be more than realized. ED.]

No recent event has excited a deeper and more wide-spread interest in the country, than the brilliant acieevement of Henry M. Stanley, in the field of African Exploration. Ever since the announcement of his arrival, in a famished condition, at the mouth of the Congo, the public have eagerly awaited a detailed account of his thrilling experiences, and the results of his discoveries. The announcement, therefore, of this volume, from the pen of so brilliant and popular an author as Mr. J. T. Headley, will be received with lively interest and satisfaction, and this interest will be greatly hightened by an examination of the book itself.

Since the death of Livingstone, the work of exploration in the regions which he last visited, has been pushed with great vigor. Sir Samuel W. Baker, with a small army and under royal authority, ascended the Nile, and was the first European to penetrate from the north into the great Central Lake region. Lieut. Cameron, of the English Royal Navy, reached the same region from the east, and then pushed across the continent, overland, to the western coast, and last and greatest of all, the daring and intrepid Stanley, breaking through the barriers which had proved insuperable to all former explorers, in the face of a thousand perils by savages, cataracts, disease, wild beasts, and starvation, forced his way down the dark river 2500 miles; and solved the great mystery by proving the Lualaba river discovered by Livingstone to be verily the head waters of the mighty Congo, thus opening a grand highway from the west coast to the heart and treasures of one of the most populous and productive continents of the globe.

The author first gives a concise account of Baker and Cameron's expeditions, because a knowledge of what they accomplished is essential to a clear apprehension of the momentous importance of Stanley's work. He has thereby added greatly to the interest and value of the book, for these expeditions, in romantic interest, thrilling adventure, and scientific importance, are second only to that of the more daring and successful American.

He then gives a complete and detailed history of Stanley's incomparable feat, which has produced such an immense sensation, both in this country and in Europe, and a more intensely interesting and exciting narrative we have never read.—We can no more than hint at the details of this narative. To follow the brave Stanley in his marvelous voyage down the unknown river, fighting thirty-two battles with man-eating savages, and passing fifty-seven cataracts and rapids, to read of the desertion of a large number of his party panic-stricken at the terrors of the forest; of threatened starvation in the middle of the great river whose banks were filled with hostile savages; of daily horrors and griefs at the loss of comrades in the passage of falls and rapids; of enormous labor in hewing miles of road through dense forest and jungle to make a passage around impassable cataracts; of the vast Wonder-land bordering this mighty river, rich in ivory, minerals, and fruits, where "*Every prospect pleases, and only man is vile*;" to learn all the incidents and adventures of this marvelous journey, and of the grand ovations which have met the indomitable American at every point of his homeward journey, one must follow the thrilling pages of this book.

The publishers deserve great praise for the superb manner in which they have brought out the work. The beauty of its typography and binding and the number and excellence of engravings, are in keeping with its value and character. Undoubtedly it will be more extensively read than any other book of the year.

Local Miscellany.

Lace Mitts at Whitney's.

Having made arrangements for the sale of *Fleishmann's Vienna Bread*, we are prepared to supply Hotels, Families etc. daily as we receive it direct from their Vienna Model Bakery every morning.
A. V. Searing,
jy18tf Front St. opp. P. O.

Go to Whitney's for laces, 15c. per doz. and better grades cheap.

Pier and mantel mirrors, connecting setts and cornices, made to order at Swain's, 42 West Front street. my30

STRANGE!—An eccentric old buffer says he likes the feeling of Dr. Colton's Laughing Gas operations so much that he's going to have all his teeth pulled, one a day, for a month. Office 19 Cooper Institute, New York.

Corsets cheap at Whitney's.

Get the Genuine Fleishmann Vienna Bread, fresh every morning at A. V. Searing's, Front street opposite Post Office Plainfield. jy18tf

No wood used in bale Hay, at L. B. Boice's Somerset street.

Whitney has a few of those cheap pocket books left; call soon.

Fine line of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods at Whitneys. Kid and lisle thread gloves a specialty.

DRAKE, the Tailor, may be found on Cherry St. near Front St., where he is prepared with increased facilities to serve his old patrons. Expenses light and prices correspondingly low. s28

Hamburgs from auction—new lot at Whitney's.

Two car loads of A No. 1 tip top heavy Western oats just received by L. B. Boice, Somerset street, North Plainfield.

Artists materials at Swains, Front St.

Flannel for bathing suits at Whitney's for 18c. per yard, and higher prices.

Just received, one ton of Lump Salt for Horses, at L. B. Boice's, Somerset street. Three cents a pound.

Oil paintings, engravings, chromos, and picture frames of all kinds at Swain's, 42 West Front street. Re-gilding and repairing. my30

They will buy the Planet shirt in preference to any other. Go to Whitney's and ask to see the best $1.00 shirt in the city.

Bale Hay, free from dust and dirt, baled by hand power, without wood, at L. B. Boice's Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

New line of veiling at Whitney's.

Mrs. S. C. Conklin has a fine assortment of Hosiery and Gloves which has just been received. Also the finest stock of ribbons in the city. june6

The best Timothy Hay in Plainfield is is now being baled by L. B. Boice, Somerset street. The dust and dirt is thoroughly taken out and the hay pressed by hand power.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN POST OFFICE
August 3, 1878.

Ayers, Mrs Ella	Jones, Hannah
Andrews, Mrs Mary	Jones, Rebecca
Adams, Chas H	Lathrop, W
Adams, Mary	Mitchell, James
Brownd, Mrs M	Moore, Ellen M
Buckley, Hannah	Murray, Mary A
Bowler, Annie	Pine, James
Belford, Mary	Rowe, Mrs
Brown, Carrie F	Smith, Wm C
Coddington, Job	Surman, Walter J
Crawford, Charles	Tucker, Mrs
Dempsey, M P	Wortman, Richard
Fields, Ann Eliza	Waldron, Jane
Heagney, Maggie	Ward, Lucretia

Persons calling for the above, please say advertised. W. VAIL, P. M.

DIED.

CARHART.—At Netherwood, August 5, 1878, of apoplexy, James D. Carhart, aged 32 years. Interment at Greenwood.

DENCKLAU.—In this city, August 4, 1878, Willie Dencklau, aged 5 years, 6 months.

HENTWERG.—In this city, August 4, 1878, Susan Magie Hentwerg, aged 9 months.

MELDRUM.—In North Plainfield, August 2, 1878, of cholera infantum, Harry Meldrum, aged 11 months.

SMITH.—In this city, August 5, 1878, Lucy C. Smith, aged 2 years, 7 months.

VANDERWEG.—In this city, August 6, 1878, Albert P. Vanderweg, aged 11 years, 7 months, 10 days.

PHOTOGRAPHS taken of persons after death. Also, Flowers photographed. By Langhorne, Front St., opposite Cherry. jy25m3

DAVID LEESON.
UNDERTAKER,
Holds himself ready to wait on the public any hour of the day or night. Has the most modern improvements in Corpse-preservers and Hearses. An elegant new Child's Hearse used in connection with the burial of children. Coaches furnished if desired. *Charges made satisfactory to all parties.*
Residence and office Front St., 2 doors north of Patse & Whitney's Dry Goods Store, Plainfield, N. J. f17

ALEX. M. BUNYON,
UNDERTAKER.
Somerset St., cor. Front.
Residence 75 Front street, opposite Peck's,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Hearse, attendance, &c., all hours, day or night.
Prices low in all cases. 15jy

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KINDERGATEN.
Mrs. L. H. JENKINS will reopen her Kindergarten and Higher Department on
MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1878,
Seventh Street, opposite Washington Street.
au8-ol

Central R. R. of New Jersey
EXCURSIONS TO
CONEY ISLAND
Daily Except Sunday
BY STEAMER
CHANCELLOR,
Commencing August 1, 1878.
And continuing until further notice.
Train connecting with Steamer at Elizabethport.
The Coney Island trips are omitted in stormy weather.

Excursion Fare.

		Adults.	Child's under 12
Leave Dunellen	11:28 a. m.	$1 05	60
Leave Plainfield	11:34 a. m.	95	55
Leave Fanwood	11:39 a. m.	90	50
Leave Westfield	11:45 a. m.	85	45

Arrive at Coney Island at 1:30 p. m.
Returning, leave Coney Island at 5:45 p. m.
Tickets for sale at ticket offices of the Company.
H. P. BALDWIN,
au1w3 Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD WANTED
For Gentleman and Wife, either in Plainfield or near Netherwood Hotel. Situation must be pleasant and healthy. Please address, stating location, size of rooms, price, etc.,
P. O. Box 342, Plainfield.

Mrs. E. J. MARTIN,
FASHIONABLE
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER,
Is now prepared to do all kinds of work in that line on short notice, at reasonable prices. Cutting done by the new French system. Measures taken as those of Taylor's. Also, patterns cut to order by the same in all styles. Rooms over J. E. White's store. au8w4

LADIES!
DON'T
YOU FORGET IT!

WHITE
Is offering
HIS ENTIRE STOCK
of
SUMMER GOODS
at
LESS THAN COST!
To make room for Fall Goods.

Come to
WHITE'S
for
BARGAINS!
15 East Front St.
Sign of the Flag.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Patrick Nolan, Mrs. Patrick Nolan his wife, and John King:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Alfred D. Cook and Robert H. Cook, partners, &c., are complainants, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear, plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainants, on or before the seventh day of October next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Patrick Nolan to John King, on lands in the township of North Plainfield, Somerset county, New Jersey, dated May 31st, 1875; and you, Patrick Nolan, are made defendant because the bill prays a decree against you for any deficiency there may be of the proceeds of said lands to pay the mortgage debt; and you, Mrs. Patrick Nolan, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Patrick Nolan and by reason thereof claim an inchoate right of dower or some interest in said lands; and you, John King, are made defendant because you claim some interest in said mortgage.

SUYDAM & JACKSON,
Sol'rs of Compl'ts, Plainfield, N. J.
Dated August 6th, 1878.-au8w6

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Jesse B. Lung and Mary C., his wife, Israel Minor, Jr., Charles L. Camp and Jacob P. Cooke:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Daniel S. Berry and Alexander Thorn are complainants, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainants, on or before the fourth day of October next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Jesse B. Lung and wife to George T. Young, on lands in the township of Warren, now North Plainfield, Somerset county, N. J., dated September 1st, 1870, duly assigned to the complainants; and you, Jesse B. Lung, are made a defendant because you made the bond and mortgage set forth in said bill; and you, Mary C. Lung, are made a defendant because you may claim an inchoate right of dower in said premises; and you, Israel Minor, Jr., Charles L. Camp and Jacob P. Cooke, are made defendants because you hold mortgage incumbrances on said lands.

NELSON RUNYON,
Sol'r of Compl'ts, Plainfield, N. J.
Dated August 3d, 1878-au8w6

PLAINFIELD
STEAM LAUNDRY.
3rd Street, above Richmond St.
The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kinds of Laundry work in the best manner, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, having erected a building and put in the most improved machinery for that purpose.
Clothes called for every day in the week, and delivered at residences, free of charge. Orders will receive prompt attention if left at E. M. Laing's Hat Store, A. Vanderbeek's Music Store, or addressed to Loundry, P. O. Box 970.
A. G. THORN.
July 17, 1878.

B. F. WEBSTER,
Insurance Agency.
HOME of New York
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
ÆTNA of Hartford
CONTINENTAL OF NEW YORK
ROYAL of England
GERMAN AMERICAN, NEW YORK
FRANKLIN of Philadelphia.
AMERICAN OF NEW'RK, N. J.
PHŒNIX of Hartford
MERCHANTS OF NEW'RK, N. J.
FIREMEN'S of Newark, N. J.
Insurance effected in any of the above companies and in several others equally prompt in adjusting losses, at the lowest paying rates in accordance with the character of the risk.
LIFE, ACCIDENT & PLATE GLASS
Policies written at regular premium rates.
B. F. WEBSTER, Plainfield, N. J.
Office Cor. Front and Somerset streets, SECOND STORY.

"SEEDESEA,"
Or Headache cured in two minutes by outward application. Price 25 cents. For sale by R. J. SHAW, Druggist,
jy11w4 Plainfield, N. J.

PECK'S CORNER.

COME TO PECK'S.
AND SEE HIS
LARGE VARIETY & ASSORTMENT,
AND
LOW PRICES
IN
Corsets, Corsets, Corsets!
He has just purchased of an Importer the whole stock of two styles, and they are now offered at a price lower than ever before.
Respectfully,
PECK.

A new stock of Fresh Goods—new styles of Jewelry just received. Call and examine them at
COLLIER'S, 3 CHERRY ST.
Filled Gold Seal Rings, $1. Solid Gold Wide Band Engraved Rings, $1. Genuine Amethyst Solid Gold, $4 and up.
Repairing on French Clocks a Specialty.
my9y

BUTTER! BUTTER!
MOORE,
No. 13 Cherry Street,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTTER DEALER.
FINE BUTTER A SPECIALTY,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
apl1-y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR $750.
We will insert a one inch advertisement three times in one thousand American weekly newspapers, and good parties will accept a six months note in settlement. Advertisement may appear three months every week, or every other week six months.
HALF INCH....$425
FOUR LINES....$280
THREE LINES....$225
For cash payment entirely in advance, five per cent. discount. No extra charge for making and sending cuts. Files may be examined at our office. For catalogue of papers and other information address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO, 10 Spruce St., New York.
P. S.—For an order amounting to $1000 we will give a reading notice gratis.

PEDDIE INSTITUTE.
HIGHTSTOWN, N. J. For both sexes. Three courses of study, Music, &c. Fits for College or Business. *Expenses low.* Begins Sept. 4. Send for catalogue to Rev. E. J. AVERY, A. M., Principal.

PIANO Beautiful Sq. Grand Pianos price $1,000, only $275. Magnificent Upright Pianos price $1000, only $275. Elegant Upright Pianos price $800, only $175. Pianos, 7 octave, $125. 7½ $135. New Styles. Organs $35. Organs, 6 stops, $57.50. Church ORGAN 16 stops, price $390 only $115. Elegant $375 Mirror Top Organs, only $105. Beautiful Parlor Organ, price $340, only 95. "Fraud Exposed," $500 reward. Read "Traps for the Unwary" and Newspaper about cost of Pianos and Organs, SENT FREE. Please address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

30 Mixed Cards, Snowflake, Damask, &c., no 2 alike, with name, 10 cents. J. MINKLER & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

DR. S. H. P. LEE'S
LITHONTRIPTIC
DISSOLVES
STONE AND GRAVEL
In the Kidneys, Liver and Bladder. It cures Gall Stones, Diabetes, Gout, and, in its incipient state, Bright's Disease. Doctors Lee, father and son, prescribed it in their practice in New York and Boston forty years with unparalleled success. It is now for the first time given to the public as a cure for the most distressing kidney affections. Send stamp for pamphlet to depot of the S. H. P. LEE COMPANY, No. 40 Clinton Place, New York City. Sold by druggists.

WE HAVE A List of a Thousand Country Weeklies, in which we can insert a one inch advertisement one year for two dollars and a quarter a paper, or for the same price we can insert fifty-two reading notices (a new one every week), averaging seven lines each. For list of papers and other particulars address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce street, New York.

A CARD.
W. H. SEBRING announces that he is now prepared to take orders for FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS at reduced prices, using the very best material, with a 3 or 4-ply all linen bosom, *extra quality.* Workmanship, quality and fit guaranteed. No gentleman obliged to accept any unless entirely satisfactory. Orders received at Vanderbeck's Music Store. Gentlemen not finding it convenient to call will be waited upon at their residence or place of business.
W. H. SEBRING, Manufacturer,
21fly Plainfield, N. J.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
Bond & Mortgage,
At Geo. A. Marsh's,
mar21tf Opposite Depot.

STOP & READ
All forms of Kidney and Urinary diseases, Pains in the Back, Sides and Loins are positively cured by
GRANT'S REMEDY.
Its effects are truly marvellous in Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's Disease. No matter how long standing the case may be, positive relief is had in one to three days. Do not despair, hesitate, or doubt, for it is really a specific and never fails. It is purely a vegetable preparation; by its timely use thousands of cases that have been considered incurable by the most eminent physicians have been permanently cured.
It is also endorsed by the regular Physicians and Medical Societies throughout the country. Sold in bottles at Two dollars each, or three bottles, which is enough to cure the most aggravated case, sent to any address on receipt of FIVE dollars. Small trial bottles ONE dollar each. All orders to be addressed to
Grant's Remedy Manufacturing Co.,
344 Main St. - - - Worcester, Mass.

THE CHAMPION.
HICKOK'S IMPROVED
Keystone Cider and Wine Mill
20,000 IN USE AND APPROVED.
This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1878. It is made in the most perfect manner, and is well worth the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes. This is the original Mill, very much improved, and is not to be had made anywhere. Address
W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

LADIES',
MISSES', CHILDRENS'
FINE
Shoes & Slippers,
Direct from Manufacturers,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
D. F. RANDOLPH & SON
NO. 12 WEST FRONT STREET.
je20tf

NEW
BOOT AND SHOE
STORE.
6 Park Av., formerly Cherry St.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the public of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened the above store and stocked it with an entire new stock of Boots and Shoes, which he is prepared to offer at
LOW FIGURES.
From long experience in the trade and unsurpassed facilities for buying, I am confident of being able to make it
The Interest of the Public
to bestow the patronage solicited.
A. WILLETT.
jul1ly

DAILY EXCURSIONS
BETWEEN
PLAINFIELD
AND
WASHINGTON ROCK.
By Cars and Stage by way of Dunellen.
Cars leave Plainfield for Dunellen at 9:46, a. m. and 2:04 p. m., where stage connects for Washington Rock. Returns at 5:41 p. m.
Beautiful Mountain and Valley views, Observatory, Pavilion, Spacious Grove, Shady Walks, Self-Acting Swings, Croquet Ground, Rustic Arbors and Seats.
Refreshments at the Hotel.
Fare in the Cars 10 cents. Fare in Stage 25 cents.
STAATS BROS., Proprietors,
jun6 Washington Rock Mountain House.

Wait for the Wagon
OF THE
CITY MILLS,
Which will hereafter take orders for and deliver at the doors of citizens all kinds of
FLOUR.
ALSO
FEED, CORN, OATS,
And, in short, everything pertaining to the trade.
TERMS CASH
From the wagon. Persons wishing credit will please call at the Mills.
FRENCH BROTHERS.
je13tf

JOHNSTON FARM
MILK DAIRY
By J. E. DOWLEY,
NORTH PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
Hotels, Saloons and Families supplied on reasonable terms. Alderney, Ayrshire and Durham cows.
P. O. BOX 1069. PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Any inattention or misconduct on the part of my employees, or any dissatisfaction whatever, should be promptly reported to me personally or by letter.
Respectfully,
mar7y J. E. DOWLEY.

Central New Jersey Times.

THE HOUSE THAT STEWART BUILT.

This is the house that Stewart built.

1

This is the maid that went to board,
And do whate'er she could toward
The fame of the house that Stewart built.

This is the man, all brazen and shorn,
That ogled the maid who every morn
Looked out from the house that Stewart built.

4

This's the Judge who said, "Oh, no!
These things can't be; the will is so
That you must drop this chap or go
Right out of the house that Stewart built."

This the maid, and this is the man;
They're getting away as fast as they can—
Like Eve of old, and Adam they ran
Right out of the house that Stewart built.

6

This the bar with the gaudy glass,
And none but males are allowed to pass
Where vester flitted the chirrupy lass
That minced in the house that Stewart built.

—*St. Louis Post.*

How Mr. Lincoln was First Nominated, and the Formation of His First Cabinet.

BY HON. LEONARD SWETT IN CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

I arrived at Chicago on Monday before the Friday of Mr. Lincoln's nomination. Senator Davis had been upon the ground since the Saturday morning previous. He was the Judge before whom I had constantly practiced since my admission to the bar, and was many years my senior. Through his efforts Indiana had been induced to join Illinois in presenting the name of Mr. Lincoln.

"If you will put yourself at my disposal day and night," he said to me, "I believe Lincoln can be nominated." This awakened the first real hope I ever had of that result. I assented to his proposition, and immediately the service was begun. So little had Mr. Lincoln's friends expected success that the Illinois delegation had not even any headquarters previously engaged. The hotels were, of course, full, and the place it did occupy was obtained by inducing private families to give up their rooms for this purpose.

Of course, the first question was whether or not Mr. Weed, who was confessedly in the leadership of the Seward movement, could carry off the nomination by main strength and on the first ballot. If it should prove that he could not, then our hopes attached, for we believed that Mr. Lincoln could concentrate the forces as against Chase, Cameron or Bates. The efforts of his friends, therefore, were directed to getting for Mr. Lincoln the strength of these men after their personal hopes should be abandoned.

Everybody who knows politicians knows that what they worship is the god of success. The friends of Mr Lincoln knew this, and saw their chance in securing, upon the failure of Mr. Seward affirmatively to carry the convention, a great demonstration of strength as between Mr. Lincoln and the other candidates.

This chance lay in Pennsylvania, which had, as I remember, fifty-four votes. The Seward men were laboring with the delegates from that State, and so were the friends of Mr. Lincoln, and both were hopeful; but in the small hours of Friday morning, in a room in the Tremont House, two of Mr. Lincoln's friends and two of Mr. Cameron's being present, our arguments prevailed, and the Cameron men agreed to come to us upon the second ballot. They did so right nobly, and gave us forty-eight votes. This, with other accessions, was a blow in the center which disorganized the forces of the great opponent and revealed the coming man, and, the thousands of the wigwam catching the inspiration, he was immediately nominated.

To the Cameron men the friends of Mr. Lincoln and the nation should be grateful; but, as between Mr. Seward's friends and his, it may well be doubted whether the result effected little else than sowing the seeds of mutual jealousy and distrust.

After the joy of the occasion had subsided and the convention adjourned, a Mr. Humphreys, who was a member of the New York delegation, and who had formerly lived in Bloomington, Ill., came to me and said Mr. Weed was feeling badly at the result, and some of us ought to call upon him. I asked him to go and introduce us; but, because, as I remember, he did not know him personally, he declined, and Judge Davis and I went alone. He was at the Richmond House, accompanied by that daughter who had given to him her life. This was the first time either of us had met him, and I shall always remember the interview.

Mr. Weed did not talk angrily as to the result or complain of anyone. I remember the substance of his words as, with much feeling and confessing that to be the great disappointment of his life, he said: "I hoped to make my friend, Mr. Seward, President, and I thought I could serve my country in so doing."

He was a larger man intellectually than I anticipated, and of finer fiber. There was in him an element of gentleness and a large humanity which won me, and I was pleased no less than surprised.

We urged upon him the propriety of making Mr. Lincoln's acquaintance before he returned. He was going for some purpose to Iowa, and we finally arranged that he should telegraph us at Bloomington what day he would be in Springfield upon his return, as we had offered, if he would do so, to meet him there and introduce him.

We did meet him according to the dispatch, and were present at the interview, which was of a general character upon the prospects of the campaign and the condition of the country.

Mr. Weed's account of the interview in reference to the formation of the Cabinet is correct, except that he overestimates in regard to it the importance of Judge Davis and myself. I also indorse all he says of his subsequent relations with Mr. Lincoln.

About a month after the election, in conversation with Mr. Lincoln, the propriety of consulting Mr. Weed upon the formation of his Cabinet and the general condition of the country, which had begun to assume a threatening aspect, was under discussion. In conclusion he asked me to write a letter to Mr. Weed, saying that he would like to see him and asking him to come to Springfield for that purpose. I did so, and in a few days he came to Bloomington, and Judge Davis and myself went to Springfield with him. Mr. Seward had already been selected, although, perhaps, no one knew it, and at the opening of the interview Mr. Lincoln announced that fact. As to the rest of the Cabinet it was an open question, although some names had been fixed upon, unless substantial objections should arise, and others were being favorably considered.

Judge Davis and myself were present by courtesy; but the substance of the interview was between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Weed, and the object was to obtain his opinion upon all the material questions connected with the opening of the Administration. These interviews were protracted through several days, and every possible subject discussed.

Gen. Cameron was desirous of being Secretary of the Treasury, and the question of his relations to the Cabinet was considered. This was the only question upon which Mr. Weed, as it seemed to me, did not speak with entire freedom. He spoke kindly of Gen. Cameron, said that Pennsylvania was entitled to a place in the Cabinet, and undoubtenly that State would be for him. He thought, however, it would be wiser to give him some place other than the Treasuryship. He thought Mr. Chase the proper man for that place, and, both agreeing, this seemed to pass as fixed.

Mr. Lincoln then suggested Edward Bates and Caleb B. Smith. The selection of Mr. Bates was heartily approved, and that of Caleb B. Smith assented to. To Mr. Welles and Mr. Blair he made strong opposition. In reference to Mr. Welles Mr. Lincoln said he had conferred with Mr. Hamlin. I think he had met him in Chicago after the election, and he being a New England man, and New England having a large shipping interest, Mr. Lincoln had tendered to him the selection of the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Hamlin had selected Mr. Welles, and therefore the only question was as to whether he was personally unfit. The result of this was that Mr. Lincoln said that he would take several names suggested under advisement, but, as the result shows, he adhered to the original purpose.

In reference to Mr. Blair Mr. Weed insisted that if Mr. Lincoln took him into the Cabinet he would regret it. He insisted that the Blair blood was troublesome, and traced evidence of this back to the father and Jackson's time. Mr. Lincoln replied that he must have some one from the Border States, and Montgomery Blair seemed to possess more of this element than any other available person, because he lived in Maryland, and Frank, his brother, in Missouri.

Mr. Weed's parry was first made with Henry Winter Davis. I thought in this he hoped for more support from Judge Davis than he actually received, he being his cousin, and finally he changed to Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, and conditionally succeeded. Mr. Lincoln knew Mr. Gilmer favorably, and the result was that he said if Mr. Weed would go to see Gilmer, who was then in Washington, and there was no doubt of his fidelity, he would appoint him. The final secession of North Carolina spoiled this, and Mr. Blair was selected.

One thing in these private interviews impressed me. From the beginning to the end Mr. Weed did not intimate that he wanted anything, either for himself or for any friend, and made no personal requests of any character whatsoever. It was simply an earnest discussion in regard to the condition of the country and what was for its interests. Both men were remarkable in stature and appearance. Mr. Lincoln was six feet three and a half in hight, and Mr. Weed more than six feet. Both had rough, strongly-marked features, and both had risen by their own exertions from humble relations to the control of a nation whose destinies they were then shaping.

If I but shut my eyes I can recall as if but yesterday those strongly-marked figures and features photographed on my mind, as they sat in the parlor of Mr. Lincoln's home, opposite each other, anxiously considering the future and endeavoring to avert the great danger which then began to threaten.

It was in these interviews that Mr. Lincoln first learned certain facts in reference to the manufacture of arms which admitted of no other possible intention but that of war, and here it was that first passed over him that shadow which deepened into sadness as the war progressed.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Weed, to use our rough phrase, naturally "took to each other" from the very day they met, and their relations grew gradually more agreeable and friendly until the day of the former's death.

Often, when knotty questions arose, Mr. Lincoln would send for him to consult, or, stating a case, ask him to arrange or suggest a way in which what he wanted done could be done most easily. More than a score of times, I believe, such messages have been sent through me; and while Mr. Weed was a man always wanting political positions for the army of friends who depended on him, and sometimes complained that he did not get his share, he never availed himself of a pinch or necessity to get what otherwise he found difficulty in obtaining. He did what was wanted to be done, or devised what was to be devised, with cheerfulness, never intermingling with such services any complaint or request, and never demanding political rewards for them afterwards.

One of these remarkable men is dead. For the other, all who know his inner life in the ripeness of his age will exclaim: *Serus in cœlum redeas.*

Fine Starching.

To prepare the starch, take as as much as you think necessary for the number of articles to be starched, dissolve in cold water, then pour boiling water upon it enough to thoroughly scald it, but do not boil it, put in a piece of lard or butter the size of a small bean, then let it stand until cold, then put it on the bosoms and rub it thoroughly. Have ready some cold starch prepared by dissolving in cold water, then add hot water, but not enough to scald it. After using the first, dip immediately into the last, and roll up quite wet, let them lie a short time and they are ready to iron. Iron all the rest of the shirt before the bosoms; take a bosom board and cover with cloth so it will be quite soft, having the outside flannel, iron the bosom on that till perfectly dry. If you require a polish, take a hard-wood board which has been made smooth as possible, having no covering whatever upon it, take a damp cloth and wipe it over enough to dampen it a little, then use a polishing iron, and with a little practice you will be able to do them to your own satisfaction.

Utilization of Sewage.

At Burnley, England, the device of converting sewage into cement has been successfuly tried. The town sewage runs into settling tanks, being mixed on the way with "lime cream." After settling, the sludge is dried, and finally packed in kilns and burned, no other fuel being necessary than just sufficient coal and shavings to set it alight. "Cement clinkers" are the result; and these, ground into coarse powder, make the cement, which is salable as Portland or other hydraulic cement. The corporation of Burnley are said to be satisfied with the purification thus effected of the sewage, and the company working the invention find it profitable.

"Come wife," said Will, "I pray you devote
Just one-half minute to mend this coat.
Which a nail has chanced to rend."
"'Tis 10 o'clock," said his drowsy mate.
"I know," said Will, "it is rather late,
But it's never too late to mend."

"John," said a poverty-stricken man, "I've made my will to-day." "Ah," replied John, "You were liberal to me, no doubt." "Yes John, I came down handsome. I've willed you the whole country to make a living in, with the privilege of going elsewhere if you can do better."

"Were there any aliens and strangers among the Jews at the time of their journey to the Promised Land?" asked the superintendent, last Sunday. "No sir," replied the smart bad boy on the back seat, "they were all to the manna born." School closed with singing.

When a Democratic editor wishes to say a real mean thing of a Republican Congressman, and can think of nothing else, he runs his name and residence all together thus: "Jimblaineofmaine." No man can stand such crushing argument as that.

An uncle recently found his nephew playing the violin, and the following hits took place. "I fear nephew, you lose a great deal of time with this fiddling." "Sir, I endeavor to keep time." "You mean, rather, to kill time?" "No, I only beat time."

For Sale—A fine country residence, with choice surroundings, etc. This frequently means that the occupant wishes to regain health; because a residence in a malarial district will induce blood poison ing, and hence disease. This can be most expeditiously counteracted by the prompt administration of Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

One kind word spoken to a tramp may cheer his whole future life. Remember this when you see him walking off with your ax and fifty feet of garden hose.—Detroit Free Press.

Dragged from Death's Door.

May we be spared the pain and suffering those poor mortals are called upon to endure who are subject to the terrible attacks of the fiend called Rheumatism. This disease has baffled the resources of the best medical talent in the world, and once stalwart and strong men and women are to be found in abundance who lie along the track of the healing profession like wrecked ships against the rocks of a stormy sea-coast. Within the past two years public attention has been repeatedly called to the voluntary statements of those who have been cured of this malady by Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. One of the most remarkable cases in point is that of William Tracy, of Saugerties. Mr. Tracy was actually so low with Rheumatism that his friends had given him up to die. He could not move a limb, nor permit a touch without suffering acute agony. He was finally induced to try Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and is now a healthy and happy man.

All the nice boys have their hair closely lawn mowed. It stabs the flies to death and bothers the mosquitoes.

MANY A DOLLAR formerly spent in expensive Sulphur Baths is now saved by substituting therefor GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, which is just as beneficial but infinitely cheaper. Local diseases of the skin, rheumatism and gout are all relieved by this standard remedy. Complexional blemishes are eradicated by it, and it imparts to the cuticle a pearly whiteness and velvety softness which greatly enhances the effect of female charms. Its soothing antiphlogistic action constitutes it a prime remedy for sores, ulcers, cuts, sprains, scalds, bruises, and in fact every abnormal condition of the cuticle attended by inflammation, swelling or itching. Ladies moving in our best society speak of its beautifying properties in enthusiastic terms, and give it a decided preference to cosmetics which merely conceal but do not, like GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, eradicate defects of the complexion. The use of ointments for eruptive complaints is to be deprecated because of their having a tendency to clog the pores and in some cases to aggravate rather than remedy the disease. They are, besides, seldom thorough enough in their effects to prevent the recurrence of eruptions of an inveterate type and have the disadvantage of soiling the linen of persons who use them.—GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, on the contrary, radically cures the diseases to which it is adapted and still further recommends itself on account of its cleanliness. It is, besides, an admirable disinfectant of clothing which has been worn by persons afflicted with diseases of a contagious nature. As a specific preventive and promoter of the general health it presents advantages of the most unequivocal description. Sold by Druggists.
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c

There iz no good substitute for wisdom, but silence iz the best that haz been discovered yet.—Josh Billings.

A CERTAIN REMEDY.
For Diarrhea, Dysentery, Children's Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrhea, there is no medicine so reliable as the pure Extract of Blackberry Root. It never fails, if taken in time.
TESTIMONIAL.—In the summer of 1877 I was taken down with inflammation and cramps of the bowels very violently. My distress was beyond description. Some of the most popular remedies were used with little or no benefit. As a last resort, Whitenack's Extract of Blackberry Root was proposed, which soon relieved me and made a permanent cure. I am fully satisfied it was the means of saving my life. For all difficulty of the bowels it certainly has no equal. EUNICE MULLENER.
Raritan, June 18, 1878.
Prepared and sold by T. S. WHITENACK, Raritan, N. J.
jy28m2 Also for sale by Agents.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.,
Is now open for the receipt of guests. A new building, with all modern improvements, large and well ventilated chambers, gas and new furniture throughout. It adjoins plenty of shade, and is only two hundred and fifty yards from the beach. Hotel stage meets every train. For terms and any particulars address the proprietor.
je27 THEO. OVES, Asbury Park.

OCEAN RESORT.
The most desirable location at the lowest rates.
Ocean and Bay Sailing and Fishing.
Surf and Still Water Bathing.
Good accommodations. Board Ten Dollars a week.
Leave New York 1 p. m., by Long Branch boat. Get excursion tickets to Beach Haven for Bond's. References in Plainfield: Messrs. Theo. French, C. W. McCutchen and Rev. K. P. Ketcham. Address
EBEN R. RIDER, Tuckerton, N. J.
je27w6

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, Pres. of the Original American Tea Co., 43 Vesey St. N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.
t21m3

GROCERIES.

FINE GROCERIES
CHERRY STREET,
NEAR FRONT ST.
EGBERT'S.
A Full and Complete Assortment of the
BEST OF GROCERIES
Always on hand, which he will sell at
LOW PRICES.
Orders are delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
W. H. EGBERT,
ja25tf Coward's Building, Cherry St.

The Best is the Cheapest,
AND
A. V. Searing's.
Is the place to get the
BEST
Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices,
And all kinds of
GROCERIES,
At the
LOWEST PRICES.
We make a specialty of
FINE BUTTER.
OUR
"Tube Rose Flour."
Is unequaled. Also, good family Flour at
BOTTOM PRICES.
Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar for Pickling.
Give us a call and see for yourselves.
A. V. SEARING,
FRONT ST.,
Stillman's Block, opp Postoffice
j 3t PLAINFIELD.

BOYNTON BEACH
PLEASURE GROUNDS,
WOODBRIDGE, N. J.,
Greatly enlarged and improved, will reopen for the season of 1878 on
TUESDAY, JUNE 11th.
First-class facilities for
BATHING AND BOATING.
Fine Pavilion, 125x30 feet, well floored, and with water-tight roof, Restaurant, Swings, etc., making it the most available place within reach of Plainfield for Excursions and Picnic Parties. Sabbath Schools, Associations and Family parties should examine our grounds and make early engagements to secure a choice day. No intoxicating drinks sold on or near the grounds. No Sunday parties taken.
HOW TO GET THERE.—Drive from Plainfield by Oak Tree to Uniontown, Woodbridge and the Beach, 11 miles; or take cars on Central Railroad and Long Branch division to Woodbridge. All local trains on Long Branch division stop at Woodbridge station, six minutes' walk from the Beach. Stages to all trains from and after June 11.
my23m3

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Peter Vincelette, Elizabeth A. Vincelette, his wife, A. Louis Sevestre, Samuel B. Miller and Mary Ann Miller, his wife.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Lemuel Hastings Arnold, Jr., is complainant and you are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainants, on or before the twenty-sixth day of August next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Peter Vincelette and wife to one Joseph A. Besant (and afterwards assigned to said complainant), upon lands in the township of Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey, dated July 1st, 1873; and you, Peter Vincelette, are made defendant because you are one of the makers of said mortgage, because you own said lands, or some part thereof, and because the bill prays a decree against you for any deficiency there may be of the proceeds of the sale of said lands to pay the mortgage debt; and you, Elizabeth A. Vincelette, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Peter Vincelette, and because you joined in said mortgage; and you, A. Louis Sevestre, are made defendant because you hold an encumbrance on said land; and you, Samuel B. Miller, are made defendant because you own said lands or some part thereof; and you, Mary Ann Miller, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Samuel B. Miller, and as such wife claim an inchoate right of dower in said lands or some part thereof.

HENRY S. WHITE,
Sol'r of Compl't, 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City.
Dated June 24, 1878. jy3w6

FOR SALE.
Tall trees of all kinds of wood that grow in this part of the country, from 30 to 90 ft., 5 in. at top, and straight, for piles, telegraph, flagstaffs, etc.; plank of all sorts for house trimmings, carriage or bridge builders; sawed and split posts, all sizes and lengths, of locust, oak, chestnut, etc.; sled runners; stone-boat plank; locust timber, from 4 to 22 inches in diameter, 70 ft. long; 10,000 posts and rails; cord wood, any quantity, at home or delivered, from $2.50 to $8 per cord; ornamental trees, green, from 4 to 12 ft. high, at half price; vinegar by the gallon or barrel, from pure cider, from 2 to 40 years old, for cash or approved paper.
N. B. One 1-seat carriage for sale or exchange for a small one. ROBT. C. VAIL,
Walnut Hill, half way from Plainfield to Rahway.
a29tf

GREEN & CO.
FURNITURE DEALERS,
FRONT STREET, NEAR GROVE,
Are Stocking up for the Spring Trade.

Cottage Suits, complete, for	$16.00
Cottage Dressing Case Suits,	27.00
Solid Walnut Suits,	32.00
Solid Walnut Bedsteads	7.00
Solid Walnut Wardrobes,	10.00

Window Shades made and put up to order.

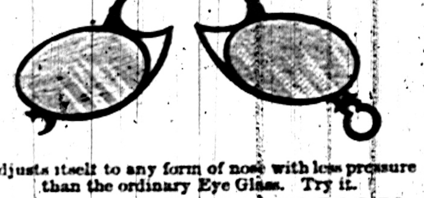
French THE Clothier.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
SUMMER
CLOTHING
Previous to our Semi-annual Stocktaking we have made such immense reductions in prices as will insure the immediate sale of all of our Summer Stock. Special attention is invited to the following Reductions in our Ready Made Department.

Men's all wool suits,		Formerly $13,	Now $10
" " "		" 12,	" 9
" " "		" 10,	" 8
Youths' " "		" 9,	" 7
" " "		" 8,	" 6
Boys' " "		From 3	to 5
Men's " "		To order,	12
White Marseilles Vests,			1

JOHN H. FRENCH,
o4 NO. 19 CHERRY ST.

EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES
AT
BENJ. G. MOGGIE'S
26 North Ave., Plainfield.
my2y

PRENTICE'S PATENT.



Adjusts itself to any form of nose with less pressure than the ordinary Eye Glass. Try it.
PRENTICE, OPTICIAN,
1 Courtland St., New York.
j6m3

PARSONS & CO.,
CITY BOOK, MUSIC
AND
TOY STORE,
PLAINFIELD
PRICES WAY DOWN.

C. E. GAUSE,
23 WEST FRONT ST.,
W-A-L-L P-A-P-E-R!
WALL PAPER
OF THE
LATEST STYLES
AND
PATTERNS.
CURTAINS.
CHILDREN'S
CARRIAGES!
C-H-I-L-D-R-E-N'S C-A-R-R-I-A-G-E-S!
C. E. GAUSE,
Wholesale & Retail Stationer,
23 West Front street,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Trees! Trees!
FOR SALE LOW!
A large assortment of Trees, Shrubs, Vines, &c. Also, a fine lot of large Evergreens for Winter planting, 15 to 40 feet high.
j18tf EVAN JONES, Plainfield.

MILLINERY!
MRS. P. DUNN
Has the Latest Styles of
Millinery, Bonnets, Hats, &c.
Bleaching and Pressing done at short notice. Feathers curled and dyed. Pinking done.
ALSO
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HAIR
Braids, Switches, and Curls.
Particular attention paid to selecting Hair to suit customers.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HOOPS AND CORSETS
ALSO,
Dress and Fancy Goods.
No. 14 West Front street,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

A SEMPSTRESS
Who does plain sewing, and understands the use of several different sewing machines, offers her services for 75 Cents a day. Can give references to ladies by whom she has been employed. Will call upon any one who will send their address to
t29tf C. W., P. O. Box 350.

L. A. RHEAUME.
COAL and WOOD
AT THE
LOWEST RATES.
ALSO DEALER IN
THE BEST
FLOUR and FEED.
HAY IN BALE
[Without Wood]
ALSO STRAW.
Peace St., cor. Fourth St.
Orders left at the Office, or sent through the Post office, will be promptly attended to. o5tf

$2,500 A YEAR ACTIVE, ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED ON OUR
GRAND
COMBINATION PROSPECTUS
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150 DISTINCT PUBLICATIONS
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100 Styles of Bibles and Testaments.
Representing Agricultural, Biographical, Historical Religious and Miscellaneous Works of universal interest.
A NOVEL FEATURE IN CANVASSING!
Sales made from this Prospectus when all single Books fail. It contains something to suit every taste and fancy. We are also offering special inducements on our
PREMIUM FAMILY BIBLES
ENGLISH and GERMAN, PROTESTANT and CATHOLIC. Awarded Superiority over all others for their Invaluable Aids and Superb Bindings at the GRAND CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, 1876.
Also General and Local
AGENTS WANTED
ON OUR
GREAT WAR BOOK
the most Comprehensive, Reliable and accurate history of the Great Contest between the Russian and the Turk. With its 300 ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS, MAPS and PLANS, the most showy, desirable and useful book now published. Liberal terms. Particulars free. Address
JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers,
Philadelphia.

NEW BAKERY!
J. WALKER
Begs most respectfully to inform the public of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened the store
Next Door to the Post Office,
FRONT ST.,
AS A
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,
Where may be always found a large stock of
FRESH BREAD, CAKE, PIES, &C.
Hot Rolls and Tea Biscuit
Every morning and evening.
ENGLISH BREAD & FRENCH BREAD,
Orders punctually and carefully attended to.
Plainfield, Nov. 29, 1877. n22tf

Fleischman's
GENUINE
VIENNA BREAD!
BAKED BY
J. GEBHARD.
Fresh every day at 8 cents a loaf.
Also, every variety of
Bread, Breakfast Rolls, French Rolls, Tea Biscuits, etc.,
And all kinds of
CAKE.
J. GEBHARD,
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VOL. X. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1878. NO. 517.

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ON A SHEET OF BLANK PAPER.

O virgin page, untouched, unstained,
Without a line, without a blot,
Thou cream-laid, blank-faced mystery
Of untold thoughts, of unsung songs;
Who can foresee thy end, thy lot,
Who tell thy future history?

Perchance thou art reserved to bear
The record of a lofty mind,
Whose echo shall defy Time's wave;
Or in the rubbish basket near
Some cruel hand may bid thee find
Oblivion and a wicker grave.

Or shall, upon thy vacant face,
Some poet write a stirring ode,
Some wondrous lay, some graceful sonnet?
Or shall Miss Jones's fingers trace
Some lines to Madame a la Mode
About the color of her bonnet?

Thou must some doctor's mandate bear
For horrid drugs or an emetic;
Or serve to write an I O U;
Some love-sick swain to Dulcinea,
In halting doggerel most pathetic,
May send thee as a billet doux.

Or on thee, haply, shall be wrought
Some picture, to for aye remain,
A masterpiece of tint and line;
Or shall the baser pen and thought
Of Thomas, or of Sarah Jane,
Degrade thee to a valentine!

O empty blank! that only craves
A touch, a word, in paint or rhyme,
Thou silent monument of shame
On cowards, idlers, fashion's slaves,
On brains that have no thoughts sublime,
On hands that can not give thee fame.

What ill destroyed, what good abused!
So ready thou to cheer or pain,
So prompt for blessing or for curse—
And here, half-conscious, as I mused,
I took the paper up again
And scribbled off this idle verse.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

SEEKING PROMOTION:

FOR YOUNG MEN AS WELL AS BOYS.

"I wish, father, you would find me a good situation," said Thomas earnestly, "I should like so much to be in business; but it seems long to wait for a good place."

Mr. Reed, lifting his eyes from the evening paper, looked at his son with some surprise, and then said: "I think you have a situation, Thomas."

"Yes, but I mean a *good* situation. The place I am in now is nothing, only to run messages all the time for everybody in the establishment; and then I am paid almost nothing."

"And what sort of situation do you want, Thomas?" asked his father.

"I would like," said Thomas, "to be in some good office where I would receive a large salary and not be under everybody, to run at their nod and call."

"But that is why I placed you in your present situation," said his father. "You have every opportunity to rise to one of the best positions in the city, if you are only content to wait and work for it."

"I am afraid I should have a long time to wait," said Thomas. "Every place above me is filled, and they are all too well paid to resign very soon; and then I do not know *how* to work for promotion. Must I apply to the head of the firm, and what else have I to do to obtain it?"

"No, Thomas, that is not the work I mean. An application is about the last thing you should make to your employer; and, indeed, you may not require to apply for anything, if you take the proper course."

"Well, father, I will take any course that will procure promotion for me," said Thomas eagerly.

"Then there is hope that you will follow my directions if I tell you how to work. You say you have to run errands for every one in the place; well, that is just what I expected when you went there. I suppose it is not pleasant; it may be quite tiresome and discouraging; but then you gain a good knowledge of the city; become known to other firms besides, you are not in the lowest place there, as you suppose, or you would not be entrusted to carry the mail to and from the post office. I was surprised when I heard that Mr. Edwards had entrusted you with that duty the third week after you went there. It shows me that he has confidence in your integrity, and I think you are getting promotion already."

Thomas laughed at the novel mode of preferment, and informed his father that Mr. Edwards had no one else who cared to go or whom he could send for the mails.

"Perhaps he has quite a different reason for his action," said his father. "Perhaps he does not care to trust some others who are above you, and whom he might send. Thomas, you must work well and carefully, whether it be running messages or carrying the mail, and you will soon discover that *that* is the work which will procure for you promotion."

"But it is a very low beginning, father," said Thomas.

"Yes— Let me see; were you with us last summer when we visited Baltimore and went up to the top of Washington's monument?"

"Yes, father; you recollect we all went up, and little Fred was so tired he could hardly gain the top."

"Do you recollect how we ascended? Were we lifted up from the street by an elevator?"

"No, father; don't you remember that a man let us in by the door, and we went up by the winding steps; we had no light only that of a smoky lantern, and it was a long time before we reached the top."

"And we got up at last," said his father, "after patiently stepping one hundred and eighty times, one after the other; and were we not repaid at the top with the magnificent view which we enjoyed?"

"It was perfectly grand," said Thomas.

"Now, Thomas, as you ascended that monument so you must rise in business. You are now standing on the lower steps,—you are *on* the steps—and there is nothing to hinder you, if your health is good, from standing on the top. But you must cultivate several qualities which I will mention, and the very first which you need to possess is contentment with what you already have. This does not mean that you are to have no ambition to rise; but rather, that you must be willing to wait till your turn comes. Then, again, be willing to serve all who are over you; they may be no better than you, but they have a position above you, and are therefore your superiors. Remember that he is the best commander who himself is willing to 'obey orders' and serve those above him.

"There are other qualities of equal importance,—honesty, for example: which implies more than that the person possessing it does not steal. It means that in all public and private transactions you are to be governed by just and upright principles. I knew a business man who sent in an order for goods; a mistake was discovered after the goods had been delivered—the firm had forwarded goods fifty dollars better than those ordered and paid for; when the error was seen and the purchaser applied to, he refused to pay the difference or return the goods. He was a dishonest man!

A boy who wants to rise in business must not be cunning and crafty and what people sometimes call 'smart.' Truthfulness requires us to be open, candid, and to avoid imposing on the ignorance or credulity of others by word, or act, or even the expression of the face. Business people soon find out that a boy is 'tricky' and 'slippery' and 'smart,' and, though they are pleased to call him by these gentle names, they always act towards him as if they thought him untruthful and dishonest.

"Then a boy must have steadiness. No one wants to employ a clerk who attends to his business only when he 'feels like it,' or when his master's eyes are upon him. Employers want trustworthiness in their assistants, so that they can commit to their care all their affairs at a moment's notice and be confident that their interests will not suffer. Energy, too, must be exercised in the discharge of duties.—'What is worth doing at all is worth doing well;' and there is nothing to be gained by unsteadiness, but much to be lost by it. 'A rolling stone gathers no moss;' it will wear away in the course of time. So an unsteady, fickle, restless boy or man, who is always looking for a better situation, instead of improving the one he has, will never gain much. In all this you must endeavor to improve your mind by self-cultivation, for no boy leaving school, though he may have stood high in his class, is qualified for an important business position till he cultivates himself and profits by experience. If you associate only with the virtuous and good, this will remove you from the way of temptation, and particularly in regard to those useless and really bad habits of smoking, chewing tobacco, drinking just a little, loafing idly about the streets, and keeping late hours.

"Remember that a good character is worth more to you than a great fortune of gold, and it is built up as men build a house—little by little, brick by brick. If you build up your good name by these acts which I have commended, it may take a lifetime to complete it, but then it will be a monument of gold set up by yourself to perpetuate your memory forever. A vein of religious reverence and respect should pervade all your life and be seen in every act and word; not that you must be a local preacher, but simply that you may grow up to be a man of high business, moral, and religious character; and men will respect and trust you, which will be a fortune in itself.—Never forget, to the end of your life, that one wrong action may overthrow the best reputation which years only have established. Just a spark may reduce to ashes the magnificent estate which has cost its owner a lifetime and a fortune to build. The splendid tower which was almost finished has fallen in ruins because a single stone was misplaced and gave way. It is worse than if it never had been built, for the rubbish must be cleared away before the foundation can be relaid. A good name lost can never be regained, unless its owner can begin among strangers and try to live a virtuous life. Therefore, cultivate godliness with contentment, which is great gain; and when you attain to good position and honor, remember to be still more careful of your good reputation, for 'a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and favor is better than silver and gold.'"—New York Observer.

[ORIGINAL.]

An Episode of Plainfield Fire Co. No. 2.

The affair occurred quite a number of years ago, when Plainfield Engine Company No. 2 was much younger than it is now, before it had arrived at the dignity of an Amoskeag steamer, and before the snows of many winters and the cares of business had frosted the hair of many of its oldest and most reliable members.

For the want of a better name we will call the party of the first part Cavendish. He has now retired from the active pursuit of trade. At the date of our sketch he pursued life's avocations with vigor, acquired wealth and raised a family of sons and daughters that have done credit to him and honor to Plainfield.

On this particular Sunday morning he had taken a little walk, in the course of which he reached the engine house and sat down in front of the same, wondering if any one would come along that he might have a little talk with before breakfast. A stranger came up the street.

"Now, I just wonder who that is," mused Mr. Cavendish as the stranger approached.

There was nothing particularly remarkable about the man, and he did not look much like a man who would be guilty of a joke. On the contrary, he bore the air of an elderly person, who might be leading deacon in a quiet, shady country church.

He stopped before Mr. Cavendish and the engine house, and gently unfolding his hands from behind his back, observed,

"Is this an engine house?"

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Cavendish; "will you walk in?"

"What do you keep inside?"

"Why, the engine, of course."

"Oh! ah! I see. Yes. Now, what do you use it for?"

"To put out fires, of course. What in blazes do you suppose we would use it for—to peddle fish with?"

"No, no, my dear sir; I never heard of an engine being used to peddle fish with;" and the stranger made the remark with an air of great contrition, adding almost instantly, "Is this the same engine you had last week?"

Then Mr. Cavendish commenced to get mad, and said, with an air of considerable acidity,

"You don't suppose we get a fresh engine every week, do you?"

"No, no; probably not. I don't know how many fires you have, nor how many engines it takes to put one out."

"Well, the truth is, we don't have so very many fires; but we have our share, of course, for a small place," and Mr. Cavendish was gradually regaining his usual equanimity of temper, when the stranger suddenly inquired,

"Do you generally use up more than one engine at one fire?"

"Now, look here, stranger," and Mr. Cavendish rose up in virtuous wrath, "are you a blasted fool, or do you take me for one? What do you mean by fooling around this way, anyhow?"

"Oh, no, my dear sir, certainly not. I only asked the question because in the town where I came from we generally use up about one engine per night, and when the fire business is lively sometimes we use up three or four, and a fireman or two along with them once in a while."

"I would just like to know where that town is;" and Mr. Cavendish made the remark with an air of ill-concealed scorn.

"Philadelphia, sir."

"Oh!" said Mr. Cavendish, with an air of being much mollified; "and your name is—?"

"David Lyle."

"Chief of the fire department?"

"By the courtesy of the city and the votes of the firemen, yes."

"Put your hand there, Mr. Lyle, and then come straight home with me to breakfast; but when you come back with me after awhile to meet the boys, don't say anything about that little talk we had, or else I shall never hear the last of it."

The two gentlemen faded away down into the breezy morning shade of Fifth street, where a friendship was commenced that was only severed by the death of Mr. Lyle, who had no more sincere mourner than Mr. Cavendish. C.

Lee's Surrender—The Story of it as Told by General Grant.

We were conversing one evening about Lee's surrender. The General told the story of the memorable event. "The night before Lee surrendered," he said, "I had a wretched headache—headaches to which I have been subject—nervous prostration, intense personal suffering. But, suffer or not, I had to keep moving. I saw clearly, especially after Sheridan had cut off the escape to Danville, that Lee must surrender or break and run into the mountains—break in all directions and leave us a dozen guerilla bands to fight. My campaign was not Richmond, not the defeat of Lee in actual fight, but to remove him and his army out of the contest and, if possible, to have him use his influence in inducing the surrender of Johnson and the other isolated armies. You see the war was an enormous strain upon the country. Rich as we were I do not now see how we could have endured it another year even from a financial point of view. So with these views I wrote Lee and opened the correspondence with which the world is familiar. Lee does not appear well in that correspondence—not nearly so well as he did in our subsequent interviews, where his whole bearing was that of a patriotic and gallant soldier, concerned alone for the welfare of his army and his state. I received word that Lee would meet me at a point within our lines near Sheridan's headquarters. I had to ride quite a distance through a muddy country. I remember now that I was concerned about my personal appearance. I had an old suit on, without my sword, and without any distinguishing mark of rank, except the shoulder straps of a Lieutenant General on a woolen blouse. I was splashed with mud in my long ride. I was afraid Lee might think I meant to show him studied discourtesy by so coming—at least I thought so. But I had no other clothes within reach, as Lee's letter found me away from my base of supplies. I kept on riding until I met Sheridan. The General, who was one of the heroes of the campaign, and whose pursuit of Lee was perfect in its generalship and energy, told me where to find Lee. I remember that Sheridan was impatient when I met him—anxious and suspicious about the whole business, feared there might be a plan to escape; that he had Lee at his feet, and wanted to end the business by going in and forcing an absolute surrender by capture. In fact, he had his troops ready for such an assault when Lee's white flag came within his lines. I went up to the house where Lee was waiting. I found him in a fine, new, splendid uniform, which only recalled my anxiety as to my own clothes while on my way to meet him. I expressed my regret that I was compelled to meet him in so unceremonious a manner, and he replied that the only suit he had available was one which had been sent him by some admirers in Baltimore, and which he then wore for the first time. We spoke of old friends in the army. I remembered having seen Lee in Mexico. He was so much higher in rank than myself at the time that I supposed he had no recollection of me. But he remembered me very well. We talked of old times and exchanged inquiries about friends. Lee then broached the subject of our meeting. I told him my terms, and Lee, listening attentively, asked me to write them down. I took out my manifold order book and pencil and wrote them down. General Lee put on his glasses and read them over. The conditions gave the officers their side arms, private horses and personal baggage. I said to Lee that I hoped and believed this would be the close of the war. That it was most important that the men should go home and go to work, and the government would not throw any obstacles in the way. Lee answered that it would have a most happy effect, and accepted the terms. I handed over my penciled memorandum to an aid to put into ink, and we resumed our conversation about old times and friends in the armies. Various officers came in—Longstreet, Gordon, Pickett, from the South; Sheridan, Ord, and others from our side. Some were old friends; Longstreet and myself, for instance, and we had a general talk. Lee no doubt expected me to ask for his sword, but I did not want his sword. "It would only," said the General, smiling, "have gone to the Patent Office to be worshiped by the Washington rebels." There was another pause when he said that most of the animals in his cavalry and artillery were owned by the privates, and he would like to know, under the terms, whether they would be regarded as private property or the property of the government. I said under the terms of surrender they belonged to the government. General Lee read over the letter, and said that was so. I then said to the General that I believed and hoped this was the last battle of the war, and I saw the wisdom of these men getting home as soon as possible, and that I would give orders to allow any soldier or officer claiming a horse or a mule to take it. General Lee showed some emotion at this—a feeling which I also shared—and said it would have a most happy effect. The interview ended, and I gave orders for rationing his troops. The next day I met Lee on horseback, and we had a long talk. In that conversation I urged upon Lee the wisdom of ending the war by the surrender of the other armies. I asked him to use his influence with the people of the South—an influence that was supreme—to bring the war to the end. General Lee said that his campaign in Virginia was the last organized resistance which the South was capable of making; that I might have to march a good deal and encounter isolated commands here and there, but there was no longer an army that could make a stand. I told Lee that this fact only made his responsibility the greater, and any further war would be a crime. I asked him to go among the Southern people and use his influence to have all men under arms surrender on the same terms given to the army of Northern Virginia. He replied he could not do so without consultation with President Davis. I was sorry. I saw that the Confederacy had gone beyond the reach of President Davis, and that there was nothing that could be done except what Lee could do to benefit the Southern people. I was anxious to get them home and have our armies go to their homes and fields. But Lee would not move without Davis, and, as a matter of fact at that time, or soon after, Davis was a fugitive in the woods."—New York Herald Correspondent.

Drunkenness in Wine-Drinking Countries.

In the south of France, in the midst of a great crowd of people, I saw a man on the ground. Curious to know what was the matter, I said to one of the people,

"Is the man hurt?"

The answer was short, but it was given with a shrug of disgust—"*Drunk!*" I walked on, leaving the gaping crowd staring at the spectacle. In England or my own country a man drunk is a sight so common that a crowd would not gather and gaze on him as on a wild beast in a cage.

In a journey that has now taken me through the chief cities of France, Germany and Italy, this is the first person I have seen drunk. I have been, and have taken pains to go, where men would be likely to get drunk if anywhere.

To say that this is the first drunken man I have seen in ten months of travel on the Continent amounts to nothing unless one has been among the people, in their places of entertainment and refreshment. It would be impossible in Dublin, Edinbugh, London, or New York, to make an evening tour of the dramshops and gardens of amusement without seeing many people intoxicated. The saloons would be scenes of riot and drunkenness, from which such as could go at all would go home to beat their wives and childen.

And is this absence of intoxication caused by the fact that they drink wine rather than spirits, fermented instead of distilled liquors? No. The use of wine is the effect, not the cause. They drink wine because the climate is so mild that the stimulus of strong drink is not needed. If they wanted it they could have it. Brandy costs three times as much in New York as in France. In the north of Europe drunkenness prevails as it does in the United States. In the south of Europe it does not.—Irenæus's Letter in New York Observer.

The Wages and the Work.

It is very evident that the pay of men in this world is not proportioned to the importance of their positions or to their actual usefulness, a fact which ought to console those who are doing a good work on small salaries. Much discontent will be removed if those who are diligently striving to do their duty will lay this to heart, and look for the richer reward hereafter. These remarks are suggested by the statement that "Barnum pays his best bareback rider $100 a day, and his 'leading lady equestrienne' $300 a week. Pad-riders get from $100 to $125 a week. Acrobats and gymnasts are paid from $60 to $100 a week, according to their ability and the danger of their performance.—Clowns always command good salaries, and a really first-class clown is worth from $150 to $175 a week." Who would give up any situation of actual usefulness, with the smallest salary, for the work and pay of a clown or a bareback or pad-rider?

Tramps and Drunkards.

The drunkard and the tramp are both a charge upon society. The drunkard sometimes earns a portion of his livelihood; but most persons of this class who have sunk so low as to be imprisoned are virtually paupers. Upon the labor of their relatives or the benevolence of the public they live for the greater portion of the time that they are out of jail. The tramp is wholly a charge upon the community. That portion of his living which he does not beg he steals. And this is not because he can not find employment, but because he will not work.

If the drunkard and the tramp are sent to jail for thirty or sixty days they will remain a charge upon the community. They can not be trained in so short a time to any productive labor. Even in those county prisons where the inmates are compelled to labor, the shortness of the average term of confinement renders the convict labor valueless. From three to five cents a day is all that contractors have been willing to pay for the labor of the prisoners in the Springfield house of correction. If it were worth more it would bring more in the market. And if the average term of imprisonment were six months or a year it would be easy to dispose of the labor for five or six times as much money. A work house in which the average term of confinement was six months or a year might, if properly managed, be self-supporting. Thus the tramps and drunkards who are now living off the labor of others would be compelled to earn their own living.

The trades-unions do indeed object to convict labor; but it is better for the whole community that a man should be compelled to work for his living in confinement than that he should be allowed to beg it or steal it. The state ought to sell the products of the work-house labor for what it will bring in the open market; it must not underSell the market, for the problem is to make the institution self-supporting. The working classes would be benefited by a system that made the idle and criminal classes earn their own living. Otherwise they are a tax upon the whole community, and the working classes are obliged to pay their full share of this tax.—Sunday Afternoon.

Mr. McKee Wasn't In.

"Is Mr. McKee in?"

The gentleman who asked the question was a mild mannered individual, and much resembled a clergyman in appearance. Mr. Tusch, of whom the question was asked, replied in the negative.

"Will he be in soon?" asked the meek one.

"I think not," answered Mr. Tusch.

"I have not seen him for some time, and I'm afraid I would hardly know him."

"He's no doubt changed a great deal since you saw him last," returned the monsyllabic Tusch.

"Do you know where I would likely find him?" asked the gentleman.

"He didn't say where he was going."

"Isn't there some place that he frequents?"

"He is no doubt in one of two places, but they're a good ways from here, and he probably would not like to be disturbed."

"Can I sit down and wait?" asked the gentleman.

"Oh, certainly. John, give the gentleman a chair."

The gentleman waited two hours, and became uneasy. Finally he asked:

"Is there any possibility of his being in to-day?"

"No, I think not."

"How is that?"

"He's dead."

"Why didn't you say so?"

"You didn't ask me."

You can tell a huckleberry-eater by the purple halo around his mouth.—Express. And, gentlemen, a New Yorker by the crimson halo around his nose.—Boston Post.

In the lobby of an Irish Inn the following inscription is painted on the wall in conspicuous letters: "No person will get credit for whisky in this house but those who pay money down."

Tobacco chewers suffer most by hot weather.—Free Press. Yes, but they get even. They make other folks suffer during the rest of the year.—Courier Journal.

In a Paris restaurant. Guest—"What is this last charge of eight francs?" Waiter (blandly)—"Why, M'sieur had a chair."

To the American boy there is an awful, a majestic difference in the weight between the butt end of a fish pole and a hoe handle.

New York World: "Do we need a new religion?" No; what you really need is to make a better use of the old one.—Courier Journal.

A young mother gives her child a stick of candy, and, to teach it politeness, says: "What do children say when they get candy?" "More!"

Fashionable mother—"Maria, I'm almost discouraged; how many times have I told you not to say tater, but pertater?"

Servants are companions in Germany, obedient in England, masters in France, respectful in Italy, submissive in Spain.—Waif.

A tack points heavenward when it means the most mischief. It has many human imitators.—Cincinnati Breakfast Table.

This is what a Meadville banker received with a return draft sent out for collection: "This old cuss never pays till he gets ready, and never gets ready till he has to."

There are times when the patient housewife grows weary of sewing for others to rip.—New Orleans Picayune.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Never uncore a ripe watermelon.

Always a wake—the track made by a boat.

A great moral show—the hypocrite.

Not woman's sphere—base ball.—Lowell Courier.

Can you call a clerk in an oil store a serve-ile fellow?

A misfortune to both Chinamen and actors—to miss their cue.

How to get rid of flies—hire a base ball player to take them in.

"This must be looked into," as the young lady said to the mirror.

A volume that will bring tears to your eyes—a volume of smoke.

Why is a rosebud like a promissory note? It matures by falling dew.

What man must have his glass before he can do a day's work? A glazier.

Getting cold victuals in hot weather is what a tramp considers hard work.

Flies, flies, beautiful flies! You may smash one to death, but he never dies.

Speaking of rude remarks, any remark is rued that gets you into trouble.

It a man is kicked by cow can he not be said to get a free milk punch?—Puck.

The dog catchers have formed a base ball club. They call it the K nine.

Why is a woodpecker like a tramp? Because he bores for his grub.—Boston Globe.

The much despised cook deserves to rank with Columbus as a great dish-coverer.

Indians never kiss each other, and, having seen a few Indians, we can't blame them.

The wages of sin (Ah Sin) are seventy-five cents for a dozen pieces.—Boston Post.

St. Louis will build a monument to the author of "Beautiful Snow."—Boston Post.

Trumpet players to the manner born hail from Sax'orny, of course.—London Figaro.

Now-a-days the first families do not perspire. They're all of a glow.—Boston Post.

The Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal pronounces England a Dizzy-headed nation.

Contentment is better than money, and just about as scarce.—Cincinnati Breakfast Table.

Eat your green corn as if you were playing a flute.—Herald P. I. "Or a cornet."—Oil City Derrick.

We would suggest to his Satannic majesty that kerosene has no equal as a fire kindler.—Oil City Derrick.

A Western farmer is in a quandary how to ship "four varieties of corn." We recommend a tow boat.

'Tis fun to court, but oh, 'tis sad to court your gal 'fore "ma and dad."—Whitehall Times.

Pigs feed on acorns. This reminds us that lard jokes from these same acorns grow.—Keokuk Constitution.

A wasp's nest contains 15,000 cells. Every practical joker should cut this item out and paste it in his hat.—Keokuk Constitution.

The most signal triumph of a boy's life is not realized until he succeeds in stealing into a base ball ground.—Puck.

We cheerfully acknowledge that cremation is not what it has been cracked up to be.—New Haven Register.

Micawber was doubtless a vegetarian, because he was always waiting for something to turnip.—Oil City Derrick.

By rolling all night in a hot bed a man finds his sleep done to a turn in the morning.—New Orleans Picayune.

It has been definitely ascertained that the new carpet-bug is only the anthrænus urophulariæ.—Yonkers Gazette.

Chicago is a neat summer resort—for those who don't like this world. She had 405 deaths last week.—Courier Journal.

"Constituency thou art a jewel!" as the candidate remarked to the convention that nominated him.—St. Louis Journal.

Genteel joke—The New Orleans Picayune informs us that there are more ladies than Gentile men in Salt Lake City.

It having been stated that none of the boatmen can pull a sunstroke, it is suggested that "That depends upon the scull."

At Dijon, at the late popular festival, there was upon the programme "a donkey race by gentlemen of the city."

If there is one time more than another that a man tells a downright lie, it is when he tacks a sign on his door, "Will return in a few minutes."—N. Y. Mail.

If a man's position as a subordinate were as big as he tries to make his wife believe it is, he would own the whole concern where he works.—New York Herald.

It was on entering a barber shop, says an exchange, that Rienzi said: "I come not here to talk." Certainly not—he went there to listen.—New Haven Register.

Now that crimped hair is becoming fashionable again, ladies are advised, if they want to get their hair in waves, to take an ocean bath.—New Haven Register.

A man in Detroit has recently invented a apparatus for arresting and extinguishing sparks. Are the girls going to stand that?—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

Central New Jersey Times.

FOUNDED IN 1837,
As "The Plainfield Union."

J. C. RUNYON and W. J. LEONARD, Publishers.

PLAINFIELD, AUGUST 15, 1878.

LETTER OF HAYES TO SHERMAN, WRITTEN DURING THE COUNTING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN LOUISIANA.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR: *I am greatly obliged for your letter of the 23d. You feel I am sure as I do about this whole business. A fair election would have given us about 40 Electoral votes at the South—at least that many.* ***But we must not allow our friends to defeat one outrage and fraud by another. There must be nothing crooked on our part. Let Mr. Tilden have the place by violence, intimidation, and fraud, rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny. I appreciate the work doing by the Republicans who have gone South, and am especially proud of the acknowledged honorable conduct of those from Ohio.*** *The Democrats made a mistake in sending so many ex-Republicans. New converts are proverbially bitter and unfair toward those they have recently left. I trust you will soon reach the end of the work and be able to return in health and safety. Sincerely yours,*

R. B. HAYES.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER has formally left the Republican party. No mourners.

A TERRIBLE tornado tore over the town of Wallingford, Conn., last Friday evening, resulting thus far in the death of thirty persons, and the injuring of many more.

SOME persons may not yet have read the letter of Mr. HAYES standing at the head of this page. Read it. It contains the words of a man who would rather do right than be President.

SPEAKING of the tyranny of capital, the watchword of communists, reminds us of Mr. ABRAM HEWITT's recent remark that he is running his business at a loss of $100,000 a year in order to give employment to his men.

EUGENIE's son, called by courtesy the prince imperial, will marry the sister of the Princess of Wales. The young NAPOLEON will thus be in better training to make his native country trouble when the set time is come.

THE St. Louis *Journal* claims some credit for the discovery of Vulcan. With the true boastful western spirit it says, "It may be true that a Rochester man has discovered Vulcan, but it is also true that he had to come West to do it."

JUST as confidence is being restored, and young men are disposed to enter into the bonds of matrimony, we have this theory of policeman Smith's murder in Jersey City, which suggests that Mrs. Smith may have done it unconsciously while in an hysterical condition.

A SHARK put his teeth into the body of a boy named GATES who was swimming in the East river, off Columbia street, Brooklyn one day last week. The boy was severely injured. He undoubtedly felt like Gates a-jaw while the monster had him in his grip. The shark was induced to release his hold by a stone that was successfully aimed at his head by an other boy who was in a boat.

THE Rochester *Democrat* hits off the communist as follows: One of the great secrets of hard times: Tumble-down and ragged-edge laborer sipping a schooner: "We'll show 'em next fall. Capitalists have taken the bread out of our mouths long enough. Last week I was offered $1.25 a day for all the fall. I would not lift my finger for less than $1.50 a day. I will not please the bloated capitalist. I would rather starve." Takes another sip. "We'll show 'em next fall."

As a little offset to the repeated charges of fraud made against Republicans by the mouth pieces of the Democratic party is the following bit of testimony from Ohio:

There are 49 Democratic counties in Ohio, and there have been Democratic defalcations in 21 of them. The amounts stolen vary from $2,000 to $142,547. In one county the thieves destroyed their books and accounts by burning the Court House where they were kept. And the loss of another county has not been accurately determined. But the robberies of 19 counties foot up more than $640,000. In every instance, the thefts were committed by Democratic office holders, men who were lustily bawling "reform!" while they had both hands in the public Treasury. Curiously enough, the Democrats no sooner secure control of a county in Ohio than they begin to steal. They steal as if conscious that their time is short and that what is to be stolen must be stolen in a hurry.

FINANCIAL.

The clearest and most comprehensive exposition of the financial questions that we have met was given by Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW in a speech just delivered at Oil City, Penn. We quote here so much of it as relates to the comparison between paper and coin as mediums of exchange. The quotation is a long one; but the importance of the subject justifies us in surrendering so much space to it. We ask for it a careful perusal.

The cost of paper—that is, its intrinsic value—is comparatively nothing. It costs no more to make a $5,000 bill than a $5 one. The printing press changes the amount of the promise simply by changing the numerals that mark it. Here is a gold coin which reads on its face twenty dollars. It promises nothing, and says nothing about legal-tender. Yet the law that authorized its coinage—that is, changed it into this shape from bullion—says it is a legal tender to the amount of $20 for all claims and demands whatsoever. The bullion out of which this is made is not a legal tender, yet the same weight of it has the same market value. So legal tender creates no real value, it simply declares what shall pay a debt. This coin is not $20 in value because the law says it is. Without the law it would be the same in value, or nearly so. Without the law this piece of paper in value is nothing. The law makes either pay the same debt, but mate business, go not into the marts of trade to buy property. They furnish the money for doing that by others, and for the risk and use charge a certain per cent called interest. They deal in interest bearing paper alone, and live from the interest on the money furnished for others to make exchanges that they derive their profits. If money is not wanted for business, that is for buying and selling commodities or for investment in some prospective development, it remains with those who are authorized to issue it. In that case it is idle capital, and no matter cannot fix the value of either for trade or commerce.

When you receive a paper dollar in payment of a debt due you, the debt itself is not paid. You have only changed debtors. Instead of the individual of whom you received it owing you, it is now the maker of the paper who owes the debt, and that continues to be the case till the person who holds the paper promise receives its amount in coin or some kind of real property.

Why is a payment in coin any more the payment of a debt than a payment in paper? The coin represents the actual labor necessary and indispensable for its production first, in taking the ore from the earth and all the subsequent labor necessary to convert it into bullion or coin, and the world consents and agrees what that amount of labor is worth, and that it could not be procured at much, if any less cost than the amount stamped upon the coin. So through the civilized world it has that real intrinsic value, for the reason that it is impossible for it to be produced for a less sum. And besides, it has the same value, or nearly so, for use in the mechanical arts that it has for coin. It is indestructible by fire or floods, or any agency known to the ingenuity of man. So that when property assumes this shape it is little liable to loss and is incapable of destruction.

The paper reads on its face, I promise to pay real value; the coin declares on its face, I am real value. The coin dollar needs no indorser. The paper one is worthless without it. The coin dollar runs through the commercial world by its own inherent strength and bears upon its face its real value. The paper dollar has not strength enough to stand alone, and bears upon its face only a promise which if its fulfilment is to be indefinitely postponed, is as worthless as the rags of which it is made.

A coin dollar represents a certain weight of metal, and that same weight of metal you can exchange in the commercial world, anywhere, for an equal weight of the same metal in the coin of any country, and it is not subjected to ruinous depreciation. It may be worth a little more in one country than in another, by reason of cost of transportation, but the difference is trifling, and it is really worth its value, weight for weight, the world over. Hence it has been made in the commercial nations of the world the currency to represent real values, and is called the money of the world for it is the standard or measure of real values recognized as such by all commercial nations. The great essential of a standard or measure of value is that it shall be recognized alike by all, the dealers in the commodities or real values for which the standard or measure is exchanged.

For instance, you have a horse for which you have no present need and you sell him, taking in exchange the standard or measure of value in use. But should you at any subsequent time want a horse, if the measure of value you received for your's will not buy one of like value—such a one as the parties themselves owning the two horses would be willing to exchange one for the other, then you are the losers by taking a representative of value for your horse when you sold him that will not buy one of the same or equal value when you wish to purchase. So the standard of value which is exchanged for property must be recognized alike by all the dealers in it, or some of them must be losers by its use.

A standard or measure of anything, to be correct, must partake of the nature of the thing of which it is the standard. If it is the standard of real values it must itself be of real value. If a standard of length, then it need possess only length like the yardstick. If of bulk, or contents, then it need possess only cubic space like a quart or bushel measure. So of weight. In all these cases value has nothing to do with the transaction. The yardstick, itself worthless, measures the yard of a commodity worth cents or dollars just the same, for length is all that is required. So weights, worth comparatively nothing, weigh the most precious and costly values. But in the measure of real values, how is it to be done except by the use of real value?

Legislation can neither make nor numake real values. Money in its real value is the creature of trade and commerce, not of Governments. Governments can fix the debt paying value of money for its own citizens by legal tender laws—but not its value for trade and commerce. That is fixed by the dealers themselves in the commodities for which money is exchanged. And the rate of exchange is adjusted to a variation of value in the market, of either the commodities or money, based upon the cost, the demand and supply of the articles exchanged.

The promise to deliver a thing is not the thing itself; and a thing of no intrinsic value is not the equivalent of labor, and no legislative enactment can make it such. They may be used as such temporarily under the stress of some overruling necessity, but if continued any length of time, will by the inevitable expansion and contraction that must follow, end in bankruptcy and financial ruin, like the evil spirits in the times of our Savior, they only rend and destroy their possessor.

Intrinsic values have their equivalents, and may therefore properly be used as mediums of exchange. But mere promises unless convertible at will into intrinsic value, can have no equivalent in real values. Hence they must rest wholly upon confidence; and when that is shaken the entire fabric falls, and we call it a crash in business.

What are the real uses of money and how are we to judge whether its volume at any particular time is sufficient for the wants of trade? In the transaction of business money is required only for the settlement of balances. In all the business of a people it is estimated that only about 5 to 7 per cent of this is done with money. Ninety-three to 95 per cent of it is in notes, drafts, checks, bills of exchange, clearing-house certificates, etc., and money is required only for the final balance.

To illustrate: A million of men owe $1 each. A check for a dollar is given by one of them and it passes from one to the other until it reaches the last one, and then the dollar itself is paid. Yet a million dollars of indebtedness has been discharged with this single dollar. Such a result requires only time and confidence. Without the confidence that the dollar would be paid on the check when presented, the dollar itself would have to be delivered each time instead of the check. Yet in the end it would discharge the same amount of indebtedness. So in times of ordinary confidence all that money is wanted for is to settle the balance in the exchange of commodities, whether in trade at home or in commerce with the nations.

The mere fact of coining money by the Government, or the stamping of engraved paper by its printing presses, no matter to what extent, does not thereby make money plenty. For however much the Government may have in its vaults, it can pay out or put into circulation only the amount of its actual expenses. If its annual expenses are $1,000,000, that is all it can pay out, and it collects in taxes and returns to its Treasury during the year that same amount. So it is impossible for it to put into circulation an amount exceeding its annual expenses.

How does money get into general circulation, whether issued by the Government or by incorporated institutions, called banks? The Government is limited, as I have stated, to its actual expenses. The banks, if they adhere to their legitimate business, how great the amount, it would be scarce in circulation.

Flush times, as they are called, come not from increased coinage or additional printing, but from increased demand and consumption of the products of labor. The flush business times of the war were not because the Government issued Greenbacks, but because it paid annually over a thousand millions of dollars for labor and its products instead of, as now, less than three hundred millions. The sudden demand caused by the war for almost everything increased the consumption, and thereby enhanced the price. War prices can be continued only by continuing the war that produces them.

—Some valuable advice is given young men and boys in the first article on our first page. The interesting story of Lee's surrender is told by General Grant. The General ought to write an autobiography. "What science says concerning the Sexes" is a forcible extract from the sermon of an eminent divine.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Southern Railroad Steal—More Democratic "Reform"—Exports and Imports—Some Interesting Figures—Kershaw-chew—South Carolina Shakes and U.S. Quakes.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 10, 1878.

During the war government seized the rate for transporting its soldiers at two cents a mile per head. This was adhered to all through the struggle, and subsequently, with one single exception—that of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad—which for equitable reasons that I need not stop to enumerate, was allowed a compensation a trifle larger. The owners of the Richmond and Danville railroad were—a large majority of them, at least—undoubtedly disloyal. The Treasury Department, holding the road as confiscated property, delivered it up to them under protest a year or more after the close of the war, by order of President Johnson. In 1873 Quartermaster General Meigs rejected their claim for transportation of Federal soldiers at a rate of six and a half cents a mile, just four and a half cents more than was allowed other roads, with the single exception named. His recommendation that it be allowed two cents, the rate agreed, was followed and the bill paid. Taking advantage of Meigs's absence in Europe, the company's attorney renewed the claim for the other four and a half cents per mile, and Gen. Ingalls, acting in Meigs's place, passed the claim two or more years ago.

SHERMAN NOT TO BE BULLDOZED.

The Solicitor of the Treasury followed suit, but Secretary Sherman absolutely refused to pay it. After threatening him in vain with a mandamus, the attorney in question took the matter before the Democratic reformers and economists of the last House, who had filled the land with their lugubrious howls about Republican corruptions, extravagances and gifts to railroad monopolies. His appeal was successful. The sympathy of these statesmen was at once enlisted by the reasonable antecedents of the petitioners, or by something else equally potent, and a special appropriation was voted to pay this most outrageous

BARE FACED STEAL

Ever perpetrated on the groaning taxpayers of this country. It is alleged, and not denied that claims are in preparation under this precedent that will take 60,000,000 out of the treasury vaults to satisfy. Masticate, swallow, digest and assimilate this, you Nationals, who have made "gifts to railroad corporations" the burden of your arraignment of the old parties. It is only the entering wedge of the army of thieves awaiting the rehabilitation of Pharisaical, hypocritical Democracy to despoil the Nation of the balance, left after paying the costs its causeless rebellion entailed on the people of these United States.

THE FIGURES THAT DO NOT LIE.

Some figures given by the *Graphic* strengthen the view that the day of our dependence upon foreign manufacturers is rapidly passing away. The great preponderance of our exports over imports during the past few months seems dependent on temporary causes, and it is not reasonable to suppose that we can always maintain the present large balance in our favor, if, indeed, it is desirable. But all indications go to show that in our home markets the alien manufacturer is being rapidly driven out, and that American manufacturers are successfully competing with him in about all the markets of the world. The value of all cloths and cassimeres imported during the three months ending June 30 was $2,076,530; of blankets, $400; of carpets, $124,245; of hosiery, shirts and drawers, $40,402; of [illegible], $693,265; of cutlery, $330,778; of files $32,289; of saws and other tools, $1,055; of iron and steel rails, $102,2[illegible]. The Pennsylvania iron and steel manufacturer will consider himself favored with unmixed satisfaction, and it will undoubtedly disgust many high toned old topers to learn that nearly all the French and German wine and champagne with which they have so beautifully decorated their noses during the past year was the vulgar product of California vineyards.

KERSHAW.

Kershaw's rebellion, with which he menaced the Government should it decline to release the imprisoned revenue officials in his jurisdiction, proved a very tame affair. The whole business seems to have been compromised so as to hurt the feelings of neither Mr. Hampton, Kershaw, nor any of the thirty or forty whiskey distillers of that distinguished commonwealth. Though technically surrendered to U.S. authority, the officers remain in the custody of Kershaw's jailors, handy to the mob. Bail could probably be thought of in their case, though scores of murderers have been duly invited to come out of their hiding places and dismiss all fear of punishment, and hundreds of other criminals have been turned loose on their own recognizances.

Stanley Matthews has sufficiently recovered his breath to go into the prospect business again; and Congressman Foster has been voted a "bloody shirt extremist" since his late speech, by the pure Democratic papers.

PARIS LETTER.

The Exhibition, its Restaurants and its Music—The Captive Balloon—Awards—The Telephone and Phonograph—Comforts for Newspaper Men—Minor Exhibits—The Canadian Trophy—The Great Elevator in the Trocadero.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, JULY 31 1878.—In spite of the tropical weather of the past week, the number of visitors to the Exhibition has not materially diminished; and yet it is intolerably hot in the galleries of the Champ de Mars, and the sun beats down mercilessly on the *promenades* out of door. Still there are shady nooks here and there. If there is the least breeze stirring it is to be felt on the Trocadero terraces, where the flowers and grass are kept fresh by a system of incessant watering and where the fountains and cascade help to cool the air.

Since it has been found impossible to install a military band in the exhibition grounds, several of the restaurants have set up music of their own. One band plays at the British bar, and another at the Spanish cafe. Several small buffets for the sale of cakes and iced drinks are newly instituted, and the visitors, including ladies and children, are now very well supplied in this respect; they may also buy Turkish sweetmeats, Algerian fruit, Russian kumiss, English buns, Parisian gaufres and Persian scraps in various places.

The captive balloon in the Place du Carrousel is now visible from all parts of Paris, its huge bulk towering over the buildings of the Louvre and Tuileries. The public is to be permitted to make ascents next week, the price being fixed at 20 francs each person. In the meantime the balloon has been up twice, [illegible] the first time, 1,300 feet; the second time Mme. Godard and Mme. Dartois were of the party.

THE JUDGES' AWARDS.

The exciting moment for the exhibitors is arrived, the jurors are finishing their work, and the question of prizes, and especially of the grand prizes of honor, is a burning one. Of course, nobody knows anything of what is going on in the jury room nor in the juryman's breast; but there are certain rumors, and some not of a pleasant kind. These do not, however, refer to any of the American exhibitors.

PHONES.

Yesterday some very interesting experiments with the telephone and phonograph combined were made in the telegraphic section before the jury. The mouths of the two instruments were placed together, and the words engraved upon the phonographic cylinder were soon heard distinctly in the telephone reception room at Versailles, and vice versa. After this the interlocutor at Versailles sang an original song through the telephone, which was taken down in the phonograph at the Champ de Mars, and it was sung and repeated by this instrument amidst general applause. These are among the first experiments which have been made with the two instruments together, and it is evident that they may be very usefully applied.

THE PRESS PAVILION.

If you have duly obtained a press pass to the Exhibition adorned with your photograph and with official signatures, which render it doubly valuable to posterity, you have the right to claim admittance to the Press Pavilion. It is situated near the post office, and had a telegraph office of its own; but this has practically broken down, and the journalists now use the same wires and letter boxes as other men. The value of the pavilion is in affording a cool and quiet retreat to write, and one supplied with all the newspapers. Here are the principal papers in the world, and through the care of some Polish gentleman connected with the Parisian press, the pavilion is especially rich in Slavonic papers. The pavilion has many studies and boudoirs, in addition to the great reading room; and ladies and music are, it is said, not to be excluded from it. It is to be hoped, however, that some rooms will be preserved for solitude and quiet, or the benefit of all its other advantages will be lost to the working bees of journalism, for whom it was planned.

MARBLE WORKS.

France, Italy and Belgium contain the chief centers of production of marble work. In consequence of the increased facilities for transport, and the decrease in customs duties, this branch of industry has flourished and increased considerably in France since 1870. Paris in this, as in so many industries, is the chief seat of the trade. The marbles are brought from the north, also from Marseilles, the Pyrenees, the west, and from Jura. The great works at the Louvre, the Tuileries and the New Opera House have brought the employment of marble decoration in luxurious habitations into general favor. Working in marble is divided into four distinct branches, namely, buildings, decorations, clockmaking and monuments. Each of these branches is well represented in class 18; but the merit of the French manufacture is especially noticeable in the marble decorations, the execution of which will bear comparison with the work of the Renaissance, or the time of Louis XIV. The art of ornamental sculpture employs a comparatively large staff of artists and workmen. Thus, the models executed in potter's clay are cast by the molders, and the ornaments are stamped either in statuary, pasteboard, millboard, staff or plaster.

CANADA.

The Canadian trophy is one of the great sights of the exhibition, and comes prominently before the notice of American tourists because it is close to the American refreshment department. Solid petroleum is among the riches shown in the Canadian section; and as the sightseer makes his way towards the trophy he comes upon a great gilded mass raised in the air, apparently without any sufficient means of support, which, nevertheless, testifies to the riches of Canada, by an inscription setting out that it represents in bulk the amount of gold gathered in Canada up to the end of the year 1877, namely, 3,852,000 ounces in British Columbia, 271,000 in New Scotland, and 50,000 in other provinces, making a total amount of 4,173,000 ounces, worth $88,460,000.

THE ELEVATOR.

The elevator in the Trocadero is at last finished, and will be placed at the disposal of the visitors within two or three days. Even those who know the building well, and have watched the progress of the elevator, are astounded by its enormous proportions. The tower in which it is erected rises to the hight of 283 feet above the hill on which it stands, and to 390 feet above the level of the Seine. The piston by which it is worked descends into a well, which passes through the old quarry below the depth of 16 feet below the level of the sea. The counterpoises, each of which is composed of a mass of iron 65 feet long and weighs 10 tons, work in two outer wells. The triple wire cable is eight inches wide and 11-5 inches thick, and is formed of 988 wires four-fifths of an inch in diameter. The resistance of each cable is calculated at two hundred tons. The cage of the elevator is about 11½ feet in diameter. The flight upwards is performed in two minutes. The view from the summit is grand, embracing not only the city, the Bois de Boulogne and St. Germain, but a view of the Seine, with all its sinuosities, as far as Mantes. A fee of a franc will be charged for the ride.

COMMUNICATED.

Complaint of Hard Times and Scarce Money.

Is this general complaint, based on reality, or has the complaint become an epidemic in our midst? As you go about town you hear of dull times from nearly every grade of society. But stop a moment and reflect. Is it really so, that money is scarce? Did you ever know of a time in your recollection when so much money was being spent for frivolities and pleasure-seeking? Think of the money paid out from week to week by the people of our city for excursions, picnics, and summer recreations, along the coast, around the islands, and among the mountains; also what is spent on lawn parties, dancing parties, and family gatherings at home and abroad, and the many milliners and dressmakers that are driven night and day in order to fit out the ladies for these occasions.

Is it really so, that money is so scarce? These things can not proceed without the money: and the cash must often come in advance, or no go. But we see they go, and, of course, the money goes also, whether grocery bills are paid or not. It is wonderful how so much money is obtained for these purposes! Families that apply to the poor master for their monthly rations find money to purchase tickets for the beach and all along the shore.—Men that file their petitions in bankruptcy, and pay fifteen to thirty cents on the dollar to their creditors, can spend their hundreds along the sea shore, or in the Catskill mountains. And all this in hard times!

Hard times! Is it so? when we support more grog-sellers in good clothes than ever before; and make tobacco-shops more numerous and better sustained than ever before. Hard times, and money scarce! It may be hard times; but what is the cause? You see there is plenty of money for certain purposes, after all. Is it not because of a misappropriation of what we have? In applying it to self-gratification, sports and fashions of the day, instead of paying grocery bills, house rent, and other honest debts? Money scarce? No, no.

There is plenty of money, and nearly as cheap as it could ever be had. Confidence and good security is all that is wanted. Men have been over-active, and promised beyond their means to pay.—Anxious to keep up appearances, they make as if they were rich; when really they spend from twenty-five to fifty per cent. above their salary or income in business. And are not these things what is really the matter? Correct these habits; and be honest with your creditors, and the cry for more greenbacks will cease.

L.

Many of our citizens unite in proclaiming Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

VEGETINE.

I will try Vegetine.

He did

AND WAS CURED.

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 16, 1867.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I wish to give you this testimony, that you may know and let others know what Vegetine has done for me. About two years ago a small sore came on my leg; it soon became a large ulcer, so troublesome that I consulted the doctor, but got no relief, growing worse from day to day. I suffered terribly; I could not rest day or night; I was so reduced my friends thought I would never recover. I consulted a doctor at Columbus. I followed his advice; it did no good. I can truly say I was discouraged. At this time I was looking over my newspaper; I saw your advertisement of Vegetine, the "Great Blood Purifier" for cleansing the blood from all impurities, curing Humors, Ulcers, &c. I said to my family, I will try some of the Vegetine. Before I had used the first bottle I began to feel better. I made up my mind I had got the right medicine at last. I could now sleep well nights. I continued taking the Vegetine; I took thirteen bottles. My health is good. The Ulcer is gone and I am able to attend to business. I paid about four hundred dollars for medicine and doctors before I bought the Vegetine. I have recommended Vegetine to others with good success. I always keep a bottle in the house now. It is a most excellent medicine.

Very respectfully yours, F. ANTHONI.

Mr. Anthoni is one of the pioneers of Delaware, O. He settled here in 1834. He is a wealthy gentleman, of the firm of F. Anthoni & Sons. Mr. Anthoni is extensively known, especially among the Germans. He is well known in Cincinnati. He is respected by all.

IMPURE BLOOD.—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases, such as salt rheum, ring worm, boils, carbuncles, sores, ulcers and pimples. In this conditions of the blood try VEGETINE, and cure thhse offections. As a blood purifier it has no equal. Its effects are wonderful.

VEGETINE

Cured Her.

DORCHESTER, MASS., June 11.

DR. H. R. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I feel it my duty to say one word in regard to the great benefit I have received from the use of one of the greatest wonders of the world; it is your Vegetine. I have been one of the greatest sufferers for the last eight years that ever could be living. I do sincerely thank my God and your Vegetine for the relief I have got. The *Rheumatism* has pained me to such an extent that my feet broke out in sores. For the last three years I have not been able to walk; now I can walk and sleep and do my work as well as ever I did, and I must say I owe it all to your blood purifier, Vegetine.

MARGERY WELLS.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

VEGETINE

Is better than any

MEDICINE.

HENDERSON, KY., Dec. 1877.

I have used H. R. Stevens' Vegetine, and like it better than any medicine I have used for purifying the blood. One bottle of Vegetine accomplished more good than all other medicines I have taken.

THOS. LYNE, Henderson, Ky.

VEGETINE is composed of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE.

Recommended by

M. DS

MR. H. R. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I have sold Vegetine for a long time and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.

A. B. DE FIEST, M. D. Hazleton, Ind.

VEGETINE.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

BAYARD TAYLOR

Says: "I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the Acadmy of Mr. S. C. Shortlidge." **Hon. Fernando Wood,** a patron, says: "I cheerfully consent to the use of my name as reference." $70 per qr. full cost for young men and boys. No extra charges. Special attention to both advanced and backward pupils. Recommended by Judge Van Hoesen, Rev. Drs. Hill and Peabody. Address *SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE (Harvard A. M.) Media, Pa.* Media has 7 churches and a temperance charter. au15m

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

THE

History of New Jersey

FROM ITS

EARLIEST SETTLEMENT

TO THE

PRESENT TIME.

INCLUDING

A Brief Historical Account of the First discoveries and settlement of the country

By John O. RAUM,

Author of the history of Trenton; The History of Trenton Lodge, No. 5, A.Y.M.; The Digest of New Jersey I.O.O.F.; The Mission of Odd Fellowship; Hood's Index of the Laws of New Jersey from 1663 to 1877, &c.

This History is a Truthful and Impartial narrative of the Origin, Rise and Progress of a State that may well be proud of its Noble Record. A citizen of Trenton, and having had free access at all times for many years to the numerous volumes of the State Library, he has had opportunities possessed by very few, and has spared neither time nor labor in research to make the work accurate and reliable.

Also from his connection with the Military Department of the State for fifteen years, he has been enabled to collect a large fund of historical information in relation to the late war of the Rebellion, which has never before been published. The price of the work brings it within the means of every citizen.

Active and experienced Agents wanted for the sale of the book in every County in the State. The most liberal arrangements will be made with competent parties. A splendid chance for agents to make money. For terms and territory address at once

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B. F. WEBSTER, Plainfield, N. J.
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SECOND STORY.

A CARD.

W. H. SEBRING announces that he is now prepared to take orders for FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS at reduced prices, using the very best material, with a 3 or 4-ply all linen bosom, *extra quality*. Workmanship, quality and fit guaranteed. No gentleman obliged to accept any unless entirely satisfactory. Orders received at Vanderbeek's Music Store. Gentlemen not finding it convenient to call will be waited upon at their residence or place of business.

W. H. SEBRING, Manufacturer, 21fly Plainfield, N. J.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THICKSTUN & BOICE,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
DEALERS IN
COAL, LUMBER, WOOD
AND
MASONS' MATERIALS.

Having taken the yard formerly occupied by A. S. Codington, McNabb & Co., they would be pleased to see their old patrons and the public generally.

To those desirous of laying in their winter

COAL

They would say that by calling on them they will find their stock all

Under Cover and Well Screened.

Yard corner Third St. and Madison Ave., opposite Spicer & Hubbard's Planing Mills,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

au15tf

LADIES!

DON'T

YOU FORGET IT!

:o:

WHITE

Is offering

HIS ENTIRE STOCK

of

SUMMER GOODS

at

LESS THAN COST!

To make room for Fall Goods.

:o:

Come to

WHITE'S

for

BARGAINS!

15 East Front St.

Sign of the Flag.

Central R. R. of New Jersey
EXCURSIONS TO
CONEY ISLAND
Daily Except Sunday
BY STEAMER
CHANCELLOR,
Commencing August 1, 1878.

And continuing until further notice.
Train connecting with Steamer at Elizabethport.
The Coney Island trips are omitted in stormy weather.

Excursion Fare.

		Adults.	Child'n under 12
Leave Dunellen	11:28 a. m.	$1 05	60
Leave Plainfield	11:34 a. m.	95	55
Leave Fanwood	11:39 a. m.	90	50
Leave Westfield	11:43 a. m.	85	45

Arrive at Coney Island at 1:30 p. m.
Returning, leave Coney Island at 5:45 p. m.
Tickets for sale at ticket offices of the Company.

H. P. BALDWIN, au1w3 Gen. Pass. Agent.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Patrick Nolan, Mrs. Patrick Nolan his wife, and John King:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Alfred D. Cook and Robert H. Cook, partners, &c., are complainants, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear, plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainants, on or before the seventh day of October next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Patrick Nolan to John King, on lands in the township of North Plainfield, Somerset county, New Jersey, dated May 31st, 1875; and you, Patrick Nolan, are made defendant because the bill prays a decree against you for any deficiency there may be of the proceeds of said lands to pay the mortgage debt; and you, Mrs. Patrick Nolan, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Patrick Nolan and by reason thereof claim an inchoate right of dower or some interest in said lands; and you, John King, are made defendant because you claim some interest in said mortgage.

SUYDAM & JACKSON, Sol'ts of Compl'ts, Plainfield, N. J.
Dated August 6th, 1878.—au8w6

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Jesse B. Lung and Mary C., his wife, Israel Minor, Jr., Charles L. Camp and Jacob P. Cooke:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Daniel S. Berry and Alexander Thorn are complainants, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainants, on or before the fourth day of October next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Jesse B. Lung and wife to George T. Young, on lands in the township of Warren, now North Plainfield, Somerset county, N. J., dated September 1st, 1870, duly assigned to the complainants; and you, Jesse B. Lung, are made a defendant because you made the bond and mortgage set forth in said bill; and you, Mary C. Lung, are made a defendant because you may claim an inchoate right of dower in said premises; and you, Israel Minor, Jr., Charles L. Camp and Jacob P. Cooke, are made defendants because you hold mortgage incumbrances on said lands.

NELSON RUNYON, Sol'r of Compl'ts, Plainfield, N. J.
Dated August 3d, 1878—au8w6

NOW READY. The Grand Achievements of STANLEY AND OTHER AFRICAN EXPLORERS.

A full history of his explorations in Africa and marvellous journey down the Congo. The public are eagerly awaiting this book. It is of matchless interest, richly illustrated, low priced and will sell without a parallel. For full description and terms, address Hubbard Bros., Pubs., 733 Sansom St., Phila. AGENTS WANTED au8w5

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THE POPULAR
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GREAT REDUCTION
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NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
34c. per Gallon.
JAVA COFFEE,
32c. per Pound.
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25c. per Pound
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23c. per Pound.
Good Oolong Tea, 35c a pound.
Dried Apples, 7c. pound.
Dried Peaches 4 lbs. for 25c.
Davis & Whittaker Hams.
Sliced Corned Beef, 20c. pound.
ORANGE CO. BUTTER
of the choicest quality received fresh every Tuesday and Friday.
Sugars and Teas
Retailed at New York wholesale prices.
HAMMOCKS
At New York Prices.

Clover and Timothy Seed,
Formosa Oolong Tea,
AT 60C.
Can't be beat! Try it!

Licensed to sell
ALES, WINES AND LIQUORS,
For Family and Medicinal Use.

P. M. DEMAREST,
Front St., nearly opposite Post Office.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

SOMETHING NEW
IN
CHILDREN'S PICTURES
F. C. LANGHORNE,
Front St., Opp. Cherry,

Has just received from New York some new designs in Backgrounds, and is prepared to make pictures at the following low rates:

Imperials, - - $5.00 per Doz.
Cartes de Visite, 2.50 per Doz.

Special Care Taken in Copying.
ALSO
Old Daguerreotypes Cleaned.
je27tf

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PLAINFIELD, N. J.
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Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with the Interests of the Insured.

City Tax for 1878.

City, School and Poor taxes are now due in the City of Plainfield and payable to me for the year 1878.

The Court of Appeal in cases of taxation will meet at the Council Room in Plainfield on the fourth Tuesday in July, from 9 o'clock until 5 p. m.

Taxes unpaid on or before the first of September will be handed over to the City Judge for collection, with costs, and interest at 12 per cent. per annum. I will receive taxes from 8½ o'clock a. m. to 6 p. m. until September 1st, 1878, except Sunday. Office in Coward's Building, Cherry St., near Front; or at my residence, southwest corner Central Ave. and Fourth St., apart from the hours named.

jy11tf L. E. CLARK, Collector.

Fire Department Tax for 1878.

The taxes for 1878 are now due and payable to L. E. Clark, Collector, No. 7 Park Ave. (Coward's Building) every day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 8½ a. m. and 6 p. m. All taxes so assessed remaining unpaid on the ninth day of September, 1878, will be returned to a justice of the peace for collection, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added, with legal costs.

In cases of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property, and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—*Section 10 of Incorporation Act.*

JACOB ADAMS, Treasurer.
L. E. CLARK, Collector.
Plainfield, N. J., July 10, 1878. jy11tf

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
Bond & Mortgage,
At Geo. A. Marsh's,
mar21tf Opposite Depot.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, Pres. of the Original American Tea Co., 43 Vesey St. N. Y. P. O. Box 1287. t21m8

RAILROADS.

Central Railroad OF NEW JERSEY.

All Rail Line to Long Branch.

Passenger Station in New York, Foot of Liberty St.

Arrangement, Commencing July 17, 1878.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3:25, 5:43, 6:33, 6:58, 7:28, 7:55, 8:13, 8:28, 8:45, 9:58, 11:34, A. M.; 1:26, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:01, 8:23, 9:30, 10:41, P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., at 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, 8:45, 10:15, 11:30, A. M.; 1:00, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:45, 9:00, 10:15, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at 12:10, 5:30, 7:07, 8:32, 9:20, 11:00, A. M.; 12:03, 1:37, 2:03, 3:10, 4:07, 4:37, 5:07, 5:35, 5:48, 6:07, 6:38, 7:10, 7:47, 8:35, 9:45, 11:00, P. M.

FOR BROOKLYN AND ERIE DEPOT, JERSEY CITY.

Connection is made at Jersey City station to and from Brooklyn and Erie Depot, Jersey City, by boats of the "Brooklyn and Erie Annex."

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5:43, 6:33, 8:13, 8:28, 8:45, 9:58, 11:34, A. M.; 1:26, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:01, P. M.

Leave Newark at 6:15, 8:00, 8:50, 10:30, 11:35, A. M.; 1:05, 1:35, 2:45, 3:37, 4:00, 4:35, 5:30, 5:50, 7:15, 8:10 P. M.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6:08, 7:35, 8:49, 9:46, 11:28, A. M.; 2:04, 4:36, 5:05, 5:37, 6:05, 6:35, 7:07, 8:16, 8:58, 11:30, P. M.

Leave Somerville at 6:30, 7:00, 7:26, 7:50, 8:00, 8:24, 9:30, 11:11, A. M.; 1:00, 2:25, 3:25, 5:25, 8:00, 8:45, P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 7:35, 9:46, A. M.; 2:04, 5:05, 6:35, 8:58, P. M.

Leave Easton at 7:00, 9:40, A. M.; 1:00, 4:00, 6:35, P. M. In addition a train leaves Phillipsburg at 6:00, P. M., DAILY.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for New York at 3:25, 11:34, A. M.; 7:23, 9:30, P. M. For Dunellen and Bound Brook at 1:25, 10:00, A. M.; 6:38, P. M. For Somerville and Easton at 5:35, P. M.

Leave New York for Plainfield at 9:00, A. M.; 5:30, and 12:00, P. M.

Leave Easton for Plainfield at 8:45, A. M., and from Phillipsburg at 6:00, P. M.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

Train leaving Plainfield at 7:35, A. M., connects at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Elmira, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 9:46, A. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Scranton etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 2:04, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Tunkhannock, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 5.05, P. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 6:35, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Elmira, etc.

LONG BRANCH DIVISION.

Trains leaving Plainfield at 7.28, 8:45, 11:34, A. M.; 3:51, 5.48, P. M., connect for Long Branch Division.

Leave Elizabethport for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt and Squan, at 5:30, 8:14, 9:34, A. M.; 12:15, 4.29, 5:30, 6:30, P. M.

Trains leaving Elizabethport at 8:14, A. M.; 12:15, 4:29, 5:30, 6:30, P. M., connect at Matawan Junction for FREEHOLD.

New York and Philadelphia—New Line.

Short Route to Trenton and Philadelphia.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia at 7:25, 7:35, 8:49, 10:20, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:36, 6:05, P. M.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton at 1:25 (except Monday) 7:35, 8:49, 10:20, 11:28, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:36, 5:37, 6:05, P. M.

Passengers by the 4:36, 6:05, P. M., trains change cars at Bound Brook.

RETURNING.

Leave Station, Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 6.45, (way) 7:45, 9:30, 11:30, A. M.; 1:30, 4:15, 5.45, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Sts., at 1:20, (except Monday) 6:50, 8:13, 10:20, A. M.; 12:15, 2:15, 4:15, 6:30, P. M.

Passengers by 7:45 and 11:30, A. M. trains from Philadelphia change cars at Bound Brook.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton and Philadelphia at 1:25, 10:00, A. M.; 6:21, P. M.

Leave station Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 9:00, A. M.; 5:30, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Trenton at 1:20, 9:50, A. M.; 6:10, P. M.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Samuel B. Miller and Mary Ann Miller, his wife:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Lemuel Hastings Arnold, Jr., is complainant and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the seventeenth day of September next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Peter Vincelette and wife to one Joseph A. Besant (and afterwards assigned to said complainant), upon lands in the township of Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey, dated July 1st, 1872, and you, Samuel B. Miller, are made defendant because you own said lands or some part thereof; and you, Mary Ann Miller, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Samuel B. Miller, and as such wife claim an inchoate right of dower in said lands or some part thereof.

HENRY S. WHITE, Sol'r of Compl't, 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City.
Dated July 16, 1878. jy25w6

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Thomas S. Rogers, Sally R. Rogers and David Rogers, her husband:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein John L. Brewster is complainant, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the fourteenth day of September next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Thomas S. Rogers and wife and Henry C. Rogers and wife to John Dunn, on lands in the township of Piscataway in the county of Middlesex, dated May 15, 1873, and assigned to the complainant; and you, Sally R. Rogers, are made defendant because you are the owner of said lands or some part thereof; and you, David Rogers, are made defendant because you are the husband of Sally R. Rogers, and may have some interest or right of curtesy therein; and you, Thomas S. Rogers, are made a defendant because the bill prays a decree against you for any deficiency there may be of the proceeds of said lands to pay the mortgage debt.

JOSEPH B. COWARD, Sol'r of Compl't, Plainfield, N. J.
Dated July 13, 1878.—jy25w6

Assignee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of David W. Rogers and Chas. A. Rogers, late partners trading under the name and firm of D. W. Rogers & Brother, of the city of Plainfield, in the county of Union and state of New Jersey, that all claims against the estate must be exhibited to the subscriber, their assignee, under oath or affirmation, before the sixteenth day of August next, being three months from the date of the assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said David W. Rogers and Chas. A. Rogers, late partners trading under the name and firm of D. W. Rogers & Brother, will be filed with the surrogate of the county of Union upon the expiration of said three months, and exceptions may be filed thereto at the ensuing term of the Orphans' Court of said county by any person interested.

THOS. A. ROGERS, Assignee.
Dated July 2, 1878. jy4w6

PLAINFIELD
IRON AND BRASS
FOUNDRY.
Cor. Richmond and Third Sts.
Castings of all Kinds,
Such as
Mill Gearing, House Castings,
Steam Engine, Cultivators,
Plows, &c., &c.
Done at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.
OLD IRON, COPPER, BRASS, ZINC,
Taken in exchange for castings at market prices.
D. MARTIN, Proprietor.

Plainfield and New York Express

Baggage and all other packages called for and delivered at any address in Jersey City, Brooklyn and New York.

WAGON LEAVES PLAINFIELD
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
RETURNS FROM NEW YORK
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.

Office in Plainfield at B. A. Mumford's Real Estate Office, opposite R. R. Depot.
Office in New York 25 Old Slip.
Residence, 7th St., near Richmond, Plainfield, N. J.
JOHN J. KER, Proprietor.
my30tf

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Central New Jersey Times.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

PLAINFIELD POST-OFFICE.

MAIL ARRIVES.

NORTH & EAST—7:38, A. M.
SOUTH—7:38, A. M., 5:05, P. M.
EAST—2:04, 5:05, 6:35, P. M.
WEST—8:50, A. M., 5:50, P. M.

MAIL CLOSES.

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH—8, A. M.
EAST—11, A. M., 2, P. M.
EAST & SOUTH—5:00 P. M.
WEST—7, A. M., 4:30, P. M.

Mail for WARRENVILLE, N. J., closes at 11, A. M., Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Post-Office opens at 7, A. M.; closes at 7:30, P. M.—Saturdays at 8, P. M.

—Theodore please wind up the town clock.

—Old clothes repairers are reaping a harvest in these times.

—Why cumbereth the lumber the ground on Front street?

—Ex-Mayor Evans and family are sojourning at Long Branch.

—Frequent rains keep the lawns and trees of the city looking fresh.

—A fancy dress ball will be given at the Hotel Netherwood this evening.

—Schooners are now unloaded by long shore (of time) men for three cents.

—That eclipse of the moon Monday night didn't amount to much.

—Next Tuesday will occur the athletic games of the Scotsmen. They open about noon.

—The Plainfield Academy, Mr. James Lyon, principal, will open its fall term September 9th.

—Too many kinds of smells for health on west side of Somerset street, from Greenbrook towards Front street.

—Next Tuesday old Scotland will rule the city. Everybody will go to witness the games on the Athletic grounds.

—The triangular park on Crescent avenue would look handsome with an iron fence around it, etc.

—The First Presbyterian Sunday school excursion to Asbury Park required ten cars to carry the multitude.

—A Greader man than "old" Paff will open a saloon where the latter kept a restaurant. He is also a la'ger man.

—Celluloid collars and cuffs are the latest novelty. Mr. Howard Vail has just laid in a stock of these goods.

—That is very well for Newark. She makes out a claim against this city for $111, for caring for one John H. Drake.

—Mr. H. P. Reynolds has been confined to his bed by a severe attack of Neuralgia, an old enemy. We are pleased however, to hear of his convalescence.

—A former chief of the Philadelphia Fire Department, Mr. Lyle, was a great wag. How he once sold a member of the Plainfield Co. No. 2 is told on our first page.

—Rev. Dr. Yerkes, pastor of the First Baptist church, is spending his vacation at Saratoga. Rev. John Quincy Adams of New York, supplied his pulpit last Sunday.

—The New York papers keep up their libelous chatter about the troublesome mosquitoes in New Jersey. The deluded writers evidently have never visited this city.

—The large number of summer visitors in Plainfield causes a lively demand for the products of the market gardener. Fruits and vegetables find a ready sale at good prices.

—William Gano, a former resident of Plainfield who followed Mr. Greeley's advice over twenty years ago, made a visit to his old home last week. His residence for several years past has been at Paola, Kansas.

—Read the notice given of the Savings Bank dividend, also what is said to those opening new accounts. The Bank is now doing business on a new basis entirely, which is perfectly safe while the United States government stands.

—Thorn has a conspicuous sign painted on the roof of his steam laundry. It will be read by all travellers of the Central road. A good sized telescope will probably enable the inhabitants of the moon to see where they can get their linen done up.

—"Honor to whom honor is due." It is said that the picnic held in the city park last week by the Catholics, was the most civilly conducted, and closed in the best hours, of any held in the park this season.

—It is painful for many people to contemplate that the Greenback "contagion" is spreading in North Plainfield. It is computed that as many as fifteen Republicans are down with it. How the Democrats are affected remains to be seen.

—A specimen of the rare "Sacred lily of Egypt" has been sent Mr. F. S. Flynn from his father's home in Delaware. It is said to be found in only one other place in this country. It has a large flower, and a leaf one foot and a half in diameter.

—The dust in the streets is one of the great drawbacks to the pleasures of a summer residence in our city. It is particularly annoying to new comers. Can't something be done by the council to provide for the sprinkling of all the frequented streets?

—The Central Railroad surprised its creditors last week by sending checks for the old balances that remained unpaid when it went into the hands of a receiver. This speaks well not only for the prosperity of this favorable road, but for its commercial honor.

—About three months ago the Tom Thumb troupe exhibited at Laing's Hall. Among them was the charming little Minnie Warren. The circumstances of her death and funeral will interest those who remember her. They are pathetically related on our last page.

—The article on "Strauss and his Waltz," given as an original contribution some time since, was not intended as such by the person who handed it to us. He had simply copied it from an old scrap book. We make this correction for his sake as well as our own.

—Subscribers who did not receive their paper by the carrier last week, will pardon the omission when they learn that the regular carrier was absent, and his substitute could not be expected to know the route so well. Such persons sending their names to the office will receive the paper.

—A member of our council, with the President of American Institute, New York, visited Hotel Netherwood, and after making observations of the beautiful surroundings, unfortunately asked if the hotel was lighted with candles, the gas fixtures in the dining room being of the Candelabra pattern. Then there was fun all around.

—We understand it is proposed to put Mr. Black's portrait of Dr. Stillman on exhibition at an early day in some accessible place, perhaps in the hall of the Y. M. C. A., where the people can have an opportunity of viewing it before it is placed on the walls of Assembly Hall.

—The numerous friends of Principal Gross will be pleased to hear that he continues to receive great benefit from the climate of the Adirondacks. He is at North Elba, on Lake Placid. In a recent private letter he speaks thus encouragingly of himself, "I may say that my health is now so far recovered that I have reason to believe that it is not seriously or permanently impaired."

—The Democrats of Plainfield are bound, if possible, to secure the nominee at the next congressional convention. A caucus of some of the prominent members of the party was recently held to take steps to that end. It is understood that their choice has fallen upon Mr. J. W. Yates. Union County thinks it is entitled to the nomination, which opinion is not endorsed by Hon. Miles Ross, the present member, who wishes to be his own successor.

—A moonlight excursion up the Hudson had been quietly planned by the Crescent Base Ball club for the evening of Tuesday, August 13. On that occasion about 150 of the *elite* of our city enjoyed the charming trip, although the presence of the moon was unnoticeable. The excursion was full of exhilarating enjoyment and romantic suggestions, and nothing happened to mar the innocent recreation. The party reached Plainfield by the midnight train.

A Proposed Park.—A gentleman with an eye to the beautiful sees the possibility of a fine park in the tract commencing at Grove street and included by that street and Prospect place extended through Judge Roome's and others' property to Giraud avenue, the latter serving as the western boundary; and such rear lines of building lots on Front street serving as a southern boundary as shall be determined upon. Such a park would take in Sylvan lake and all the land now used by the Athletic Club, and so much of Green brook as lies between the lake and Giraud avenue. An examination of the tract will show any one what its capabilities are for such a purpose. The suggestion was made to us by one of our capitalists who has made a study of such matters, and we repeat it for the meditation of those interested.

Life at Washington Rock.

Besides the daily social life of the hotel at the Rock, there are numerous diversions occasioned by the frequent arrival of large parties which come to spend the day on the heights. Two Sunday schools were there last week, and on Thursday a large company from New York, numbering over one hundred, made with their music a lively day. For next week a grand hop is on the docket, in which Elizabeth, Rahway and Cranford will be represented. The fact is there never was a gayer season than the present at this delightful spot.

City Court.

Two residents of "Battle Row," Margaret Bunworth and Catharine DeShayes got into a little discussion last Thursday evening, and though they argued from the same premises they by no means reached the same conclusions. In fact, they became personal and lashed each other so furiously with their tongues that the neighborhood was disturbed. A summons was served upon each of them, and they appeared before Judge Good and plead guilty. They were then let off on paying a dollar fine.

Michael Sweeny Sr. is a hackman who often visits Judge Good on private business, at the request of the police. Last Friday Michael not learning from experience, became unruly and assaulted a member of his craft, James Farley, with the but end of his whip. The blow felled Farley to the ground, senseless. When he revived, the blood of Sweeney was still up and he pursued his victim again. Complaint was made of his disorderly conduct and on Saturday morning he was arraigned before the city court. Examination was waived in order to take his case before the Grand jury, and he was released on bail of $250, Frank McIntyre being his bondsman. Rum is the thing that gets Sweeny into all his trouble. In fact the city court, as the Judge says, could shut its doors if it were not for rum's doings.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey.

The trains of the Central Railroad of New Jersey were never doing a better business in passengers than at present. They are booked for Long Branch and Ocean Grove and Coney Island.

Steamboat Chancellor is doing a first class business. Never has the road run more smoothly, and the people are accommodated nicely with clean cars, fast time and courteous treatment on the part of employes.

The steamer Kill Von Kull is now being loaded with timber and will be sent to Massachusetts for a thorough overhauling, and on her return will be an almost entire new boat.

The Company have in contemplation the removal of the head of local traffic to Roselle, where they own much land which can be utilized. The round houses and other apparatus will be removed shortly, and this will materially relieve the Broad street crossing from trains backing up at the risk of human life.—*Elizabeth Herald.*

Acknowledgments.

The Ladies of the Childrens' Home, hereby gratefully acknowledging frequent favors from their friends, would suggest in this season of abounding fruit and vegetables that an occasional donation from the ample supply, would greatly add to the comfort of our little family now numbering sixteen. This request of the committee on supplies will doubtless be remembered.

DONATIONS FOR MAY 1878.

From a Lady, Sheets and pillow cases
" " package of clothing.
" " stove, and iron pot.
" " package of clothing books and toys
" " package of books.
" " two pails of milk
" " new bureau
" " package of clothing
" " basket of cake
" " five straw hats
" " neck ties and collars
" " kerosene and large tub
From two Ladies, three calico dresses
" a Gentleman, books
" Warren Mission Aid Society, two quilts
Mr. Thickstun, making of wardrobe
Coddington & Son, ice for the season

DONATIONS FOR JUNE 1878.

From a Lady, dress for Katie, and three skirts
" " package of clothing
" " "
" " "
" " four flannel skirts
" " eggs
" " strawberries
" " "
" " little girls basque
" " spinach and lettuce
" " " " and beets
" " doll's clothing
" " one gallon of kerosene
From a friend, two quarts of rasberries
" " through Mrs. Dr. Kimball in July $10 for coal.

A Newark Party at Hotel Netherwood—An Enjoyable Private Dinner.

A company of prominent gentlemen from Newark visited our city on Monday afternoon in private carriages and a Tally Ho drawn by four horses. The party consisted of the officers of the Imperial Gas Machine Company and their invited guests.

This Company put in the machine that supplies the Hotel Netherwood with gas, and is the largest of its kind in the United States, it being capable of furnishing gas for fifteen hundred burners. The visiting party were driven to the above hotel, and, reinforced by a few guests from the city, made an inspection of the gas machine and its operations.

At 8 o'clock they sat down to a private dinner served in the gentlemen's parlor in the very best style by the accomplished manager, Mr. H. S. Mower, according to the following

—MENU.—

POTAGE.
Windsor. Petit Bouchees d'Homard
POISSON.
Sheepshead au Gratin.
Croquettes de Pommes de Terre
BOUILLI.
Gigot de Mouton, Sauce au Capres.
ENTREES.
Filet de Bœuf au Truffes.
Riz de Veau, Pique a la St. Cloud.
Crabs Mou, au Persil Frit
ROTI.
Jeune Canard.
GAME.
Jeune Pigeons Grille sur Toast, a la Maitre d'Hotel
Lettuce.
COLD.
Mayonaise d'Homard.
LEGUMES.
ENTREMET SUCRE.
Omelette Souffle.
ICE CREAM.
FRUIT.
CAFE.

Among the number at the table were Hon. W. M. Yates, Mayor of Newark, who presided, Mr. Wm. Titus, Alderman and treasurer of the Imperial Gas Machine Co., Alderman J. L. Marvin, City Physician L. D. Ward, Mr. P. T. Quinn, secretary of the Newark Board of Trade and the well-known writer on agriculture, E. B. Mandeville, M. D., Mr. Oba Woodruff, of the Newark *Advertiser*, Freeholder J. W. Woodruff, E. A. Wilkinson, president of the Imperial Gas Machine Co., the two Messrs. Denny, one of whom was the inventor of the Gas machine, Jas. B. Wilde, E. B. Gaddis, O. S. Ross Chas. Kilbourn and A. Summerville.

After dispensing of the sundry courses set before them, Mayor Yates arose and made some brief remarks, which were followed by numerous informal and mirthful speeches, in which, of course, "gas" was the predominant feature, and the Imperial Gas Machine the leading topic. It was eleven o'clock when the party left the table and the scene of their hearty hilarity. They remained at the hotel during the night, and made an early start for Newark Tuesday morning.

All were agreed in the good opinion of the Imperial Gas Machine, as its results are to be seen in the brilliant illumination of the Hotel. Here there are about one thousand burners, and the light is equally as good in the fifth story, whither it is sent through thirteen thousand feet of pipe, as on the first floor. The gas costs the Hotel about one dollar a thousand feet by which, it is claimed, they will save the price of the machine ($4,000) in two years. It is no trouble to take care of the machine, the engineer says, it requiring only about four minutes of his time daily. The house where the work of generating the illuminator goes on is on the east side of the Hotel, about 150 feet distant, and is a picturesque little building, about which there is not the slightest odor to indicate its use. No artificial heat is used in making the illuminator, which is not a gas but a vapor, produced, as we understand it, by forcing air through a large body of wick scientifically disposed of and saturated with gasolene. The gas, or vapor rather, is not stored in a reservoir, but is generated only as it is used, the automatic apparatus stopping when the lights are put out. A special feature consists in controlling the supply of hydrocarbon vapor to a given quantity of air, thus securing any desired quality of gas. It is this feature which, the inventor claims, makes the process practicable for work of almost any magnitude. This machine has been tested for several years, and there are now four hundred of them in operation. The cost of the apparatus is about one half that of fixed gas works for either oil or coal. It would really seem as if the success of this machine will go far towards solving the question of how to get an inexpensive and brilliant light.

How a New York Editor was Pleased with the Hotel Netherwood.

Mr. Bailey, proprietor of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, New York, was visiting Rev. Dr. Stockbridge a few days ago, and during his stay called at the Hotel Netherwood. What he saw impressed him so favorably that he felt constrained to give an unsolicited notice of it in his paper, whose wide circulation will carry his favorable words throughout the country. The article is as follows:

THE HOTEL NETHERWOOD.

Some enterprising capitalists have illustrated their good taste as well as their sagacity by building a hotel at Netherwood, N. J., which is destined to prove one of the most attractive summer resorts in the vicinity of New York, and an exceedingly eligible place of residence all the year round for persons who wish to combine urban convenience with suburban quiet. The location is an admirable one. Netherwood is a picturesque village on the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 23 miles from New York. The regular express trains run there from New York in a little over an hour. Half the distance is through a section lined all the way with handsome villas and thriving towns, and presents a continuous variety of landscape.

The house itself is situated on an eminence, and is compassed with shady trees and luxuriant flower gardens. It is a model of architectural excellence, and every part of it, from basement to dome, is suggestive of an ingenuity that has left nothing undone to provide means for the comfort of guests of the establishment.

We learn that it was opened early in July under the auspices of James H. Breslin, whose name is a guarantee that all who come within his hostelry will be taken good care of.

We happened in upon this dainty house one sultry afternoon, having been drawn to it by noticing its inviting appearance as we were being carried by in the train. Our visit was a brief one. We went there unknowing and unknown. But we have seldom seen a place which seems to us to combine so many of the appliances of an agreeable Summer resort without, as far as we were able to discover, any drawbacks or objectionable features whatever.

—Take an early dinner next Tuesday so as to reach the Athletic grounds on Washington avenue between 12 and 1 o'clock, when the fun of the Caledonian club begins.

The Hand Case.

Our last report of this case closed before it was known whether or not the citizens interested in securing Hand's release on bail had succeeded. Mr. Noah Pike was the gentleman who volunteered to find a New York friend who was qualified as the law required to go Hand's bail and his efforts were successful, Mr. Chas. F. Allen of Wall street becoming security for $1,000. Mr. Hand was then released and returned home. On Friday, Mr. Allen came here, at the request of the foreman of the Grand Jury, to secure letters attesting to the character of Mr. Hand. Through Mr. Pike's efforts a certificate of character was drawn up and signed by over 200 citizens, and it was presented before the Jury Tuesday morning, when Mr. Hand also appeared.

We are informed that the Grand Jury refused to entertain this certificate and passed the papers in this case the regular way, which means an indictment. Mr. Pike who is determined to see Mr. Hand through his troubles, then engaged to assist the present attorney, Mr. Charles D. Ridgeway by employing the services of Hon. Ethan Allen.

This may be a remarkable case of mistaken identity, as Mr. Hand can produce affidavits proving that he was not in New York on July 16th, when it is alleged he bought the horse and wagon with the alleged worthless check of $155. But the surroundings of the case, which we may give at a future time, still point to the solution suggested in our last week's issue. The trial will occur in a few days.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting.

Monday Evening August 12, 1878.

Council came to order at 8.10 o'clock, the following members present: Messrs. Baker, Carman, Coriell, French, Knowland, Morris and Simpson. The minutes of the last meeting of the council read and approved.

Mr. Morris presented petition of James Mullen, asking for privilege of erecting a small wooden building on North ave., to be used as a confectionery. Referred to committee on fire, water, and lamps.

Mr. Baker presented claim of M. Estil for $10.65, for books and stationery. Referred to committee on printing and stationery.

Mr. Knowland presented petition of Chas. Greader for license to keep a saloon on Front street, in T. M. Paff's building. Referred to committee on licenses.

The same presented resignation of M. M. Thorn as councilman.

On motion of Mr. Morris, the resignation was tabled for the present.

Mr. Baker presented claim of P. M. Demarest for groceries for poor, for $19.88. Referred to alms committee.

Mr. French presented bill of D. Hand for board of poor for month of July, $40.09. Referred to alms committee.

Mr. Baker presented claim of R. J. Shaw for medicines for poor $1.05; also another bill for same, $4.75.

Mr. Morris desired to know to what department these bills were charged.

On motion of Mr. Baker the bills were tabled.

Mr. Morris presented claims of regular policemen for salary for month of July—Dodd, $41.67; Laing, $41.67; Eaton, $41.67.

On motion of Mr. Baker the bills were referred to the proper committee.

Mr. Morris presented claims of special policemen, Geo. Grant, $3; M. Conway, $4.50; J. Harding, $4.50; T. Callahan, $5. Referred to police committee.

Mr. Morris presented claim of Plainfield Gas Light Co., for gas for June, for $218; for July, $225.10. Referred.

Mr. Morris presented bill of N. Y & N. J. Globe Gas Light Co. for $126.70. Referred.

Mr. Morris presented sundry claims for material and work done on station house: T. O. Doane, $7.19; Green & Co., $5.65; W. F. Adams, $2.48; Berry & Thorn, $3.73. Referred to police committee.

Mr. Baker presented bill of city physician, O. F. Stillman, for quarter's salary, $62.50. Referred.

Mr. Morris presented claim of W. L. Gavett for repairs on and material for lamps, $3.40. Referred.

The same, claim of City of Newark for board of John D. Drake, pauper, for $111.25. Referred to alms committee.

The clerk read a communication from his honor, the mayor, nominating Henry S. Moore, Canfield S. Merritt, and R. A. Gibbs for special policemen.

On motion of Mr. Morris the council proceeded to vote for Mr. Gibbs.

Messrs. Baker and Knowland were appointed tellers.

The vote stood 5 in favor, 1 blank, and 1 against.

Six votes being necessary to elect, a second ballot was ordered, which resulted in 4 in favor, 2 blank, and 1 against.

On suggestion of Mr. Morris, a third ballot was taken, resulting in 5 in favor, and 2 blanks.

The president declared no election.

Mr. Morris raised the question as to the eligibility of the other parties nominated, when it was discovered that they were not eligible to hold office in the city, not having been residents here a sufficient length of time.

Mr. French presented report of overseer of the poor, T. J. Gillies, for July. Received and placed on file.

The clerk read the report of the city physician for the month of July, in which were statements showing the necessity of increasing the power of the board of health to abate nuisances, etc.

The president made some remarks on the subject by way of emphasizing the statements in the report.

On motion of Mr. Baker the report was ordered placed on file.

Mr. French, from alms committee, presented sundry bills of 1877, with a report. The bills have been frequently enumerated in these columns.

Mr. Baker moved that the report be received, and that the report and bills be placed on file.

Mr. French stated that the bills were signed by the alms committee of 1877, and were doubtless correct and should be paid; and he moved as an amendment that they be referred to the auditing committee.

Mr. Morris stated as the reason why the bills were not paid, and could not now be paid, that there was no money in the treasury.

Mr. French stated that the bills of 1877 would be paid out of the moneys of that year, when collected.

The amendment was accepted, and the motion as amended was carried.

Mr. French also reported as correct sundry bills, as follows: W. B. Ayers, $46; T. Flynn, $4; G. Green, $7; P. Breen, $31; P. Muldoon, $34; D. Hand, 56.77; P. Moran, $9; T. A. Rogers, $21.44.

On motion of Mr. Morris the bill of P. Breen was referred to police committee.

The other bills were referred to the auditing committee.

Mr. Coriell, from committee on fire, water, and lamps, reported as correct bills for lamp repairs, as follows: J. A. Hubbard, $21.05; W. L. Gavett & Co., $; Berry & Thorn, $5.05. Referred to auditing committee.

The same reported on petition to have lamp in front of Alert Hose Co.'s house lighted at the expense of the city, as not being sufficiently definite, it not appearing that the company makes the petition; he moved that it be referred back to petitioners for emendation.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Knowland and Morris, the latter moving that it be referred back to secure the names of officers and members of the company, if they desire the lamp lighted as petitioned for. Carried.

Mr. Morris, from police committee, reported as correct the above-mentioned police bills. Referred to auditing committee.

Mr. Baker reported as correct bill of city physician. Referred to the auditing committee.

Mr. Simpson presented petition of residents on Grant ave., that said avenue be accepted by the city, it having been opened without expense to the city. On motion of Mr. Baker, petition was referred to the committee on streets.

Mr. Morris made some statements in relation to the bill of the N. Y. & N. J. Globe Gas Light Co., by which it appears that the bills are in excess of proposed contract price, and also that discrepancies exist as to the time lamps are lighted and the time charged for.

Mr. Baker stated that some lamps were lighted all night, and some were burning as late as 10 A. M.

Mr. Coriell said that on investigation it appears that no contract has been made with the company, and asked if the present bill corresponded in amount with those of previous months.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Simpson and Carman, and also further remarks by Messrs. Morris, Coriell, and French.

Mr. French moved that the committee be instructed to investigate the matter before further action. Carried.

Mr. Baker offered a resolution that the committee on fire, water, and lamps be instructed to make a contract with the company for the balance of the year.

Mr. French offered an amendment that the committe be instructed to make a contract with the company on basis of proposition now in the hand of the committee.

Amendment accepted, and motion as amended adopted.

Mr. Baker offered a resolution that the mayor be paid out of the city treasury $18.11, for money paid by him for special police services at Crescent-avenue church. Adopted.

The same offered a preamble and resolution that, as many had not paid their taxes, the city collector be requested to furnish a list of the delinquents. Adopted.

Mr. Morris offered a resolution that the finance committee report to the council at its next meeting the exact state of the city finances. Adopted.

The same offered a resolution that the regular police force be increased to four men. Adopted—Messrs. Coriell and Simpson voting No.

The same offered a resolution, expressing the thanks of the council to Mr. J. Q. Miles for the neat and appropriate manner in which he had painted the names of the councilmen on the desks. Adopted.

The same called from the table the ordinance for the support of the poor, for its third reading.

Mr. French moved that the ordinance do now pass.

Mr. Morris gave some reasons why the ordinance should be passed.

The ordinance was then passed—All aye.

Mr. Morris moved that when council adjourns it be to meet one week from next Thursday evening—Aug. 22. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Baker, council then adjourned.

Local Miscellany.

Lace Mitts at Whitney's.

Having made arrangements for the sale of *Fleishmann's Vienna Bread*, we are prepared to supply Hotels, Families etc. daily as we receive it direct from their Vienna Model Bakery every morning.
A. V. Searing,
jy18tf Front St. opp. P. O.

Go to Whitney's for laces, 15c. per doz. and better grades cheap.

Two thousand bushels of very fine old Western Oats, at L. B. Boice's, 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

Pier and mantel mirrors, connecting setts and cornices, made to order at Swain's, 42 West Front street. my30

STRANGE!—An eccentric old buffer says he likes the feeling of Dr. Colton's Laughing Gas operations so much that he's going to have all his teeth pulled, one a day, for a month. Office 19 Cooper Institute, New York.

Corsets cheap at Whitney's.

Get the Genuine Fleishmann Vienna Bread, fresh every morning at A. V. Searing's, Front street opposite Post Office Plainfield. jy18tf

Splendid New Process Flour, can't be excelled, at L. B. Boice's, 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

Whitney has a few of those cheap pocket books left; call soon.

Fine line of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods at Whitneys. Kid and lisle thread gloves a specialty.

DRAKE, the Tailor, may be found on Cherry St. near Front St., where he is prepared with increased facilities to serve his old patrons. Expenses light and prices correspondingly low. s28

Some very fine corn in the ear can be had at L. B. Boice's, 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

Hamburgs from auction—new lot at Whitney's.

Artists materials at Swains, Front St.

Flannel for bathing suits at Whitney's for 18c. per yard, and higher prices.

Oil paintings, engravings, chromos, and picture frames of all kinds at Swain's, 42 West Front street. Re-gilding and repairing. my30

Old and new Hay, prepared without wood, at L. B. Boice's, 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

They will buy the Planet shirt in preference to any other. Go to Whitney's and ask to see the best $1.00 shirt in the city.

New line of veiling at Whitney's.

Mrs. S. C. Conklin has a fine assortment of Hosiery and Gloves which has just been received. Also the finest stock of ribbons in the city. june6

The best Timothy Hay in Plainfield is is now being baled by L. B. Boice, Somerset street. The dust and dirt is thoroughly taken out and the hay pressed by hand power.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN POST OFFICE

August 14, 1878.

Brady, Rose	Mason, T
Cary, Mrs Emma	May, Kittie
Convers, Rebecca	Manchester, J C
Day, Thomas	Nolan, Annie C
Fowler, Wm	O'Shay, Kate
Farrell Mary E	Parsons, John
Goodwin, Louise	Syme, Mary E
Hetfield, Ella	Sutton, Wm
Johnson, Caroline	Taylor, Geo
Jones, Nannie	Vail, Sarah
Janson, Matilda	Widdow, J F
Jones, Mrs	Wilson, Lizzie
Kelly, Hester	Welsh, Mary
Lane, Ella	Withold, Alice
McDermott, Maggie	Reglio, Mr

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. W. VAIL, P. M.

DIED.

BRAND.—In this city, August 8, 1878, of heart disease, Elizabeth, wife of James Brand, aged 77 years, 7 months, 7 days.

DARBY.—In Scotch Plains, August 8, 1878, George Darby (colored) aged 60 years.

PHOTOGRAPHS taken of persons after death. Also, Flowers photographed. By Langhorne, Front St., opposite Cherry. 1y25m3

DAVID LEESON, UNDERTAKER, Holds himself ready to wait on the public any hour of the day or night. Has the most modern improvements in Corpse-preservers and Hearses. An elegant new Child's Hearse used in connection with the burial of children. Coaches furnished if desired. *Charges made satisfactory to all parties.* Residence and office Front St., 2 doors north of Pazze & Whitney's Dry Goods Store, Plainfield, N. J. f17

ALEX. M. RUNYON, UNDERTAKER. Somerset St., cor. Front. Residence 75 Front Street, opposite Peck's, PLAINFIELD, N. J. Hearse, attendance, &c., all hours, day or night. *Prices low in all cases.* 1537

A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE Is wanted near the Depot. Must be fully furnished. Address H. W., Central Times Office. au15tf

INSTRUCTION. MISS E. L. PROUDFIT Will reopen her School at No. 9 Craig Place, on Monday, Sept. 9th. Music, French and English Branches.

MRS. C. W. GRANT Will also continue to give Lessons in Crayon and Pencil Drawing. Also, Painting in Oil and Water Colors. au15m

KINDERGARTEN. Mrs. L. H. JENKINS will reopen her Kindergarten and Higher Department on MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1878. Seventh Street, opposite Washington Street. au8-ol

Mrs. E. J. MARTIN, FASHIONABLE DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER, Is now prepared to do all kinds of work in that line on short notice at reasonable prices. Cutting done by the new French system. Measures taken as those of Taylor's. Also, patterns cut to order by the same in all styles. Rooms over J. E. White's store. au8w4

THE PLAINFIELD ACADEMY, Boys Prepared for Business and for College. The Fall Term Begins Sept. 9th. A promising class will begin the study of the Classics the coming school year with a view of preparing for College. For particulars address JAMES LYON, Principal. Plainfield Ave., near Front St. 15my1y

THE CAPITAL CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, THE PRATICAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BUSINESS. 20 and 22 East State Street, Trenton, N. J. Established Thirteen Years. FALL OPENING, MONDAY, SEPT. 2d, 1878. W. B. Allen, Principal; A. J. Rider, Business Manager; Prof. Thos. J. Stewart, Penman; Judge R. S. Woodruff, Lecturer on Commercial Law. For catalogue containing full particulars address RIDER & ALLEN, Proprietors. au15m6

New Jersey State Normal and Model Schools, Trenton, N.J. The Normal School Prepares For Successful Teaching. The Model, in the Male Department prepares thoroughly for College or Business. In the Female Department the course of study is equal to that of the highest Female Seminaries in the country. Send for catalogue. WASHINGTON HASBROUCK, Principal. aulm

FIRST GRAND STEAMBOAT EXCURSION OF TYRIAN LODGE A. F. & A. M. TO ORIENTAL GROVE, On Long Island Sound, TUESDAY, AUG. 20, 1878. TICKETS - ONE DOLLAR. LADIES' TICKET - FIFTY CENTS. Admitting Gentleman and Lady. A competent caterer will be in attendance to furnish a first-class collation at reasonable rates. NO EXTORTION. No intoxicating liquors sold on board the boat. Boat leaves Brown's dock, foot of Fulton street, at 8 o'clock. Horse cars connect with boat.

THE POSTPONED GAMES OF THE CALEDONIAN CLUB Will be played TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1878, On the ATHLETIC GROUNDS, Washington Avenue, At 12 O'Clock, M. ADMISSION - - - - - 25c.

PLAINFIELD STEAM LAUNDRY. 3rd Street, above Richmond St. The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kinds of Laundry work in the best manner, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, having erected a building and put in the most improved machinery for that purpose. Clothes called for every day in the week, and delivered at residences, free of charge. Orders will receive prompt attention if left at E. M. Laing's Hat Store, A. Vanderbeek's Music Store, or addressed to Laundry, P.O. Box 870. A. G. THORN. July 17, 1878.

PECK'S CORNER.

4-PLY LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS, FINE GOODS, GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS FROM 5c.

Come to Peck's.

THE BEST CORSET FOR 75c. YOU HAVE SEEN.

LOOK AT HIS $1.00 CORSET.

A new stock of Fresh Goods—new styles of Jewelry just received. Call and examine them at COLLIER'S, 3 CHERRY ST. Filled Gold Seal Rings, $1. Solid Gold Wide Band Engraved Rings, $1. Genuine Amethyst Solid Gold, $4 and up. Repairing on French Clocks a Specialty. my9y

BUTTER! BUTTER! MOORE, No. 13 Cherry Street, WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTTER DEALER. FINE BUTTER A SPECIALTY, AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES. apl1-y

TO DEPOSITORS IN THE Dime Savings Institution, OF PLAINFIELD, N. J. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Second Dividend of 20 per cent will be payable on and after August 5th, 1878. Bank open daily from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. NEW DEPOSITS. *This Bank is now receiving deposits payable on Demand and invested in Government Securities only.* New Books given and such interest paid as the profits will allow. au15w4

1830 OLD STORE. 1878 The Newest Item and Novelty in CELLULOID CUFFS AND COLLARS, AT H. W. VAIL'S, CORNER PEACE & FRONT STS. They are handsome as the finest linen, will wear for weeks, are cleaned as you would a slate. You can find ALL STYLES AND SIZES AT VAIL'S. See Them! He also keeps SHIRTS, Partly made, $1, and finished, $1.25. They are the handsomest and best made. Housekeeping Goods, BEST AND CHEAPEST. Corsets 25c. and up, at VAILS, Cor. Front and Peace Sts. au15tf

Administrator's Notice. Edmund Stephenson, administrator of John Stephenson, late of the city of Plainfield, county of Union and state of New Jersey, deceased, by direction of the Orphans' Court of the said county of Union, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said John Stephenson, deceased, to exhibit to him, under oath or affirmation, their claims and demands against the estate, within six months from the seventh day of August, A. D., eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same. EDMUND STEPHENSON, Adm'r. ALEXANDER B. BUTTS, Attorney. Plainfield, N. J., August 7, A. D. 1878.

LADIES', MISSES', CHILDRENS' FINE Shoes & Slippers, Direct from Manufacturers, AT NEW YORK PRICES. D. F. RANDOLPH & SON NO. 12 WEST FRONT STREET. je20tf

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE. 6 Park Av., formerly Cherry St., PLAINFIELD, N. J. The subscriber begs leave to inform the public of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened the above store and stocked it with an entire new stock of Boots and Shoes, which he is prepared to offer at LOW FIGURES. From long experience in the trade and unsurpassed facilities for buying, I am confident of being able to make it The Interest of the Public to bestow the patronage solicited. A. WILLETT. jul1y

DAILY EXCURSIONS BETWEEN PLAINFIELD AND WASHINGTON ROCK, By Cars and Stage by way of Dunellen. Cars leave Plainfield for Dunellen at 9:46, a. m., and 2:04 p. m., where stage connects for Washington Rock. Returns at 5:41 p. m. Beautiful Mountain and Valley views, Observatory, Pavilion, Spacious Grove, Shady Walks, Self-Acting Swings, Croquet Ground, Rustic Arbors and Seats. Refreshments at the Hotel. Fare in the Cars 10 cents. Fare in Stage 25 cents. STAATS BROS., Proprietors, Washington Rock Mountain House. june6

Wait for the Wagon OF THE CITY MILLS, Which will hereafter take orders for and deliver at the doors of citizens all kinds of FLOUR. ALSO FEED, CORN, OATS, And, in short, everything pertaining to the trade. TERMS CASH From the wagon. Persons wishing credit will please call at the Mills. FRENCH BROTHERS. je13tf

JOHNSTON FARM MILK DAIRY By J. E. DOWLEY, NORTH PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY. Hotels, Saloons and Families supplied on reasonable terms. Alderney, Ayrshire and Durham cows. P. O. BOX 1659. PLAINFIELD, N. J. Any indication or misconduct on the part of my employees, or any dissatisfaction whatever, should be promptly reported to me personally or by letter. Respectfully, J. E. DOWLEY.

Central New Jersey Times.

THE LETTER "THE PETITION TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE."

Whereas I have by you been driven
From house, from home, from hope, from heaven,
And placed by your most learned society
In exile, anguish and anxiety;
And used, without one just pretense
With arrogance and insolence;
I here demand full restitution,
And beg you'll mend your elocution.

ANSWER.

Whereas we've rescued you, ingrate,
From handcuff, horror, and from hate,
From hell, horsepond, and from halter,
And consecrated you in altar;
And placed you where you never should be,
In honor and in honesty;
We deem your prayer a rude intrusion,
And will not mend our elocution.

What Science Says Concerning the Sexes.

The conclusions of science, so far as they go, disprove the oft-repeated assertion that "the soul has no gender." These differences of sex are most essential and radical. They must, and in point of fact they do, wonderfully influence character, giving to man the place of power and authority, to the woman that of help and submission. But beyond all this there are peculiar liabilities of woman in her normal state, which necessarily prevent unremitting labor or public duties of any kind. As the greatest advocate of woman's equality with man himself confesses, "out-door occupations would in any event be practically interdicted to the great majority of women." The great fault of his discussion, however, is that woman's nature and woman's special work are studiously kept out of sight. The advocates of woman's rights are too often silent with regard to that great function of women which constitutes their chief and most important care—a function with which the sex at large can not dispense without being false to the end of their being and their mission in the world. There are times when, if they are true women, and live the normal and appointed life of women, they must give up outward labor; they must give up their preaching, if they are preachers; the practice or study of the professions, if they are engaged in these; the work of public offices, if they are employed there. Children must be born into the world if the world is to go on, and the best of women must be mothers, if the best of men are to fill our places of trust and power. There must be times of seclusion, even if they are allowed to enter upon public duties, and then, whether they will or no, they must be dependent upon others. Man's life goes on in uninterrupted strength and activity. Theirs has its seasons of passivity and weakness. With this necessity upon them they can not compete with men in the more active callings of life—or if they sacrifice their motherhood and their womanhood to pursue them, they only lose the greater to gain the less. With this greatest and grandest of all human works, the bringing forth and nurturing of men to bless the world, no other work of woman can be compared. Let her only point to a family of bright and happy and well-trained children and say, with the Roman matron, "These are my jewels," and she need envy no coronets of gems that glitter upon the heads of queens. Every theory which ignores the necessity and dignity of this work, or aims to put upon it the stamp of inferiority, not only proclaims itself by that very act futile and irrational, but tends to unsettle all right ideas of human relations and to disorganize and destroy society. They who would secure freedom from this work which God has laid upon them, with the idea that a public career is more noble, secure it only by denying their sex and putting contempt upon true womanhood. And the great accusation that we bring against the woman's rights movement is that, whether consciously or not, it proceeds upon the assumption that there is a higher life for women than that of the family and the home, that there is no difference of obligations arising from sex, no subordination of woman's office and calling to that of men—in fine, no real womanhood as distinguished from manhood.

Have we actually fallen upon a time when women so little value the dignity and privileges of womanhood as to seek even in this life to be no longer women but men? Napoleon said that the great need of France was good mothers. Is it possible that women can conceive that it lies nearer their true powers and duties to be good politicians?—From a Sermon by Rev. Dr. Strong, of the Rochester Theological Seminary.

Carpenter's Wages from 1859 to 1876.

In the course of a recent lawsuit in New Haven, Conn., some interesting and important facts were brought out bearing upon the question of wages during the past 18 years. The case was brought by a carpenter for balance due on unpaid wages account from 1859 to the fall of 1876. His agreement with his employer was that he should be paid for his work at the prevailing rate and after having been paid piecemeal for seventeen years without ever coming to an actual settlement the account naturally became a long and confused one. On the trial the following table, prepared by a committee of carpenters, was put in evidence to show the wages that had prevailed from March, 1859, to October, 1876:

March 1, 1859, to Nov. 1, 1859	$1 75
Dec. 1, 1859, to March 1, 1860	1 50
March 1, 1860, to Nov. 1, 1860	1 75
Dec. 1, 1860, to March 1, 1861	1 50
March 1, 1861, to Sept. 1, 1861	1 75
Sept. 1, 1861, to Dec. 1, 1861	1 50
Dec. 1, 1861, to March 1, 1862	1 25
March 1, 1862, to Nov. 1, 1862	1 75
March 1, 1863, to March 1, 1864	2 00
March 1, 1864, to March 1, 1866	2 50
March 1, 1866, to March 1, 1867	3 00
March 1, 1867, to Sept. 1, 1867	3 25
May 1, 1868, to Dec. 1, 1868	3 50
Dec. 1, 1868, to March 1, 1869	3 00
March 1, 1869, to Dec. 1, 1869	3 50
Dec. 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870	3 00
March 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1870	3 50
Dec. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871	3 00
March 1, 1871, to Dec. 1, 1871	3 50
Dec. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1875	3 00
Jan. 1, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1876	2 75
Feb. 1, 1876, to Oct. 1, 1876	2 50

It is claimed that since 1873 the cost of living has been as low as it was in 1860, and that wages have been much higher than then. Since 1876 wages have likewise decreased, so that the carpenter is now in about the same condition as regards wages and the cost of living that he occupied in the old hard money times before the war.

A celebrated composer wrote to a friend requesting the pleasure of his company "to luncheon, key of G." His friend, a thorough musician, interpreted the invitation rightly, and came to the composer's house for luncheon at one sharp.

The Little Mother. Minnie Warren, and her Babe Laid Away in a Child's Coffin.

Minnie Warren was buried with her baby in her arms. The funeral services were to begin at two o'clock, but long before that so many persons came from Middleboro and adjoining towns that it was impossible to accommodate more than a small portion of them in the house. Minnie and her husband, Major Newell, better known as Gen. Grant, Jr., have always made the old homestead here their home when not traveling. It is a plain country farm house, about two miles from Middleboro Center, and has been made comfortable for Minnie's parents by Minnie's money. Across the way Tom Thumb's country seat, a pretty French-roofed cottage, stands on a smooth green lawn. Minnie Warren has always been loved by the people who knew her when she was little Huldah Bump, her real name, and many of those who came to the funeral have had some personal experiences of her kindness since she became famous and wealthy. Sweet-perfumed flowers, beautifully arranged as harps and wreaths, were brought by these friends, and on a delicate pillow of passion flowers Minnie's head lay in the casket.

At two o'clock the family assembled in the parlor around the casket. This was of black walnut covered with blue silk velvet, and was lined with white satin. It was the casket of a child of ten years, but as the friends looked within they saw the little mother with one arm embracing the girl baby, whose face lay nestled close to the mother's bosom. The mother's head was turned to the baby, and the two seemed quietly sleeping. The baby's face was a sweet one, a little dimple remaining in the chin, which even death had not taken away. No one looked upon the little mother and her child without weeping. Gen. Tom Thumb sat near the head of the casket, and by him sat his wife, Lavinia Warren. On the other side Major Newell, and he made no effort to control his feelings. He wept bitterly, as he has almost without cessation since his wife died. Besides these, Minnie's father and mother and her brothers and sisters, all large men and women, were in the room. They remember Minnie as a daughter and sister, who shared her wealth with them, rather than as a famous little woman. Mrs. P. T. Barnum and Mr. Bleecker and his wife, who have travelled with the Tom Thumb party for fifteen years, were also among the chief mourners.

Soon after two o'clock, the house being uncomfortably filled, and fully a thousand persons on the lawn outside, a chant was sung by a choir, and the Rev. Dyer made a short prayer. He then spoke of Minnie's kindness and sweetness of disposition. Mrs. Tom Thumb, as she heard her sister's tenderness spoken of, fainted and was carried from the room, and there was not a dry eye in the house. After another hymn had been sung, six young ladies, old friends and mates of Minnie, took their places as pall-bearers, and then the family for the last time looked upon Minnie's face. Gen. Tom Thumb could not control his grief as he turned away from the casket. The doors were then opened and the people passed through the parlor, looking for a few minutes at the faces of the mother and the child. It was two hours before the last friend had passed by and the casket was closed. Borne by four young men the casket was placed in the hearse, and, followed by many carriages, taken to the village cemetery. Here, after the benediction, the casket was lowered into the little grave. Many stood near, even after the clergyman had dismissed them.

The death of Minnie Warren will probably end the public appearance of the Tom Thumb party. Minnie's death was undoubtedly caused by her maternal love. Had she listened to the advice of the physician sooner, her own life might have been saved, although her child would have been lost to her. But she would not until it was too late. During her sickness she seemed to think of nothing but the baby that she soon hoped to fold to her bosom.

"I shall live," she said to her sister, Mrs. Southworth; and after her baby was born she said with a smile, "I knew I should live; take me and rock me." The sister took Minnie in her arms, as she would an infant, and rocked her. "Don't cry," said Minnie; "I shall live through it." Then, after a little, she said, "Rock me on the other side, sister." Mrs. Southworth did so, and Minnie was quiet a little while. At length she said, with a sigh, "I don't know whether I shall get through after all. Please put me on the bed, I feel very badly; I am afraid I can't live through it." The sister put her tenderly on the bed. In a few minutes, without another word and with only a gentle sigh, Minnie died, three hours after her baby was born. The baby was a beautiful child, robust, and weighed just one-seventh of Minnie's weight, six pounds.

Old London Business Houses.

The firm of Martin & Co. was established in 1555, and was contemporary with Shakespeare and Bacon. The firms of Messrs. Child & Co., and Goslings and Sharpe were established before 1650. The Bank of England began business in 1694, and was preceded by some years by Messrs. Hoares, Thomson, Hankey & Co., Coutts & Co., Barnetts, Hoares & Co., and the Hudson's Bay Company.—Among the merchants the house of Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., was founded in 1763, and among the wine merchants the firm of Hedges & Butler was founded in 1667. The Longmans, book publishers, have done business without a break since 1620, and the Bentleys have been publishing books more than 200 years.

"F. H.," in the Boston *Advertiser*, very happily turns the invention of the phonograph to spiritual account, as follows:

"For every idle word that man shall speak,"
For every low-breathed curse his lips shall mutter,
I've always read that man shall give account
At the last day, to his confusion utter.
Sceptics have sneered,—"What! every word recorded,
Nothing [illegible] on page of gold?"
Earth has its phonograph—is heaven without it?
Scoffer, beware! the phonograph is old.

"John," said a Standish, Me., man to his son, "John, what do you say when your auntie gives you a doughnut?" Looked up at the old man, bashfully, and then glancing at his aunt, John replied, "How d'yr do?" "No, no, John," said the old man, "never discredit your bringing up."

To get figs from thistles. Reduce one ton of thistles to 30 pounds of potash. Sell your potash for cash. Then take the cash and buy figs.—Courier Journal.

A Minnesota farmer, who has five grown up daughters, has sued the county. He claims that his residence has been used as a court house for the past two years.

The best is the cheapest. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is acknowledged to be the safest and most reliable medicine for Babies. Price 25 cents.

A Nebraska saloon keeper became so affected by the temperance agitation that he promised to reform. So he put out a sign: "Owing to the cause of reform, all 15 cent drinks will hereafter be sold for 10 cents."

MANY A DOLLAR formerly spent on expensive Sulphur Baths is now saved by substituting therefor GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, which is just as beneficial but infinitely cheaper. Local diseases of the skin, rheumatism and gout are all relieved by this standard remedy. Complexional blemishes are eradicated by it, and it imparts to the cuticle a pearly whiteness and velvety softness which greatly enhances the effect of female charms. Its soothing, antiphlogistic action constitutes it a prime remedy for sores, ulcers, cuts, sprains, scalds, bruises, and in fact every abnormal condition of the cuticle attended by inflammation, swelling or itching. Ladies moving in our best society speak of its beautifying properties in enthusiastic terms, and give it a decided preference to cosmetics which merely conceal but do not, like GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, eradicate defects of the complexion. The use of ointments for eruptive complaints is to be deprecated because of their having a tendency to clog the pores and in some cases to aggravate rather than remedy the disease. They are, besides, seldom thorough enough in their effects to prevent the recurrence of eruptions of an inveterate type and have the disadvantage of soiling the linen of persons who use them.—GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, on the contrary, radically cures the diseases to which it is adapted and still further recommends itself on account of its cleanliness. It is, besides, an admirable disinfectant of clothing which has been worn by persons afflicted with diseases of a contagious nature. As a specific preventive and promoter of the general health it presents advantages of the most unequivocal description. Sold by Druggists.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c

London Punch. Guest (after a jolly evening)—"Goo' right, ol' fellah. I'll leave my boosh outshide door—" Bohemian host—"Au' right, m' boy—(hic)—noborry 'll touch 'm. Goo' light."

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We will insert a one inch advertisement thirteen times in one thousand American weekly newspapers, and from good parties will accept a six months' note in settlement. Advertisement may appear three months every week, or every other week six months.

HALF INCH.........FOR $425
FOUR LINES.........FOR $280
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P. S.—For an order amounting to $1000 we will give a reading notice gratis.

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HIGHTSTOWN, N. J. For both sexes. Three courses of study, Music, &c., Fits for College or Business. Expenses low. Begins Sept. 4. Send for catalogue to Rev. E. J. AVERY, A. M., Principal.

PIANO Beautiful Sq. Grand Pianos price $1,000, only $275. Magnificent Upright Pianos price $1000, only $275. Elegant Upright Pianos price $800, only $175. Pianos, 7 octave, $125. 7⅓ $135, New Styles. Organs $35. Organs, 6 stops, $57.50. Church ORGAN 16 stops, price $390 only $115. Elegant $875 Mirror Top Organs, only $105. Beautiful Parlor Organ, price $340, only 95. "Fraud Exposed, $500 reward." Read "Traps for the Unwary" and Newspaper about cost of Pianos and Organs, SENT FREE. Please address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

30 Mixed Cards, Snowflake, Damask, &c., no 2 alike, with name, 10 cents. J. MINKLER & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

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STONE AND GRAVEL

In the Kidneys, Liver and Bladder. It cures Gall Stones, Diabetes, Gout, and, in its incipient state, Bright's Disease. Doctors Lee, father and son, prescribed it in their practice in New York and Boston forty years with unparalleled success. It is now for the first time given to the public as a cure for the most distressing kidney affections. Send stamp for pamphlet to depot of the S. H. P. LEE COMPANY No. 40 Clinton Place, New York City. Sold by druggists.

WE HAVE A List of a Thousand Country Weeklies, in which we can insert a one inch advertisement one year for two dollars and a quarter a paper, or for the same price we can insert fifty-two reading notices (a new one every week) averaging seven lines each. For list of papers and other particulars address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York.

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If you want a Straw Hat for your boy, a cheap hat, a medium priced hat or a high priced hat, go to

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Straw hats for youths, Straw hats for young men, Straw hats for middle aged men, and Straw hats for old men and for all men, at

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There never was a larger variety of Straw Hats in the city than can now be seen displayed at

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A CERTAIN REMEDY.

For Diarrhea, Dysentery, Children's Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrhea, there is no medicine so reliable as the pure Extract of Blackberry Root. It never fails, if taken in time.

TESTIMONIAL.—In the summer of 1877 I was taken down with inflammation and cramps of the bowels very violently. My distress was beyond description. Some of the most popular remedies were used with little or no benefit. As a last resort, Whitenack's Extract of Blackberry Root was proposed, which soon relieved me and made a permanent cure. I am fully satisfied it was the means of saving my life. For all difficulty of the bowels it certainly has no equal.

THRICE MULLENER.

Raritan, June 18, 1878.

Prepared and sold by T. S. WHITENACK, Raritan, N. J. Also for sale by Agents. jy28m2

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, ASBURY PARK, N. J.,

Is now open for the reception of guests, a new building, with all modern improvements, large and well ventilated chambers, gas and new furniture throughout. It adjoins plenty of shade, and is only two hundred and fifty yards from the beach. Hotel stage meets every train. For terms and any particulars address the proprietor. je27 THEO. GRAVES, Asbury Park.

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The most desirable location at the lowest rates.

Ocean and Bay Sailing and Fishing.

Surf and Still Water Bathing.

Good accommodations. Board Ten Dollars a week.

Leave New York 1 p. m. by Long Branch boat. Get excursion tickets to Beach Haven, or Bond's. References in Plainfield, Messrs. Theo. French, C. W. McCutchen and Rev. E. P. Ketcham. Address EBEN R. RIDER, Tuckerton, N. J. je27w6

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Orders are delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

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Is the place to get the BEST Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, And all kinds of GROCERIES, At the LOWEST PRICES.

We make a specialty of FINE BUTTER.

OUR "Tube Rose Flour," Is unequaled. Also, good family Flour at BOTTOM PRICES.

Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar for Pickling.

Give us a call and see for yourselves.

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Greatly enlarged and improved, will reopen for the season of 1878 on TUESDAY, JUNE 11th.

First-class facilities for BATHING AND BOATING.

Fine Pavilion, 125x30 feet, well floored and with water-tight roof, Restaurant, Swings, etc., making it the most available place within reach of Plainfield for Excursions and Picnic Parties. Sabbath Schools, Associations and Family parties should examine our grounds and make early engagements to secure a choice day. No intoxicating drinks sold on or near the grounds. No Sunday parties taken.

HOW TO GET THERE.—Drive from Plainfield by Oak Tree to Uniontown, Woodbridge and the Beach, 11 miles; or take cars on Central Railroad and Long Branch division to Woodbridge. All local trains on Long Branch division stop at Woodbridge station, six minutes' walk from the Beach. Stages to all trains from and after June 11. my23m3

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Peter Vincelette, Elizabeth A. Vincelette, his wife, A. Louis Sevestre, Samuel B. Miller and Mary Ann Miller, his wife.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Lemuel Hastings Arnold, Jr., is complainant and you are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainants, on or before the twenty-sixth day of August next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Peter Vincelette and wife to one Joseph A. Besant (and afterwards assigned to said complainant), upon lands in the township of Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey, dated July 1st, 1873; and you, Peter Vincelette, are made defendant because you are one of the makers of said mortgage, because you own said lands, or some part thereof, and because the bill prays a decree against you for any deficiency there may be of the proceeds of the sale of said lands to pay the mortgage debt; and you, Elizabeth A. Vincelette, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Peter Vincelette, and because you joined in said mortgage; and you, A. Louis Sevestre, are made defendant because you hold an encumbrance on said land; and you, Samuel B. Miller, are made defendant because you own said lands or some part thereof; and you, Mary Ann Miller, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Samuel B. Miller, and as such wife claim an inchoate right of dower in said lands or some part thereof.

HENRY S. WHITE, Sol'r of Compl't, 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City.
Dated June 24, 1878. jy3w6

FOR SALE.

Tall trees of all kinds of wood that grow in this part of the country, from 30 to 90 ft., 6 in. at top, and straight, for piles, telegraph, flagstaffs, etc.; plank of all sorts for house trimmings, carriage or bridge builders; sawed and split posts, all sizes and lengths, of locust, oak, chestnut, etc.; sled runners; stone-boat plank; locust timber, from 4 to 22 inches in diameter, 70 ft. long; 10,000 posts and rails; cord wood, any quantity, at home or delivered, from $2.50 to $8 per cord; ornamental trees, green, from 4 to 12 ft. high, at half price; vinegar by the gallon or barrel, from pure cider, from 2 to 40 years old, for cash or approved paper.

N. B. One 5-seat carriage for sale or exchange for a small one.

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Cottage Suits, complete, for	$16 00
Cottage Dressing Case Suits,	27 00
Solid Walnut Suits,	32 00
Solid Walnut Bedsteads	7 00
Solid Walnut Wardrobes,	10 00

Window Shades made and put up to order.

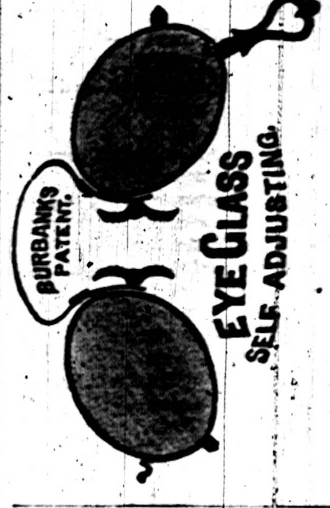
French: the: Clothier.

GREAT REDUCTION IN SUMMER CLOTHING

Previous to our Semi-annual Stocktaking we have made such immense reductions in prices as will insure the immediate sale of all of our Summer Stock. Special attention is invited to the following Reductions in our Ready Made Department.

	Formerly	Now
Men's all wool suits,	$15,	$10
" " "	12,	9
" " "	10,	8
Youths' " "	9,	7
" " "	8,	6
" " "		5
Boys' " "	From 3	to 5
Men's " "	To order,	12
White Marseilles Vests,		1

JOHN H. FRENCH. NO. 19 CHERRY ST.



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Particular attention paid to selecting Hair to suit customers.

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Planing, Matching and Resawing.

Orders promptly filled at reasonable prices.

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ALL KINDS OF Planing, Matching, Re-sawing Turning & Scroll Sawing.

Goods warranted as represented.

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JUST PUBLISHED, A NEW BOOK: "The Poultry Yard and Market," OR Practical Treatise on Gallinoculture, BY PROF. A. CORBETT. Inventor of the new process for HATCHING EGGS & RAISING POULTRY

By means of Horse Manure alone, for which several gold and bronze medals and diplomas have been awarded by the Centennial, State and County fairs and the American Institute. The leading and most competent newspapers indorsed the valuable discovery of this simple process, which is fully described in this new book, giving all the valuable information acquired by 20 years' experience in Poultry breeding.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. NO MORE HEN-SITTING.

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Researches and success by use of horse manure.	Practical rules for making money.
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Mention this paper. 17tf

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CENTRAL NEW JERSEY TIMES.

VOL. X. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1878. NO. 518.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Alex. B. Butts,
COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Master & Examiner in Chancery,
NOTARY PUBLIC
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

CHAS. W. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—North Avenue, opp. Depot.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
New York Office 115 Broadway.

S. L. STEWART,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Notary Public, Master and Examiner in Chancery,
Office Corner of Front and Cherry Streets,
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F. E. Marsh will receive and attend to any business in Plainfield at his residence evenings.

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Notaries Public, Masters and Examiners in Chancery,
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Special attention to Chancery business and examining titles.
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CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.
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can be seen at any time at the office of the Poor Overseer, No. 9 Madison Avenue.
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DENTIST.
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GEO. SMILLIE, DENTIST,
Front St., opp. Post Office,
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Dr. C. H. CLARK,
Formerly of this city, and that from date the business will be conducted under the name and firm of
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AND
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At the New Brick Building,
Front Street, above Water.
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NORTH PLAINFIELD SEMINARY
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 12.
Applications for admission may be made by letter until Sept. 1. The Principal will receive personal applications after that date. Circulars may be obtained by addressing
Miss M. H. BURROWS,
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QUIETNESS.

BY JULIA C. R. DORR.

I would be quiet, Lord,
Nor tease, nor fret;
Not one small need of mine
Wilt Thou forget.

I am not wise to know
What most I need;
I dare not cry too loud,
Lest Thou shouldst heed;

Lest Thou at length should say,
"Child, have thy will;
As thou hast chosen, lo!
Thy cup I fill!"

What I most crave, perchance
Thou wilt withhold,
As we from hands unmeet
Keep pearls and gold;

As we, when childish hands
Would play with fire,
Keep back the burning goal
Of their desire.

Yet choose Thou for me
Who knowest best;
This one short prayer of mine
Holds all the rest.

—Sunday Afternoon.

The Women of the Revolution.

On the 17th of July last, at Hanover, Mass., a monument in memory of the soldiers of that town who gave their lives for the Union in the late war, was dedicated. The ceremonies closed with a dinner and speeches. The gentleman to whom was assigned the duty of speaking to this sentiment—"The wives and mothers of Hanover"—spoke thus of the patriotic grandmother of one of our citizens:

One hundred and one years ago, when Israel Perry was appointed to make a list of all the tories in town, his commission evidently included both sexes, for he reported both. Yet after the most diligent search, he reported only seven names. Six men, but only one woman, Jane Stockbridge. The closest searching, even in a time of intense political excitement, when indifference was construed into opposition, could detect no more. Some of the names reported were placed on the list simply because they were Quakers, and supposed the war, others only because members of the Church of England and not active against the King. So that in fairness a part even of that short list should be eliminated. But in all Hanover there was only one woman suspected of Tory sympathies. But was it true? Who ever knew a woman that was afraid to talk? They always honestly and freely express their minds on all subjects. If there were more it must have been known. That record must stand, and when we remember that this woman was the wife of one who held a commission from King George for many years, we excuse even her, and say this record was a splendid tribute to the patriotism of the women of this town in that generation. The last speaker has spoken of the very large number of soldiers which this town contributed to the army of the Revolution, and this honor and influence largely explains it. Where all were so patriotic it might seem unnecessary to select individuals, but as illustrative of the patriotism of that period we must refer to one who exhibited it in the cause of country under severe difficulties even in Hanover. A year before the outbreak of hostilities, Wm. Stockbridge, a son of the solitary royalist lady before named, married Ruth Bailey, a daughter of Col. John Bailey, of this town, a brave officer who served as a Colonel in the Continental line during the entire war of the Revolution. When the war began the sympathy of the young man was with his mother and the King's cause, and he was one of the reported seven royalists. Not so with his young wife; she threw her whole soul into the patriot cause, and worked for it with a sort of inspired enthusiasm. While her tory husband was at church on Sundays, or absent on business, she would vigorously, with her own hands, make cartridges for her father's soldiers. She did what she could; and as the thunders of the Revolution, beginning its reverberation around Bunker Hill, rolled away to the South, and the result hung so long doubtfully wavering in the balance; and as her otherwise kind but royalist husband denied or disparaged the wisdom of the uprising for liberty, how peculiarly hard was the trial of her faith, which never faltered, and was rewarded at last with the triumph of the cause so long prayed for, and with seeing her mistaken husband gratefully accept the blessings of citizenship in the new-born republic.

She was selected only as a type of the daughters of Hanover in that century. Such was the undying faith, such the patriotic labors of all. There was no rapid railroad transit or electric communications in those days, and the weary watchers left at home to th ir mission of patient suffering and lone suspense did not endure less for liberty than their friends in camp.

From such an ancestry we should expect to find that, when the supreme test to our institutions came, when the existence of the nation which our fathers established was at stake, the descended race of heroes ready for the strife, and a generation of women worthy of such an ancestry. So it proved. When the call came, the soldiers of Hanover were ready. Their wives and daughters did not hold them back, but bade them God speed on their holy mission. The busy fingers prepared clothing, comforts and whatever woman's ingenuity and love could suggest, and contributed to the comfort of the brave volunteers. And so they sent their loved ones forth to the uncertain fate of war, to death by battle and disease and starvation in the prisons of a barbarous foe.

Much is heard in these days—perhaps not too much—of woman's mission. Some think they have not opportunity enough and should occupy a different relation to public affairs. The women of this town in the past seem to have had opportunity and scope enough to develop all the rare nobility of their nature. They seem to have thought it was of little consequence as to whether they should vote, but of vital moment that they should de-vote themselves to every womanly and every motherly duty God placed before them. There is often room for the display of the highest heroism and the rarest powers in the modest ministries of home. Col. Bailey's daughter, Ruth Stockbridge, seems to have found and fulfilled life's loftiest mission. A small part of this was the making of cartridges for the soldiers of the Revolution. During that stormy period three children were born to her, and she faithfully performed all the duties of wife and mother. Eleven children blessed her home and nine of them grew to manhood and womanhood, all of whom by their strong characters and useful and spotless lives attested the wisdom and fidelity of her maternal training. Thus was performed her life's best work for good. The old families in New England are dying out. Names once honored and numerous are lacking from the list. If the noble army of sainted mothers who have in the generations past gone up from Hanover to Heaven there could come down today through the blue expanse above us a message to their daughters of this generation, it would be, "See to it, as you care for humanity, or far better, as you love your country and your God, see to it, as the first and the principal work of your life, that you do your duty faithfully and intelligently as mothers."

The Human Body, and What It Needs for Its Support.

[COMPILED FOR THE CENTRAL TIMES.]

Instead of being the theater of a mysterious power which defies research, the living human body is known to exist under allegiance to invariable laws and entirely amenable to investigation. Physiological discovery has shown that we have the capacity of comprehending all the conditions of life. It has been definitely ascertained that there are thirteen different substances absolutely necessary for our food to contain in order to supply the waste constantly going on in the human body. Every day there escape from the lungs of an average-sized adult two pounds of carbonic acid and one and a half pounds of watery vapor; about two pounds of water by perspiration through the skin, and about two pounds of other matter in other directions.

To assist in carrying forward the several bodily changes there is required one pint of saliva, fifteen pounds of gastric juice, two, and a half pounds of bile, one-half pound pancreatic and one-half pound intestinal juices. The are fifteen to twenty pounds of blood, which the heart sends forth through the system at the rate of two ounces to every beat. There being sixty to seventy throbs a minute, all the blood in the body travels through the system every two to three minutes, or a total movement by this little organ of ten thousand pounds a day. This fluid is constantly used for the formation and repair of the various parts of the system, as it is through the blood and by the blood that all the textures of the body derive the materials of which they are composed. The blood is our life. To repair the constant waste of the system there is demanded for an adult in a year about fifteen hundred pounds of water, one thousand pounds of solid food (three-quarters vegetable and one-quarter animal) and nearly one thousand pounds of oxygen.

This annual quantity of about three thousand five hundred pounds of matter seems necessary to support life, either by supplying the daily waste, or by affording materials for maintaining the temperature of the body. For food is as necessary for warmth as for nourishment; for developing animal heat and vital force as for repairing the different parts of the body.

All these changes, embracing the mechanical work internal and external, together with mental labor, can not be effected without an enormous expenditure of power. The very smallest of these motions involves waste; not a crook of the finger, not a bend of the arm, not a twinkle of the eye, not a thought of the brain, but is at the expense of some solid portion of the human machine.

The food we eat represents power. The air we breathe sets in motion the hidden force. As steam power results from the destruction of fuel, and electric power comes from the oxidation of metal, so it is equally true that the conditions of human power are the decomposition of food. It is not from the mere introduction of aliment into the system that strength is obtained and nourishment; but from the complete destruction of the food we eat.

This aliment supplied to each part of the body the very same kind of material that is lost by waste The structures of the body are in a state of continual change, so that atoms which are present at one time may be gone the next, and when gone the body will be so far wasted unless the process of waste be accompanied by renewal. All understand that food gives nourishment, and this includes warmth, growth, repair and power to work as to body and brain. The ordinary articles of diet have one or more of these elements in various proportions. Some have all, as milk, eggs and bread, hence the instincts of the race have adopted these the world over.

The classification of food now accepted by scientific men is very simple. All the substances come under four divisions:

1. Albuminous or nitrogenous.
2. Oleaginous or hydrocarbons.
3. Farinaceous.
4. Mineral.

1. *Nitrogenous or Albuminoids.*—These substances take first rank in the materials for building up the bodily parts of the body. Their chief value is to construct and repair the muscles, nerves, glands, and secretions of the mouth and stomach. They are composed largely of carbon, oxygen and nitrogen, and are furnished by bread, meat, poultry and eggs.

2. *Oleaginous or Hydrocarbons.*—These are powerful generators of animal heat and vital force, and constitute an essential part of nerve and brain, besides assisting largely in digestion and nutrition and the formation of blood. Their distribution throughout every tissue and accumulation around the different organs serve to fill up the cavities of the body and give roundness and symmetry to the whole frame. Butter, fat of meat, animal and vegetable oils and nuts afford these substances in greatest quantities.

3. *Farinaceous.*—These starchy, saccharine substances supply the system with material for the building up of adipose membranes, furnishing a kind of pad or cushion for the support of movable parts, equalizing the external pressure and diminishing friction. These comprehend potatoes, beans, peas, rice, tapioca, sugar and the like.

4. *Mineral.*—These inorganic substances enter into the structure of the bones, teeth, nails, cartilage, tendons, ligaments and skin, and are supplied to the system by water, salt, fruits, fish, oysters, etc.

The relative value of different articles of diet is shown by certain carefully prepared statistics, which are here appended, the fractional parts being omitted. But no entirely reliable indication can be given for the practical choice of diet, as so much depends on the physical condition of the body and the mode of preparation of food:

ARTICLES OF DIET.	Per Ct. of Nutriment	Nitrogen.	Carbon.	Water.	Hours in Digesting.
Bread	80	8	52	37	3 30
Oatmeal	74	12	69	15	3 30
Rice	88	6	80	13	1
Pease	93	23	59	15	2 30
Potatoes	13	2	22	75	3 30
Turnips	4	1	7	91	3 30
Sugar	6		95	5	3 30
Milk	7	4	9	86	2 15
Cheese		28	31	36	3 30
Beef, lean	26	19	3	72	3 30
Beef, fat		14	29	51	4 00
Mutton, lean	30	18	5	72	3 15
Mutton, fat		12	31	53	
Veal	25	16	15	63	4 00
Pork	21	10	49	39	5 15
Bacon		8	73	15	
Poultry	27	21	4	74	3 00
Fish	20	18	3	78	2 00
Eggs	13	14	10	74	3 00
Butter	96		83	15	3 30
Beans	87		88		2 30

Progress of Total Abstinence in England.

In England, where the theory and practice of total abstinence have always been scoffed at by the cultivated majority, the awful prevalence of drunkenness is leading to the formation of a public sentiment against drinking as strong as any that ever existed in this country. The clergy have hitherto maintained drinking practices, but now many of the ministers of the Establishment, as well as of the Dissenting bodies, with a large section of the medical profession and distinguished men from every walk in life, have united in a vigorous movement for the suppression of drunkenness. Canon Farrar, in a sermon preached a few Sundays since in Westminster Abbey, "declared alcoholic drinking and drunkenness to be the one glaring, disgraceful and perilous national vice, by which the nation stands unenviably distinguished and seriously endangered." So strong a feeling of the evils of drunkenness as that which now prevails in respectable circles in England naturally leads to the adoption of the Christian rule of total abstinence. It does not require the imposition of total abstinence upon others as a rule; it only leads a man to say: "Because this evil is so great; and because I wish to save those who are ruining themselves by drink; and because I can not very well urge them to abstain without abstaining myself, I therefore relinquish a luxury which I have not abused, and to which I deem myself entitled, that I may the more successfully persuade those to abandon it to whom it is proving a curse." It begins to be evident in England that this course of conduct is something very different from fanaticism; and the same truth ought to be evident on this side the ocean.—Editor's Table in Sunday Afternoon.

Character and What Affects It, The Important Things.

We shall never make much impression upon this present world with our preaching and our religious machinery till we make a great deal less than we now do of some small things, and a great deal more than we now do of some great things; till we get it firmly fixed in our minds that the only really sacred and precious thing in the world is character; that nothing is worthy to be mentioned among "grave dangers" that does not assail character; and that nothing is of any very great value that does not plainly tend to the building up, in the heart and the home and the school and the church and the state, of sound and pure and noble character. Any organization that is doing nothing of this sort is certainly in danger and may expect at any time to hear the sentence: "Cut it down! why cumbereth it the ground?" And any organization, however humble, that is surely lifting men up into purity and integrity; that is plainly helping to make the world happier and better, need give itself no concern about Revision Committees, or the exact rendering of Greek verbs. Its future is secure; "for they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever."—Editor's Table in Sunday Afternoon.

How to Tell a Ripe Watermelon.

When the melon begins to change color inside, and its seeds turn black a small black spec, scale or blister, begins to appear on the outer cuticle or rind. These are multiplied and enlarged as the fruit matures. A ripe melon will show them thickly sown over the surface. A partial development only indicates half-ripened fruit. A full crop of blisters reveals its perfect ripeness. When hundreds of melons are strewn along the sidewalk, you will have to look pretty sharply to find one that exhibits a satisfactory "escutcheon," to borrow a term from M. Guenon. But it is unfailing when found, and by following this guide you may walk away with your melon with the most entire confidence. The blister is only to be seen upon a close inspection, but is plainly visible when that is given.

What the Phonograph Said.

A rainy afternoon kept six young ladies in the house, and for three hours their tongues ran at a rate that a successful Keely Motor, could it have heard them, would have committed suicide out of sheer envy. A phonograph was loafing in the room during the conversation, and the next day when its crank was turned, it spoke verbatimically as follows:

A lovely Swiss organdie, trimmed with—Charley Edwards' moustache looks like—a perfect fright in that belted basque and—six yards of fly-fringe on the—Sunday night George was here he—wore a handsome chip bonnet and—I was awfully ashamed, with my old wrapper on—such a stuck-up thing as she is, and her—Princess overskirt with sixteen—beaux go there every night in the week, and—on Sunday I'm going to wear my new—Tom and Jerry are coming over to see—my new suit of garnet linen lawn—for—the horrid old thing, I wouldn't speak—and he promised to take us to see—Mary Bronte's bourette dress! did you ever—see a more lovely shade of silk than—Grace Laman's Brother Joe said—good gracious! girls, I've sewn this on the wrong side of—Jack Fenton's carriage cost—as much as fifty cents a yard for new passementeries, and—I can't see what Carrie means by having that awkward booby running—her nose is no more Grecian than I'm—an old piano not worth—

And so on, *et cetera, ad infinitum*, to the extent of three columns—all about the beaux and dress; and the phonograph was sick for two days after being relieved of the stuff.—When a young lady reads this she will indignantly observe that if a phonograph were to sneak into a room and absorb the conversation of a half dozen young men, it would swear worse than a Bret Harte poem when the handle was turned, and would smell of sulphur and brimstone for two weeks afterwards. And perhaps she would tell the truth.—Norristown Herald.

Bathing.

Once a week is often enough for a decent white man to wash himself all over, and whether in Summer or Winter that ought to be done with soap, warm water and a hog's hair brush, in a room showing at least 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Baths should be taken early in the morning, for it is then that the system possesses the power of reaction in the highest degree. Any kind of bath is dangerous soon after a meal, or soon after fatiguing exercise. No man or woman should take a bath at the close of the day, unless by the advice of the family physician. The best mode of keeping the surface of the body clean, besides the once a week washing already mentioned, is as follows:

As soon as you get out of bed in the morning wash your face, neck and breast; into the same basin of water put both feet at once for about a minute, rubbing them briskly all the time; then with the towel, which has been dampened by the face, feet, etc., wipe the whole body well, fast and hard, with mouth shut and chest projecting. Let the whole thing be done in less than five minutes. At night when you go to bed, and whenever you find yourself wakeful or restless, spend from two to five minutes in rubbing your whole body with your hands, so far as you can reach in every direction. This has a tendency to preserve the softness and mobility of the skin which is essential to health, and which too frequent washings will always destroy.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Two Kinds of Young Ladies.

One young lady rises early, rolls up her sleeves; goes into the kitchen to get breakfast, or insists upon doing so, and afterwards with cheerful and sunny smiles, puts the house in order without the assistance of "Mother." She will make a good wife and render home a paradise. Young man, "get her!"

Another young lady is a parlor beauty, pallid form company, dissipation and want of exercise, reads novels and almost dies of laziness, while the poor old mother does her washing. She is a useless piece of furniture, an annoyance to the husband she may chance to "rope in," and will go willingly to her grave. Young man, "Let her alone!"

Chips and Kindlings.

Handsome screens and mantle lambrequins are made by pasting colored pictures, autumn leaves, or other designs upon a background of black cambric, finishing the whole with a coat of good varnish.

Flies have a habit (unfortunately for housekeepers) of settling upon freshly cleaned mirrors and windows. To prevent this, cut up an onion into a bowl of water, and after leaving it in it long enough to impart the strong flavor of the onion, remove it, and use the water for cleaning. A friend suggests that a few drops of oil of pennyroyal would answer the same purpose, and be more agreeable to use.

Ladies now wear sacks and mourning dresses made of fine unbleached muslin, trimmed with colored needlework, or with black velvet or cluny lace. The effect is very soft and pretty.—Christian Intelligencer.

Getting Even with His Landlord.

A German oculist rented a cottage at Cape May, and soon found that he was paying an exorbitant price for it. His landlord was also his milkman. One morning when the milkman came along the oculist looked him in the face, and asked; "Vat is the matter with your right eye, my frent?" The milkman said he did not know that anything was the matter with it; but he was frightened. Next morning he asked the oculist to examine the eye. The latter pronounced it very bad, and said that in less than six months that eye would be blind. The oculist treated him, and easily cured him, for there was nothing the matter with the eye. Then it was a race between the rent and the oculist's bill; but the oculist won.

Dressing at Saratoga.

There is less dressing at Saratoga every year. Now and then a "swell" girl gets in from Buffalo and Chicago with nineteen trunks and "stuns" us with two toilets a day for ten consecutive days. But the genteel New York girl dresses very little. She comes to see the panorama rather than to be seen. She hides away with her beaux in corners, under a dainty parasol, or forms a clique, where they sit and abuse the Joneses, whose father, like their father, once kept a corner grocery. I see several young ladies who always look sweetly in muslin. They come here with six white muslin dresses and twenty-four yards of ribbon.

"How do you wear the ribbon?" I asked one of them.

"Well, we buy six yards of wide blue ribbon. This we make into bows, sashes, etc. When we wear blue, it is blue throughout—blue on the hat, blue sash, blue bows, blue stockings, etc."

"And the other ribbon?"

"Why, we also buy six yards of cardinal, six yards of pearl, and six yards of straw color. So you see, with six muslin dresses and three white chip hats we can come out in a new suit every day, and if we have parasols to match, why the taste is perfect, and twenty-four dollars' worth of ribbon does the business."

I have watched this young lady every day, and really she is one of the sweetest and most charmingly dressed young ladies here. No soiled silks for her. No shiny satins or hot gros-grains. She can take the beaux away from the young lady dressed in soiled gros-grains every time. The fact is, men fall in love with women on account of their neatness. No gentleman ever loved a soiled woman. So, young ladies, wash your greasy hair till it looks as light and fleecy as God made it, throw away your paint and powder, let the skin have the shine and glow of health, throw away your old soiled silks, and dress yourself up in sweet white muslins, and then the beaux will swarm around you as the bees swarm around the fragrant honey-suckle.—Saratoga Correspondence.

Took the Prize.

At a party one evening, several contested the honor of having done the most extraordinary thing. A reverend gentleman was appointed sole judge of their pretensions.

One produced his tailor's bill with a receipt attached to it. A buzz went through the room that could not be outdone, when a second proved that he had just arrested his tailor for money lent him.

"The palm is his," was the generous cry, when a third put in his claim.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I cannot boast of the feats of my predecessors, but I have just returned to the owners, two umbrellas that they left at our house."

"I'll hear no more," cried the astonished arbitrator. "This is the acme of honesty; it is an act of virtue of which I never knew any one capable. The prize——"

"Hold!" cried another. I have done still more than that."

"Impossible!" cried the whole company. "Let us hear."

"I have been taking my paper for twenty years, and paid for it every year in advance."

He took the prize.—Record.

Remedies for Pear Blight.

Mr. D. P. Westcott, Rochester, N. Y., is reported in the Rural Home as having tried linseed oil repeatedly, for the last four years, on pear trees affected with blight, and with such uniform success that he is thoroughly convinced that it is a remedy. But he does not simply pour on the oil, or wash the trees with it, but takes a paint brush and thoroughly works the oil into the pores of the bark, believing it is the closing of the pores, arresting circulation, that causes the blight. He had but one tree attacked last year, and the prompt and vigorous applications of the oil cured it.

A correspondent of the Detroit Post and Tribune says:

"Salt sown around the roots of pear trees is a sure cure for the blight. It will prevent blight without fail, and cures it unless the tree is too far gone. The cure will be gradual, but in two or three years a blighted tree regains perfect health. I have been trying this treatment for upwards of twelve years upon my own trees, and each year strengthens my conviction that salt is the long sought remedy. I was led to try it by seeing it stated that the pear tree originated in some of the salt marshes of Europe. Brine, especially old meat brine, will not do. Bury dry salt near the trunk a few inches below the surface. The moment you see the pear leaves looking as if sprinkled or hastily dipped in ink, you may be sure that it is blight, and the tree will surely die unless the disease is arrested by the use of salt."

A cockney inquired at the post-office the other day for a letter for "Enery Hogden." He was told there was none. "Look 'ere," he replied a little angrily; "you've examined a hodd letter for my name. It don't commence with a haitch; it begins with a ho. Look in the 'ole that's got the ho's."

Secretary-of-the-Navy Thompson recently visited John Roach's shipyards, near Philadelphia, to examine one of the iron clads rebuilding there. "The washboards, you see, Mr. Secretary," said Mr. Roach—"the washboards are not high enough to hold water on her." "Washboards!" exclaimed the weather-beaten land-secretary. "Washboards! That explains why the newspapers are always talking about our 'naval tubs.'"

"What is a junction, nurse?" asked a seven-year-old fairy the other day of an elderly lady who stood at her side on a railway platform. "A junction, my dear?" answered the nurse, with the air of a very superior person indeed. "Why, it's a place where two roads separate."

WIT AND WISDOM.

Stern necessity—the rudder.—Puck.

It is a weiss beer that knows its own schooner.

The average bathing suit never flatters anybody.

"Here is your writ of attachment," said a town clerk, as he handed a lover a marriage license.

The Hackensack Republican suggests the paradox that a student abroad should study a tome.

Any man pays too much for his whistle when he has to wet it fifteen or twenty times a day.—Cin. Saturday Night.

Michigan thunder jars the wheels off a wagon.—Free Press. Don't it do something toward lightening the load?—Phil. Bul.

"They say trout will bite now, father," said a sporting youth, insultingly. "Well, well! Mind your work and they wont bite you."

"Let us know what you want for your paper," writes the Sweet Singer, "and I will send it." We want two dollars a year.—Cin. Breakfast Table.

A farmer up at Cohoes has been churning goat's milk. He declares of the product that it is the acme of excellence, the butter of butter.—Puck.

A woman has to settle a man's coffee with the white of an egg, but she can settle his hash with a look.—Henpecked editor of the Glasgow (Ky.) Times.

The boy who will ride around all day on a velocipede considers himself terribly imposed upon if he has to wheel his baby sister two or three blocks.—Puck.

A Kentucky orator and office-seeker exclaimed, in a speech: "I wish to be a friend to the friendless, a father to the fatherless, and a widow to the widowless."

Jeff. Davis in view of the fact that he is not a citizen of the United States, takes entirely too much interest in our political affairs.—Baltimore American.

It has been discovered that the noise made by bees is a lament.—Free Press. Especially when they use a short haired boy for a phonograph.—Cin. Com.

The Galveston News says, sadly: "Every department of industry suffers from the general depression. Even the El Paso stage has not been robbed for a whole week."

A five-year-old youngster, seeing a drunken fellow, said, "Mother, did God make that man?" "Yes," she replied. "I wouldn't have done it," was young innocent's answer.

Servant (to Irish laborer)—"Here is some beer, Pat, if you care to have it; but I'm afraid it's quite dead." Pat—"Och, dead, is it? Shure, thin darlint, it's I'm the boy to bury it."

I slept in an editor's bed one night,
When no editor chanced to be nigh,
And I thought, as I tumbled that editor's nest,
How *easily* editors *lie*.

"How is it, Miss, you gave your age to the census-taker as only twenty-five, when you were born the same year I was, and I am thirty-nine?" "Ah! you have lived much faster than I, sir."

A gentleman who had a carpenter working at his house said to the carpenter: "Why don't you take care of those nails? They will be lost." "Oh! no. You'll find them in the bill," was the reply.

There iz lots of folks in this world who, rather than not find enny fault at all, wouldn't hesitate tew say tew an angleworm that hiz tail was altogether too long for the rest of hiz body.—Josh Billings.

A Western tourist, to whom an Italian monk was showing a consecrated lamp, at Rome, which had never gone out during five centuries gave the flame a puff, and coolly observed: "Well, I guess it's out now."

It is very noticeable that the man who hasn't been inside of a church since he was a boy, is the one who howls the loudest because an overworked preacher goes away for a two week's vacation in August.—Hawkeye.

When a man has a hole in the toe of one of his socks, and is pulling on a tight boot, and the sock works up around his instep, then it is time to ask him his private opinion of Pantheism as an orthodox doctrine.—Puck.

The most hopeful thing we have heard of Kearney is the fact that he took a bath in Boston. But this may be only a campaign dodge to rope in Charles Francis Adams and other soap-and-water aristocrats.—Rochester Express.

The funiest punctuation mark is the hy-fun, of course. Next.—Whitehall Times. The queerest punctuation mark is the period, to be sure. Next.—Rome Sentinel. No, thank you, we are not so bold as-ter-risk making another.—N. Y. Mail.

English diner (suspiciously): "And do you stick to the teetotal principles yourself, waiter?" Waiter: "In business, yes sir, always, sir! In business I am subordinate to my principles; but out of business, sir, it is different—my principles are subordinate to me."

The small politician who hangs around lager beer saloons screaming to admiring companions that "people, by gum, sir, get their ideas from a hireling press, sir, that you can buy for a dollar, sir," usually do not have the dollar necessary to buy a hireling press.—N. Y. Herald.

An Irishman who recently waited at the cardinal's table in Dublin, on Friday, when there were seventeen courses of fish, was quite unable to repress his astonishment. "Bedad," he exclaimed, "if that's what ye call fastin', it's meself that could stand Lent all the year round."

Central New Jersey Times.

FOUNDED IN 1867,
As "The Plainfield Union."

J. C. RUNYON and W. J. LEONARD,
Publishers.

PLAINFIELD, AUGUST 22, 1878.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY MEETING.

At the last meeting of the Union County Republican Executive Committee, held August 15th, it was resolved to recommend to the several wards and townships to hold their primary meetings to select delegates to the Congressional Convention on Saturday evening, September 7, 1878.

In accordance with this resolution the Republican voters of Union county are requested to meet at their usual places and elect delegates in the ratio of one delegate to every 100 Republican votes cast for President at the last election, and one additional delegate for each fraction of the same, if not less than 50, provided, however, that each ward and township shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

The number of delegates to be elected from each ward and township under the above apportionment is as follows:

Elizabeth, 1st Ward	5
" 2d "	1
" 3d "	2
" 4th "	2
" 5th "	6
" 9th "	3
" 7th "	2
" 8th "	2
Rahway, 1st Ward	1
" 2d "	2
" 3d "	3
" 4th "	2
Linden	2
Union	2
Springfield	1
Cranford	1
Clark	1
Westfield	2
Fanwood	1
Plainfield	9
New Providence	1
Summit	1
	51

JONATHAN EDGAR,
Chairman County Com.
JOHN KEAN, JR.,
Secretary.

The Congressional Convention will be held at Freehold, on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at 11, A. M.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of the Third Congressional District, and all citizens who may desire to act with them at the coming election, are invited to meet in their respective wards to represent them in a District Convention, to be held at

FREEHOLD

On Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1878,

At 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative in Congress, and of transacting such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

Each ward and township is entitled to one, delegate for every 100 Republican votes cast for President at the last election, and one additional delegate for each fraction of the same not less than 50: provided, however, that each ward and township be entitled to at least one delegate.

Upon this basis the several counties are entitled to the following representation:

Middlesex, 52 delegates.
Monmouth, 47 "
Union, 51 "

By order of the last Convention.

GEORGE W. ATHERTON,
President.

ONE of Chicago's Angells has fallen, being an embezzler of the funds of the Pullman Palace Car Co. to the amount of $120,000.

To say that the present commercial depression is the result of contraction of the currency, Gen. HARRISON thinks is very shallow logic. If money is so scarce how is it that $2,000,000 in a day can be invested in 4 per cent. bonds? And why is money so plenty everywhere at 6 and 7 per cent.?

REPRESENTATIVE HISCOCK has done the Republican party excellent service as a member of the POTTER Investigating committee. He has been a match for the tricky BUTLER, and by his cross examinations has separated the facts from the mean insinuations against the Administration, woven into the testimony by BUTLER's vindictive methods. His entire course in the committee has shown him to be a man of character and ability. New York Republicans should make him the successor of CONKLING.

So eager are Democrats to find the evidence of a bargain between Mr. HAYES and Louisiana politicians that they grasp at the most ridiculous things. Because the man ROBERTS voluntarily called upon him while the Returning Board was in session, and came away satisfied with Mr. HAYES' position, behold, the proof of a bargain. And yet ROBERTS says in his cross examination that Mr. HAYES distinctly stated that "*he didn't want the Presidency unless he got it fairly, and if he was fairly elected he wanted to have it.*" He further testifies that Mr. HAYES said that he would stand by his letter of acceptance in his treatment of the South. According to this the bargain must have been made several months before any election occurred. To what straits are the Democratic politicians pushed to prove that the Republican politician is no better than themselves. No gentlemen, cast out the beam out of the "Gobbles's" eyes before you look for the motes in the Republican eye.

IT is well enough to keep it before the people that the South proposes, in due time, to put in her claim for every possible loss sustained during the Rebellion. One of the straws pointing to this result is seen in the following case. The William and Mary College of Virginia put in a claim against the government for the use that was made of its building by the officers of the Union army, while the teachers and students of the college were fighting in the rebel army. But the claim was not pressed by Mr. GOODE, the Democratic member of Congress for that district. This delinquency he had to answer for to his constituents, and therefore the other day he arose and remarked,

"The Northern people are peculiarly sensitive on the subject of Southern war claims, and hence I thought it was wise to put the bill over to the next session, when, as I have reason to believe, there will be a better prospect of success."

The South confidently expects to get assistance of enough northern Democratic Congressmen to carry out their scheme for plundering the National Treasury. Prevention is better than cure, and that consists in sending Republicans to Congress.

We look upon Mr. Ross' record during his two terms, as an admirable one—one without a flaw or blemish, and his valuable services to the district we fully appreciate, and accord him due credit therefore, but a sense of local pride prompts us to urge the selection of a Union county man, for the reason that we have scores of men here in the Democratic party fully as competent to make equally as good a record, and for the additional reason that the *Herald* would be unfaithful, unfaithful and disloyal, did it not contend to have the just rights of Union county duly recognized.—*Elizabeth Herald.*

If Mr. Ross is such a man as here described, and we know nothing to the contrary, then a directly opposite conclusion from the *Herald's* should follow. Such a man is just the person to be returned to Congress by his party, for if he has done so well in two terms he is thereby prepared to do still better for the two or more following terms. One of the evils of our political system is the frequent changes made in our legislators. When a good man has got into Congress or into a State Legislature, it is wisdom to retain his services as long as possible. Incumbents of these important places should not be disturbed out of regard to what are called the local rights of different districts. The rights of all are best subserved by reelecting experienced legislators.

WHILE the Democratic cry of fraud still is raised against Mr. HAYES and the Republican party, it is very much to the point to call up that wonderful episode in the Presidential contest when it was proposed by the bosom friends of Mr. TILDEN to buy up a Republican elector in Oregon. The urgency with which the matter was pressed is given in these noted dispatches:

PORTLAND, Nov. 28.

H. T. PELTON, No. 15 *Gramercy Park, New York:*

Certificate will be issued to one Democrat. *Must purchase a Republican elector* to recognize and act with Democrats, and secure the vote and prevent trouble. Deposit $10,000 to my credit with Kountze Brothers, Wall St. Answer. J. H. N. PATRICK.

I fully indorse this. JAMES K. KELLEY.

One elector must be paid to recognize Democrat to secure majority. Have employed three lawyers: editor of only Republican paper as one lawyer: fee $3,000; *will take $5,000 for Republican elector*; must raise money; can't make fee contingent. Must act promptly.

With such a conspiracy developing under the very roof of Mr. TILDEN, the proof of which cannot be disputed, what impudence and hypocrisy for Democratic politicians to proclaim their own virtue in their clamor against the alleged frauds of Repuclican politicians.

IN transferring the types to the form last week our quotation from Mr. GROW's speech got badly mixed in two or three places. An important part was entirely lost by the error, namely the speaker's clear statement of the way in which money gets into circulation. We here repeat it for the benefit of all who think our great need in these times is more greenbacks. He says:

How does money get into general circulation, whether issued by the Government or by incorporated institutions, called banks? The Government is limited, as I have stated, to its actual expenses. The banks, if they adhere to their legitimate business, go not into the marts of trade to buy property. They furnish the money for doing that by others, and for the risk and use charge a certain per cent, called interest. They deal in interest-bearing paper alone, and it is from the interest on the money furnished for others to make exchanges that they derive their profits. If money is not wanted for business, that is for buying and selling commodities or for investment in some prospective development, it remains with those who are authorized to issue it. *In that case it is idle capital, and no matter how great the amount, it would be scarce in circulation.*

SUBURBAN NEWS.

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS.

WESTFIELD.

—Road Master Orren Pierson has commenced work upon Elm street, which for a long time has presented a most dilapidated and dangerous appearance. His general good taste and the natural advantages of the road ensures a handsome avenue.

—The new edifice of Mr. George Condit on Elm street is rapidly getting into shape, and already shows what will prove a great improvement to the neighborhood. For location Mr. C. has one of the finest, and evidently intends to do it justice by building a home becoming the surroundings.

—The Presbyterian "hotch potch" entertainment, after Pastor Gill obtained from Justice Godfrey a "license for a show," came off on Monday of last week in the Sabbath school room, and resulted in the goodly amount of above thirty dollars towards swelling the funds of the church.

—The subject of wild carrots is becoming a matter of serious thought in the village and suburbs, and the question of their speedy destruction by enforcing the state law is being agitated. The law imposes a fine of fifty dollars on every owner who may allow it to come to seed. The large growth of these pestilential weeds is principally upon the land of non-residents, but if allowed to seed they will stand a good chance to cover the land of all their neighbors.

—Mr. J. F. Lawrence was welcomed to his home and village circle on Friday last, after an absence of four months in an extended tour through the Southern and Southwestern States as a representative of the Bay State Shoe and Leather Co. Mr. L's large trade and extensive experience enables him to have a very correct idea of business and its prospects, and he speaks most encouragingly of the situation in the States through which he has passed. Trade was improving, the feeling better, and the general prospect seemed to bespeak an era of success and prosperity.

—The Sabbath school rooms of the Presbyterian church are now closed and undergoing a thorough reorganization, to the great credit of the young people of the church, who have for months, by indefatigable earnestness and zeal, been raising funds for this purpose. The plan is to take out the relics of antiquity which have through generations been in use, such as the box stalls in the main room and the stair-like seats in the infant department, and substitute therefor appointments of a modern departure. They also intend to carpet the rooms, making the whole to show a parlor like appearance, fitted not only for comfortable and attractive Sabbath exercises, but also for social gatherings of the church.

LOCAL NEWS, CONTINUED.

Fancy Dress Ball at Hotel Netherwood.

The grand fancy dress ball at Hotel Netherwood on Thursday evening was decidedly a most elegant affair, and was a brilliant finale to the festivities of the week.

The spacious parlors of the hotel were decorated in a most artistic manner, and in such taste as only the hands of Mrs. E. B. Gillett could arrange and direct such decorations. And we would not forget our townsman, Mr. Schetter, who so kindly helped in all of the gayeties this summer, in sending flowers and ornaments from his home, adding in no small way to the adornment of the saloon.

At 9 o'clock Lander's orchestra, of New York, composed of six pieces, discoursed a march when those who were in costume formed in line and were ushered in by Mr. J. Plummer and introduced to the reception committee, who were Mrs. Plummer, Mrs. Gillett, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Amidown, Mrs. McCoun, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Lamson, Mr. Plummer, and Mr. Breslin. The scene was indeed dazzling. As to their costumes and impersonations, there were knights, and also kings, gipsies, Spanish ladies, marquises, tambourine girl, Snow Queen and La fille du Regiment, who were personated by Miss Martie McCoun and Miss Alice Pomeroy. Their costumes were very charming and effective. Miss Mamie Gillett, as little marquis, was very winsome. Miss Erhart as a duchess, was attractive. Miss Plympton, as Lady Gay Spanker, was very charming. The costumes of the gentlemen were equally brilliant. Mr. Taylor, as drum major, took part in his usual dignified bearing, and led the march as the guests passed into the dining-hall. Lord Dundreary was pesonified by Mr. Harry McCoun, who took the character in his inimitable style, which caused much merriment. Mr. Shinn, Mr. Fitch, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Leggett, all added to the pleasing scene by their handsome costumes.

Among the guests from Plainfield were Mrs. Smalley, the Messrs. Shaw, Honeyman, and Martine, Col. Sterling and wife, the latter in costume, Col. Scott, Capt. Parker, and Mr. Wotherspoon. Some of the more striking fancy costumes adorned the persons of our own citizens, noticeably the Misses Brockway, Miss Ella Martine, Miss Tweedy, Miss Redfield, Miss Mayer, Mr. L. Farragut, Mr. Wm. Kaufman and Mr. H. L. White and Mr. Fiske. From the Park House were the Misses Howe and Baldwin, Mrs. LeClear and Messrs. W. and F. Baldwin, all handsomely costumed.

The ball was decidedly the affair of the season and will be remembered as the first event of the kind in our city.

Railroad Officials on their Travels.

Mr. L. V. F. Randolph and wife are reported by the St. Paul *Globe*, of the 12th inst., as arriving in that city on a special train as members of a pleasure seeking party. We quote from the *Globe's* notice:

"The party is made up of the following distinguished individuals: W. K. Ackerman, Esq., President of the Illinois Central railroad, Mrs. Ackerman, Miss Ackerman and Miss Louise Ackerman; B. F. Ayer, Esq., general solicitor of the Illinois Central, Mrs. Ayers and three children; J. C. Welling, Esq., auditor of the Illinois Central; L. V. F. Randolph, Esq., treasurer of the Illinois Central, and Mrs. Randolph; Miss Fida Lewis; and C. E. Molsey, Esq., and Mrs. Mosley of Milwaukee. Their arrival here has no significance beyond that of pleasure, as Mr. Ackerman assured a *Globe* reporter. They travel in a magnificent dining car, the 'National Union,' the special coach of Mr. Ackerman, with a sleeping car attached. The passengers are, therefore, entirely independent of all hotels and have with them their servants. Yesterday the coaches were switched off on one of the sidings of the St Paul and Sioux City side tracks, and the entire party took its meals on board in the peripatetic home, taking advantage during the day to wander unostentatiously around the city.

This morning the excursionists will proceed to Minneapolis, returning in the evening. On Tuesday morning they will leave St. Paul for Portage, Wis., via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, whence they will journey over the Wisconsin Central to Ashland, Wis., and then to Bayfield, where some time will be spent in trouting."

The Agricultural Society Entertain the Press at Waverly Fair Grounds.

Last Wednesday afternoon about seventy five persons, including officers and stockholders of the State Agricultural Society and representatives of the press, sat down to a collation on the Fair grounds provided, in excellent style, by the Society. There were present members of the press from Newark, Elizabeth, Orange, Plainfield, Morristown, Trenton and other parts of the State. A number of leading members of the Agricultural Society, headed by President Clark, Secretaries Quinn and Force and Treasurer Manning, welcomed the guests as they arrived.

President Clark presided at the table, and called upon Mr. Foote, of the Elizabeth *Journal*, to say grace. After deliberately disposing of the collation Mr. Clark arose and made an address of welcome. Among other things he said:

When we first opened these grounds our premium list offered 400 premiums; our list of 1878 offers 1001 premiums, and in that time we have paid to exhibitors in the aggregate $75,000 in premiums. We have also paid since the State premium of $3,000, which the State, recognizing the pre-eminence of our agricultural interests, has offered, the exhibits for which are shown on our grounds. While in our first exhibition we only kept open three days, we have since been compelled to increase it, until now to accommodate our patrons, we have to keep open five days, and at our nineteenth exhibition last fall these grounds were completely crowded throughout that time with visitors. It is self-evident from this that the interest in this society and our agricultural resources is steadily on the increase, an interest which we of the Society shall always endeavor to foster, leaving nothing in our power undone to make agricultural pursuits successful. In our coming or twentieth annual fair, we have every reason to believe, from applications already in, and from all other sources, that our exhibition and attendance will in every way be larger than before. In every department, and especially in the fruit and poultry department, are the demands for space coming in increasing numbers, and while all departments will be full and more than full, these two departments will exceed anything seen here before. Our other attractions will be up to their former excellence, no small feature of which will be the tournament, as the interest in it has in no way abated. There will also be games of polo and base ball, which will no doubt become, with the tournament, permanent features of our exhibitions. We are expecting as visitors some of our most prominent men, among whom I would mention Gen. Sherman and other distinguished gentlemen, one of whom, we are in hopes will deliver our annual address.

A letter from Mayor Yates, of Newark, was then read, and expressed his regret at not being able to be present.

The Recording Secretary, William M. Force, of Newark, followed with a review of the work of the Society for the past ten years.

P. T. Quinn, the Corresponding Secretary, in responding to the call of the President made a brief address packed with statistics of the most interesting and important nature, which were a surprise to most of those present. He said, That New Jersey is an agricultural State will be appreciated by the fact that the grain crop is valued at $27,000,000, the fruit crop at $3,000,000 and the live stock about $28,000,000. The object of the Agricultural Society is to increase this enormous revenue to the State. That it is aiding in this is shown by the fact that the average corn crop in this state is 30 bushels to the acre, while men who have competed for the Society's premiums have shown that from 80 to 100 bushels may be raised with scientific culture. Farmers are competitors for the Society's premiums raising better crops and making more money than themselves, and they soon imitate them. The potato crop, which averages 75 bushels to the acre, has yielded 425 bushels raised by competitors for premiums; and the strawberry crop, averaging 37 bushels, has yielded under similar circumstances 150 bushels. These are some of the indications of the good work being accomplished by the Agricultural Society.

Col. Morrell, who has charge of the speed department, briefly told of the work they are trying to do, and promised to get up an interesting entertainment for the Fair this Fall, and there would be no betting.

These speakers were in turn followed by Dr. Hunt, of the Newark *Advertiser*; Mr. Joseph Atkinson, of the Newark *Journal*; Mr. E. W. Foote, of the Elizabeth *Journal*; Mr. Oliver Johnson, of the Orange *Journal*; Mr. A. A. Vance, of the Morristown *Jerseyman*; Mr. Stahl, of the Trenton *Folks Zeitung*; Mr. Wm. J. Leonard, of the Plainfield TIMES, and Mr. Swain, President of the Newark Board of Trade.

President Clark closed the pleasant meeting by the announcement that the fair would open on September 16, continue five days, and probably exceed all others in the number and interest of its exhibits. The guests then dispersed.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

This department is open to all who have anything that is proper to say on topics of current interest. The editor, however, does not necessarily endorse the opinions which the correspondent is permitted to express.

Greenbacks and National Bank Notes. A Nut for Greenbackers to Crack.

It has cost the people $14,000,000 in fifteen years to print the government "greenbacks," while the printing of money by the government for the national banks has not cost the government one cent—the banks having paid for printing their notes. Greenbacks pay no taxes; national banks pay about $20,000,000 per annum in state and federal taxes. If these banks should, by act of Congress, be closed, in what way do you propose to save this $20,000,000 paid by these banks annually, without taxation upon the people? And how do you propose to pay for printing the new greenbacks? Mr. Greenbacker, please inform us. Most respectfully submitted,

L.

Increased sale of Beer. How one of our Citizens Profited by Reading the Sun.

Editors of the Times; I clip the following from the New York *Sun* of the 16th inst., and as it emanates from our city, it may interest the readers of your paper.—Therefore I produce it for re-publication, with a few notes on the subject presented:

Werner Heideloff, who keeps the long-established Farmers' Hotel in Plainfield, N. J., has long been a regular reader of THE SUN, and feels that he has profited thereby in all ways. He took a serious interest in its recent publication of facts concerning the propriety and advisability of a reduction in the price of beer from five cents to three cents per glass, for the sale of beer is part of his business. The more he thought about it, the more he became convinced that THE SUN was right, and finally he resolved that he would be the pioneer of reform in the beer business for his town. He at once lowered the price to three cents. That was nearly two weeks ago, and the result has more than realized his most sanguine expectations. When his price was five cents per glass, he used to sell on the average one keg a day, except on Saturdays, when his sales would run up to four kegs. Ever since his price has been put down to three cents he has done a business of seven kegs a day on all week days except Saturdays, and on that particular day eighteen kegs has been his regular tap. He is delighted, says if this sort of thing goes on a little while longer he will monopolize the beer trade of Plainfield, and avers that the profits fully content him. He draws a very good beer, made by Hill & Pitts of Newark, for which he pays $8 per barrel, and says that saloon keepers who profess to get only ninety or one hundred glasses of beer out of a keg do not tell the truth, for he gets 130, yet his glasses are no smaller than those in ordinary use, and are honestly filled. His rivals in the town look with dismay upon the innovation, for he has already secured the best of the custom, and they fear that reduction will speedily become a necessity for them also.

He says: "Before putting down the price, he sold on an average one keg per day on week days, except Saturdays, on which day he sold four kegs"; and also states that he "gets 130 glasses out of a keg." This would make 130 glasses each day for five days in the week, aggregating for the five days 650 drinks. Saturday's sale of four kegs would aggregate 520 drinks for the day, making a total for the week, to say nothing about Sunday sales, of 1170 drinks.

Since the reduction the statement says: "The average for the five days of the week is seven kegs a day"; this would make an aggregate for the five days of 4,550 drinks, Saturdays' sales, 18 kegs, aggregate 2,340 drinks; which makes a total for the week of 6,890 drinks. This is only the report of one beer shop in our city. The reader can make his own estimate of the sales from the numerous other places, and draw his conclusions as to the probable number of persons fed upon this cheap slop, to say nothing of the stronger beverages. Is not this a deplorable picture for our city of churches?

OBSERVER.

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

The current number of ST. NICHOLAS is pervaded with the spirit of the season, and the delights and doings of September days are well represented in its pages. Near the beginning is an interesting short article on "Mackerel-fishing," with a fine picture showing a fleet of mackerel boats. There is a good story by Emily H. Leland, entitled, "How Lily-toes was caught in a shower," with a capital picture by Jessie Curtis; and a series of very funny cuts, called, "How he Caught Him," representing a queer fisherman's difficulties with his "catch." The number opens with an exquisite little poem by Celia Thaxter, entitled, "Fern Seed"; Susan Coolidge has an excellent story, "The Fox and the Turkeys," illustrated by a picture by Gustave Doré; Thomas Dunn English contributes a long fairy tale. Still another feature is a paper by Prof. W. K. Brooks, entitled, "How Birds Fly." The article explains simply and clearly the principles and process of flight, the adaptation of the bird's wing, etc., and with its illustrations forms a novel and instructive paper for the boys and girls.

SCRIBNER. The leading illustrated paper is entitled, "Hunting the Mule Deer in Colorado," and Mr. J. Harrison Mills appears in the treble capacity of writer, wood draughtsman and engraver. There are also drawings by George Inness, Jr., W. M. Cary and Frederick Dielman. A little head of a fawn, drawn and engraved by the author, is especially noteworthy. Mr. Mills is a hunter of experience, and the paper is one of a "practical" interest. Maurice Thompson, of archery fame, has a paper, narrative and philosophical with the title, "Glimpses of Western Farm Life," and introducing a novel first experiment in illustration, viz.: an engraving of a sketch in clay for a medallion of American farm life, modelled for the article by Mr. C. L. Warner, the sculptor. Other examples of this class of work are in hand for future numbers. Following appropriately is a discussion by Stephen D. Dillaye of "The Transportation Question," in advocacy of a narrow gauge "pure freight" highway, organized and controlled by the government. Gov. G. B. McClellan writes enthusiastically of "The Engadine," with views, by Thomas Moran, of glacier, and other Alpine scenery. The manufacture of "A Spool of Thread," as carried on at the Willimantic Linen Company's mills, is described by Charles H. Clark, and profusely illustrated by Shirlaw, Vanderhoof and others. "Days and Nights in Concord," from unpublished MS. by Henry D. Thoreau, is a characteristic paper, full of poetry and natural history. In "Topics of the Time" Dr. Holland discusses "The Terrible Congress," "Goodness as Literary Material," and "The Ornamental Branches." "Bric-a-brac" has the usual quantity of fun, satire and sentiment, in picture and verse. But we give only a very imperfect indication of the wealth of good things to be found in this number.

LIPPINCOTT's has articles of a light character, suitable for the season. The illustrated articles are an account of a visit to the Desert of Sahara, by a lady, and a description of Kashmir, by Edward C. Bruce. "Personal Sketches of Some French Litterateurs," by Arthur Venner, will attract much notice by details respecting the lives of Taine, About, the younger Dumas, and other celebrities with whom the writer has come in contact. Mary Dean has a graphic and amusing rural sketch, entitled, "The Boy on a Hill Farm"; a naval officer gives an account of "A Day at Tantah," the scene of the Egyptian annual fair; and D. C. Macdonald relates the experiences of an English teacher in the United States. Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis contributes a short story, "His Great Deed," characterized by her well-known powers of delineation and insight. Miss Olney's new serial, "Through Winding Ways," grows in interest, and seems likely to take a firm hold of the minds of many readers. Short papers, and poems by Mrs. Moulton and John B. Tabb, are included in this interesting number.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON has a story which readers of "Tom's Heathen" will welcome, by Mrs. J. R. Baker, entitled "Judith and Judah." It aptly delineates the quaint rural life and character of New England. Prof. G. P. Fisher, of New Haven, contributes "The Testimony of the Spirit"; Rev. C. H. Richards, "Religious Rights of Christian States"; C. F. Thwing, "Religion in College"; Annie C. Garlin, "Our Mother's Meeting." There are several stories in the number. The poems are by Elizabeth Akers Allen, Susan Coolidge, Julia C. R. Dorr, and M. F. Butts.

Country life, fresh air, and bathing are all very well, but if you want to cleanse your system thoroughly use a few bottles of Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

VEGETINE.
I will try Vegetine.
He did
AND WAS CURED.

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 16, 1867.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I wish to give you this testimony, that you may know and let others know what Vegetine has done for me. About two years ago a small sore came on my leg; it soon became a large ulcer, so troublesome that I consulted the doctor, but got no relief, growing worse from day to day. I suffered terribly; I could not rest day or night; I was so reduced my friends thought I would never recover. I consulted a doctor at Columbus, I followed his advice; it did no good. I can truly say I was discouraged. At this time I was looking over my newspaper; I saw your advertisement of Vegetine, the "Great Blood Purifier" for cleansing the blood from all impurities, curing Humors, Ulcers, &c. I said to my family, I will try some of the Vegetine. Before I had used the first bottle I began to feel better. I made up my mind I had got the right medicine at last. I could now sleep well nights. I continued taking the Vegetine I took thirteen bottles. My health is good. The Ulcer is gone and I am able to attend to business. I paid about four hundred dollars for medicine and doctors before I bought the Vegetine. I have recommended Vegetine to others with good success. I always keep a bottle in the house now. It is a most excellent medicine.

Very respectfully yours, F. ANTHONI.

Mr. Anthoni is one of the pioneers of Delaware, O. He settled here in 1834. He is a wealthy gentleman, of the firm of F. Anthoni & Sons. Mr. Anthoni is extensively known, especially among the Germans. He is well known in Cincinnati. He is respected by all.

IMPURE BLOOD.—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases, such as salt rheum, ring worm, boils, carbuncles, sores, ulcers and pimples. In this conditions of the blood try VEGETINE, and cure these affections. As a blood purifier it has no equal. Its effects are wonderful.

VEGETINE
Cured Her.

DORCHESTER, Mass., June 11.

DR. H. R. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I feel it my duty to say one word in regard to the great benefit I have received from the use of one of the greatest wonders of the world; it is your Vegetine. I have been one of the greatest sufferers for the last eight years that ever could be living. I do sincerely thank my God and your Vegetine for the relief I have got. The *Rheumatism* has pained me to such an extent that my feet broke out in sores. For the last three years I have not been able to walk; now I can walk and sleep and do my work as well as ever I did, and I must say I owe it all to your blood purifier, Vegetine.

MARGERY WELLS.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

VEGETINE
Is better than any
MEDICINE.

HENDERSON, KY., Dec. 1877.

I have used H. R. Stevens' Vegetine, and like it better than any medicine I have used for purifying the blood. One bottle of Vegetine accomplished more good than all other medicines I have taken.

THOS. LYNE, Henderson, Ky.

VEGETINE is composed of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE.
Recommended by M. D.S

MR. H. R. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I have sold Vegetine for a long time and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.

A. B. DE FIEST, M. D., Hazleton, Ind.

VEGETINE.
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.
Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

B. F. WEBSTER,
Insurance Agency.

HOME of New York
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
ÆTNA of Hartford
CONTINENTAL OF NEW YORK
ROYAL, of England
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FRANKLIN of Philadelphia.
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PHŒNIX of Hartford
MERCHANTS OF NEW'RK, N. J.
FIREMEN'S of Newark, N. J.

Insurance effected in any of the above companies and in several others equally prompt in adjusting losses, at the lowest paying rates in accordance with the character of the risk.

LIFE, ACCIDENT & PLATE GLASS
Policies written at regular premium rates.
B. F. WEBSTER, Plainfield, N. J.
Office Cor. Front and Somerset streets,
SECOND STORY.

A CARD.

W. H. SEBRING announces that he is now prepared to take orders for FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS at reduced prices, using the very best material, with a 3 or 4-ply all linen bosom, extra quality. Workmanship, quality and fit guaranteed. No gentleman obliged to accept any unless entirely satisfactory. Orders received at Vanderbeek's Music Store. Gentlemen not finding it convenient to call will be waited upon at their residence or place of business.

W. H. SEBRING, Manufacturer,
2121y Plainfield, N. J.

Administrator's Notice.

Edmund Stephenson, administrator of John Stephenson, late of the city of Plainfield, county of Union and state of New Jersey, deceased, by direction of the Orphans' Court of the said county of Union, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said John Stephenson, deceased, to exhibit to him, under oath or affirmation, their claims and demands against the estate, within six months from the seventh day of August, A. D., eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same.

EDMUND STEPHENSON, Adm'r.
ALEXANDER R. BUTTS, Attorney.
Plainfield, N. J., August 7, A. D. 1878. au14m2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THICKSTUN & BOICE,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
DEALERS IN
COAL, LUMBER, WOOD
AND
MASONS' MATERIALS.

Having taken the yard formerly occupied by A. S. Collington, McCabe & Co., they are prepared to see the public generally.

To those desirous of laying in their winter

COAL

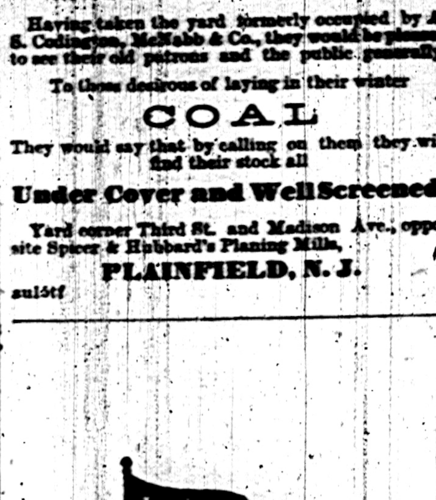
They would say that by calling on them they will find their stock of

Under Cover and Well Screened.

Yard corner Third St. and Madison Ave., opposite Spicer & Hubbard's Planing Mills.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

au16tf



LADIES!
DON'T
YOU FORGET IT!

—:o:—

WHITE
Is offering
HIS ENTIRE STOCK
of
SUMMER GOODS
at
LESS THAN COST!
To make room for Fall Goods.

—:o:—

Come to
WHITE'S
for
BARGAINS!
15 East Front St.
Sign of the Flag.

PLAINFIELD
IRON AND BRASS
FOUNDRY.
Cor. Richmond and Third Sts.
Castings of all Kinds,
Such as
Mill Gearing, House Castings,
Steam Engine, Cultivators,
Plows, &c., &c.,
Done at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.
OLD IRON, COPPER, BRASS, ZINC,
Taken in exchange for castings at market prices.
D. MARTIN,
Proprietor.
je27tf

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

THE
History of New Jersey
FROM ITS
EARLIEST SETTLEMENT
TO THE
PRESENT TIME.
INCLUDING
A Brief Historical Account of the First discoveries and settlement of the country
By John O. RAUM,
Author of the history of Trenton; The History of Trenton Lodge, No. 5, A. Y. M.; The Digest of New Jersey I.O.O.F.; The Mission of Odd Fellowship; Hood's Index of the Laws of New Jersey from 1663 to 1877, &c.

This History is a Truthful and Impartial narrative of the Origin, Rise and Progress of a State that may well be proud of its Noble Record. A citizen of Trenton, and having had free access at all times for many years to the numerous volumes of the State Library, he has had opportunities possessed by very few, and has spared neither time nor labor in research to make the work accurate and reliable.

Also from his connection with the Military Department of the State for fifteen years, he has been enabled to collect a large fund of historical information in relation to the late war of the Rebellion, which has never before been published. The price of the work brings it within the means of every citizen.

Active and experienced Agents wanted for the sale of the book in every County in the State. The most liberal arrangements will be made with competent parties. A splendid chance for agents to make money. For terms and territory address at once

JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers,
au15m 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

BAYARD TAYLOR

Says: "I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. S. C. Shortlidge." Hon. Fernando Wood, a patron, says: "I cheerfully consent to the use of my name as reference." $70 per yr. full cost for young men and boys. No extra charges. Special attention to both advanced and backward pupils. Recommended by Judge Van Hoesen, Rev. Drs. Hill and Peabody. Address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE (Harvard A. M.) Media, Pa. Media has 7 churches and a temperance charter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEMAREST,
THE POPULAR
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCER,
GIVES
THE BEST GOODS
FOR
THE LEAST MONEY.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
GROCERIES
To Suit the Times!
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
34c. per Gallon.
JAVA COFFEE,
32c. per Pound.
MARACAIBO COFFEE,
25c. per Pound
RIO COFFEE,
23c. per Pound.
Good Oolong Tea, 35c a pound.
Dried Apples, 5c. pound.
Dried Peaches 3 lbs. for 25c.
Davis & Whittaker Hams.
Sliced Corned Beef, 20c. pound.
ORANGE CO. BUTTER
of the choicest quality received fresh every Tuesday and Friday.
Sugars and Teas
Retailed at New York wholesale prices.
HAMMOCKS
At New York Prices.
Clover and Timothy Seed,
Formosa Oolong Tea,
AT 60C.
Can't be beat Try it!

Licensed to sell
ALES, WINES AND LIQUORS,
For Family and Medicinal Use.

P. M. DEMAREST,
Front St., nearly opposite Post Office.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

SOMETHING NEW
IN
CHILDREN'S PICTURES
F. C. LANGHORNE,
Front St., Opp. Cherry,

Has just received from New York some new designs in Backgrounds, and is prepared to make pictures at the following low rates:

Imperials, - - $5.00 per Doz.
Cartes de Visite, 2.50 per Doz.

Special Care Taken in Copying.
ALSO
Old Daguerreotypes Cleaned.
je27tf

WASHINGTON
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
CASH CAPITAL, $100,000.

J. R. VANDEVENTER, President.
WM. WHITE, Vice President.
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer,
JOS. M. MATHER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

J. R. Van Deventer,	J. Frank Hubbard,
Elias R. Pope,	Dr. C. H. Stillman,
William White,	Enos W. Runyon,
Job Male,	Jos. B. Coward,
Wm. McD. Cornell,	Jacob Adams,
William C. Ayers,	James Verdon.

Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with the Interests of the Insured.

City Tax for 1878.

City, School and Poor taxes are now due in the City of Plainfield and payable to me for the year 1878.

The Court of Appeal in cases of taxation will meet at the Council Rooms, in Plainfield on the fourth Tuesday in July, from 2 o'clock until 5 p. m.

Taxes unpaid on or before the first of September will be handed over to the City Judge for collection, with costs, and interest at 12 per cent. per annum. I will receive taxes from 8½ o'clock a. m. to 6 p. m. until September 1, 1878, except Sunday. Office in Coward's Building, Cherry St., near Front; or at my residence, southwest corner Central Ave. and Fourth St., apart from the hours named.

jy11tf L. E. CLARK, Collector.

Fire Department Tax for 1878.

The taxes for 1878 are now due and payable to L. E. Clark, Collector, No. 7 Park Ave. (Coward's Building) every day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 8½ a. m. and 6 p. m. All taxes so assessed remaining unpaid on the ninth day of September, 1878, will be returned to a justice of the peace for collection, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added, with legal costs.

In cases of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property, and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—*Section 10 of Incorporation Act.*

JACOB ADAMS, Treasurer.
L. E. CLARK, Collector.
Plainfield, N. J., July 10, 1878. jy11tf

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
Bond & Mortgage,
At Geo. A. Marsh's,
mar21tf Opposite Depot.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, Pres. of the Original American Tea Co., 43 Vesey St. N. Y. P. O. Box 1287. 21m3

RAILROADS.

Central Railroad OF NEW JERSEY.

All Rail Line to Long Branch.

Passenger Station in New York, Foot of Liberty St.

Arrangement, Commencing July 17, 1878.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3:23, 5:43, 6:33, 6:58, 7:28, 7:46, 8:13, 8:28, 8:45, 9:56, 11:34, A. M.; 1:26, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:01, 8:28, 9:30, 10:41, P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., at 5:00, 6:30, 8:00, 8:45, 10:15, 11:30, A. M.; 1:00, 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:45, 9:00, 10:15, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at 12:50, 6:00, 7:07, 8:32, 9:20, 11:00, A. M.; 12:03, 1:37, 2:03, 3:10, 4:05, 4:37, 5:07, 5:35, 5:48, 6:07, 6:38, 7:10, 7:47, 8:30, 9:45, 11:00, P. M.

FOR BROOKLYN AND ERIE DEPOT, JERSEY CITY.

Connection is made at Jersey City station to and from Brooklyn and Erie Depot, Jersey City, by boats of the "Brooklyn and Erie Annex."

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5:43, 6:33, 8:13, 8:28, 8:45, 9:56, 11:34, A. M.; 1:26, 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:01, P. M.

Leave Newark at 6:15, 8:00, 8:50, 10:30, 11:30, A. M.; 1:05, 1:33, 2:45, 3:37, 4:00, 4:35, 5:30, 6:10, 7:35, 9:00, P. M.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6:06, 7:35, 8:49, 9:46, 11:28, A. M.; 2:04, 4:36, 5:05, 5:37, 6:05, 6:35, 7:07, 8:16, 8:38, 11:30, P. M.

Leave Somerville at 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 7:50, 8:20, 8:24, 9:30, 11:11, A. M.; 1:00, 2:25, 3:25, 5:25, 8:00, 8:45, P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 7:35, 9:46, A. M.; 2:04, 5:05, 6:35, 8:38, P. M.

Leave Easton at 7:00, 9:40, A. M.; 1:00, 4:00, 6:35, P. M. In addition a train leaves Phillipsburg at 6:00, P. M., DAILY.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for New York at 3:23, 8:24, A. M.; 7:33, 9:30, P. M. For Dunellen and Bound Brook at 1:25, 10:00, A. M.; 6:35, P. M. For Somerville and Easton at 6:35, P. M.

Leave New York for Plainfield at 9:00, A. M.; 5:30, and 12:00, P. M.

Leave Easton for Plainfield at 9.40, A. M., and from Phillipsburg at 6:00, P. M.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

Train leaving Plainfield at 7:35, A. M., connects at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Elmira, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 9:46, A. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Scranton etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 2:04, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Tunkhannock, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 5.05, P. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere Mauch Chunk, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 6:35, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Elmira, etc.

LONG BRANCH DIVISION.

Trains leaving Plainfield at 7:28, 8:45, 11:34, A. M., 3:51, 5:48, P. M., connect for Long Branch Division. Leave Elizabethport for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt and Squan at 5:30, 8:15, 9:33, A. M.; 12:15, 4:29, 5:30, 6:30, P. M.

Trains leaving Elizabethport at 8:15, A. M.; 12:15, 4:29, 5:30, 6:30, P. M., connect at Matawan Junction for Freehold.

New York and Philadelphia—New Line.

Short Route to Trenton and Philadelphia.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia at 1:25, 7:35, 8:49, 10:20, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:36, 6:05, P. M.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton at 1:25, (except Monday) 7:35, 8:49, 10:20, 11:28, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:36, 5:37, 6:05, P. M.

Passengers by the 4:36, 6:05, P. M., trains change cars at Bound Brook.

RETURNING.

Leave Station, Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 6:45, (way), 7:45, 9:30, 11:30, A. M.; 1:30, 4:15, 5,45, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Sts. at 1:20, (except Monday) 6:50, 8:13, 10:20, A. M.; 1:15, 2:15, 4:55, 6:30, P. M.

Passengers by 7:45 and 11:30, A. M., trains from Philadelphia change cars at Bound Brook.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton and Philadelphia at 1:23, 10:00, A. M.; 6:21, P. M.

Leave station Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 9:00, A. M.; 5:30, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Trenton at 1:20, 9:50, A. M.; 6:10, P. M.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Central R. R. of New Jersey

EXCURSIONS TO

CONEY ISLAND

Daily Except Sunday

BY STEAMER

CHANCELLOR,

Commencing August 1, 1878.

And continuing until further notice.

Train connecting with Steamer at Elizabethport.

The Coney Island trips are omitted in stormy weather.

Excursion Fare.

		Adults	Children under 12
Leave Dunellen	11:28 a. m.	$1 05	60
Leave Plainfield	11:34 a. m.	95	55
Leave Fanwood	11:39 a. m.	90	50
Leave Westfield	11:43 a. m.	85	45

Arrive at Coney Island at 1:30 p. m.

Returning, leave Coney Island at 5:45 p. m.

Tickets for sale at ticket offices of the Company.

H. P. BALDWIN,
aulw3 Gen. Pass. Agent.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Patrick Nolan, Mrs. Patrick Nolan his wife, and John King:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Alfred D. Cook and Robert H. Cook partners, &c., are complainants, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear, plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainants, on or before the seventh day of October next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Patrick Nolan to John King, on lands in the township of North Plainfield, Somerset county, New Jersey, dated May 31st, 1875; and you, Patrick Nolan, are made defendant because the bill prays a decree against you for any deficiency there may be of the proceeds of said lands to pay the mortgage debt; and you, Mrs. Patrick Nolan, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Patrick Nolan and by reason thereof claim an inchoate right of dower or some interest in said lands; and you, John King, are made defendant because you claim some interest in said mortgage.

SUYDAM & JACKSON,
Sol'r's of Compl'ts, Plainfield, N. J.
Dated August 6th, 1878.—au8w6.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Jesse B. Lung and Mary C., his wife, Israel Minor, Jr., Charles L. Camp and Jacob P. Cooke:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Daniel S. Berry and Alexander Thorn are complainants, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainants, on or before the fourth day of October next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Jesse B. Lung and wife to George T. Young, on lands in the township of Warren, now North Plainfield, Somerset county, N. J., dated September 1st, 1870, duly assigned to the complainants; and you Jesse B. Lung, are made a defendant because you made the bond and mortgage set forth in said bill; and you, Mary C. Lung, are made a defendant because you may claim an inchoate right of dower in said premises; and you, Israel Minor, Jr., Charles L. Camp and Jacob P. Cooke, are made defendants because you hold mortgage incumbrances on said lands.

NELSON RUNYON,
Sol'r of Compl'ts, Plainfield, N. J.
Dated August 3d, 1878—au8w6

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Samuel B. Miller and Mary Ann Miller, his wife:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Lemuel Hastings Arnold, Jr., is complainant and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the seventeenth day of September next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Peter Vincelette and wife to one Joseph A. Besant and afterwards assigned to said complainant, upon lands in the township of Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey, dated July 1st, 1873 and you, Samuel B. Miller, are made defendant because you own said lands or some part thereof; and you, Mary Ann Miller, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Samuel B. Miller, and as such wife claim an inchoate right of dower in said lands or some part thereof.

HENRY S. WHITE,
Sol'r of Compl't, 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City.
Dated July 16, 1878. jy18w6

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Thomas S. Rogers, Sally R. Rogers and David Rogers, her husband:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein John L. Brewster is complainant, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the sixteenth day of September next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Thomas S. Rogers and wife and Henry C. Rogers and wife to John Dunn, on lands in the township of Piscataway in the county of Middlesex, dated May 15, 1873, and assigned to the complainant; and you, Sally R. Rogers, are made defendant because you are the owner of said lands or some part thereof; and you, David Rogers, are made defendant because you are the husband of Sally R. Rogers, and may have some interest or right of curtesy therein; and you, Thomas S. Rogers, are made a defendant because the bill prays a decree against you for any deficiency there may be of the proceeds of said lands to pay the mortgage debt.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
Sol'r of Compl't, Plainfield, N. J.
Dated July 13, 1878.—jy25w6

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. mar1y

Central New Jersey Times.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

PLAINFIELD POST-OFFICE.

MAIL ARRIVES.

NORTH & EAST—7.38, A. M.
SOUTH—7.38, A. M., 5.05, P. M.
EAST—2.04, 5.05, 6.35, P. M.
WEST—8.50, A. M., 5.50, P. M.

MAIL CLOSES.

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH—8, A. M.
EAST—11, A. M., 2, P. M.
EAST & SOUTH—5.00 P. M.
WEST—7, A. M., 4.30, P. M.

Mail for WARRENVILLE, N. J., closes at 11, A. M., Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Post-Office opens at 7, A. M., closes at 7.30, P. M.—Saturdays at 8, P. M.

—Politics are growing a little lively.

—Wm B. Maxson Esq. has returned from a two week's visit to Fisher's Island.

—Where, O, where, is good old C—e, the funny man of the press? He came not to stay.

—A company has been formed for No. 2's engine out of the exempt firemen of the Gazelle Co.

—Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Boston, will preach in the pulpit of the First Baptist church, next Sunday.

—The Hotel Netherwood keeps filled with guests. Rooms can be secured only as they are engaged in advance.

—The *Sun*, if it can be believed, makes out that one of our beer saloons takes in for lager alone over $200 a week.

—Rev. C. H. Edgar D. D. of Easton, Pa. will supply the pulpit of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church on Sunday next.

—Postmaster's clerk Vail has returned from a pleasant vacation. The United States government will now resume business.

—Mr. Peck has laid aside the cares of business, and is seeking recreation in the land of steady habits, which is his father land as well.

—A lively convention was the third district Democratic Convention. Hon. Miles Ross walked over the course, and took the nomination.

—Stones and things were thrown promiscuously into the party having charge of steamer No. 2 at the fire Monday night. No one was seriously hurt. Who did it?

—The pulpit of the Congregational church will be occupied next Sunday evening by Mr. VanMeter of Rome. This will be his last address before returning to Rome.

—Last Thursday evening Gazelle engine and Alert Hose Co. were out for a wash. They tried the well on the corner of Seventh street and Central avenue, it proving satisfactory.

—Mrs. Miller, a guest at the Washington Rock House, took by mistake an overdose of medicine, which threatened serious consequences, but she hastened to the city and obtained speedy relief.

—Mr. Edward Nelson made a break in the even tenor of his way by snapping the two bones in the wrist of his left arm last Thursday, when he jumped off a train that only slowed up in passing the depot.

—The banks of the Front street lots furnish fine free views of the athletic games, but it is hardly the fair thing for the public to make use of them. Give the boys a show by passing through the gates.

—Mrs. E. J. Martin, whose dress making rooms are over White's store, wishes to call special attention to the new French system of cutting ladies garments which she uses, and which insures the most perfect fit.

—Mr. Ernest Szemelinyi, conductor of the Baltimore Glee Club and former leader of the Harvard Glee Club, is visiting friends in this city, and it is expected that he will sing at the Congregational church on Sunday evening next.

—The Plainfield Democrats who helped decide the fate of the Democracy of this congressional district in the convention were Messrs Jas. S. Vosseller, J. E. Martine, Wm B. Maxson, John Rafferty, J. A. Platt and E. C. Morse.

—Thickstun & Boice will occupy the coal yard formerly used by Coddington & Co. on Madison avenue. This old firm is too well known in the city to need to have it said of them that they can be depended upon to give a good article for a fair price.

—One Holmes, of Washington Valley and of disagreeable memory, was expected to appear before Justice Stagg last Saturday, to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred by a housekeeper. But neither Holmes nor the plaintiff appeared.

—Mr. John Allen, of Somerset street, is making a considerable improvement in the general appearance and style of his house, it being modernized by a porch in front, the front gable raised, a story added to the rear, and a cornice placed about the whole building.

—Charles Laing while pulling on the rope of Gazelle steamer, slipped and fell under the wheels as it was turning the corner of Park avenue and Second street on its way to the fire of Monday night. His arm was run over at the wrist and broken in two places.

—Mrs. W. H. Calef who has been visiting at ex-Mayor Evans has returned to her home in Boston, and Miss Anna Philips of Wilmington, Del., who has also been visiting Mr. Evans' family since she acted as bridesmaid at Mrs. Calef's wedding, returns to her home next Saturday.

—The Board of Trustees of the United States Rolling Stock Co., at a special meeting, honored Mr. Charles E. Reap, one of the young men of our city and a bookkeeper in their employ, by electing him assistant treasurer during the two months' absence of the treasurer.

—A lady reader says she thought we harped upon temperance a great deal, until she saw the hold which rum was getting upon one of the finest young men of the city. When we are brought face to face with the damning effects of dram selling we begin to see that too much cannot be said against the evil.

—Dr. Lowrie's horse ran away last Sunday with his young driver, as he was going home after leaving the doctor and his family at the Church of the Holy Cross. He came into Front street from Grove street in a great hurry, and striking the curb of the walk before Mr. Neal's house one of the hind wheels was broken down at the hub and dropped off. The boy still held the reins, and on dashed the horse with the end of one axle of the buggy dragging on the ground. Reaching the Methodist church the buggy again struck the curb, and off went the remaining hind wheel. Still the boy stuck to his seat, and the vehicle went dragging over the macadam until too much friction brought the horse to terms before the City National Bank.

—Saturday night about half past eleven o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded, to which the department promptly responded. After having gone up Somerset St. as far as Jackson avenue, and finding that the fire was some distance away they returned home. This was the burning of Mr. Scribner's barn, noticed elsewhere.

—The Washington avenue pond was too low for beauty last Saturday. We fear visitors to the Athletic grounds did not get a good impression of the water views furnished by our city by looking upon the filthy bottom of "Sylvan Lake." Let us put on a better appearance when strangers visit us.

—Don't bestow your charity on door beggars. At least don't give clothing to such people. One of this class, who had collected a quantity of cast off garments was last week among the poor families of the city selling them. Better seek out the worthy poor in the city, and give them the clothing.

Do not forget the excursion to Ocean Grove and Long Branch, by the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church Sabbath School, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1878, leaving Plainfield at 7.30, Ocean Grove at 5.30 P. M., stopping at Westfield. Tickets one Dollar. To be had at the stores of S. H. Whitney, J. H. Honeyman & Co., H. P. Reynolds, W. H. Egbert and Philip Swain, and at the telegraph office on the morning of the excursion.

Ho! for Manhattan & Boynton Beach!

Do not forget to procure your tickets for the grand excursion of the Congregational Church and Sunday School to the above point, Thursday, Aug. 22, leaving depot, this city, at 7.30 A. M., "sharp." It promises to be one of the grandest excursions of the season. The tickets are placed at the low figure of $1. Tickets can be procured at G. W. Rockfellow's grocery, cor. Park & North aves., and at the drug stores. Procure your tickets immediately, and you will not regret it. Fact.

The Corporation Counsel to Taxpayers.

A report having been circulated to the effect that an opinion has been given by me that the city taxes are illegal and can not be collected, I feel it my duty to say that such report is entirely unfounded and that in my opinion such taxes are legal and collectable.

GEORGE P. SUYDAM.

A Rare Bird Shot.

Thomas Clacy who has charge of Mr. Wallace Vail's property, on Johnston Drive, shot a large crane near the spring, on Tuesday morning. When first seen it was near the pond, but it then flew into a tree near by where it was killed. The bird was a beautiful creature with feathers of varying light drab shades. From bill to toes it measured five feet, and from wing to wing about six feet. It is said to be the first species of the kind seen in this vicinity. Mr. Vail will have it preserved.

Fire Bugs

Are at work among the isolated residences in North Plainfield. Saturday night near 11 o'clock a stack of straw in Mr. Isaac Scribner's barn yard was fired, and fortunately the wind was blowing away from the barn, 200 feet distant, and no other damage was done.

Monday evening, about ten o'clock, a blaze was seen in a similar direction which proved to be the burning of stacks of hay belonging to Mr. John F. Wilson and containing about 30 tons. The department turned out with both engines, but it was not considered necessary to do any work. Mr. Wilson offers elsewhere a liberal reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons guilty of the crime. This sort of thing needs to be nipped in the bud.

Arson—A Family Barely Escape with their Lives.

A small frame house on Lake Avenue, near Randolph avenue, owned and occupied by James White, was burned down early Wednesday morning. Mrs. White was awakened about three o'clock by the crackling of the fire, and had just time to awaken her husband and children and get them out before the whole interior of the building was wrapped in flames, and had they not been sleeping on the first floor they could not have escaped.

The house was a small two story structure, with a one-story lean-to composed of rough boards. A hole had been made through the boards with an augur or some other instrument, through which the fire was started. The fire department were on hand as soon as possible but not in time to be of any service in saving the building.

The family lost most of their household goods, and nearly all their clothing, and we trust our charitably disposed citizens will see to it that their immediate necessities are supplied. Clothing for several small children is needed at once.

City Court.

A young man named Stephen McIntyre, after being engaged in unloading schooners and other vessels, was unable to conceal his feelings last Thursday evening as he went down Front street. As he passed Mrs. Corwin's store he was attracted by a vase of flowers which he eagerly approached, and in his hilarious condition, upset, and broke the vase. He passed on and reaching Mr. Dreier's store he met that gentleman at the door and to him he was immediately drawn and proceeded to present him with a bunch of celery plants that he had appropriated as he passed Zimmer's store. But in making the presentation he flourished the vegetable in in Mr. Dreier's face breaking that gentleman's spectacles and scattering sand in his eyes. Such a mark of affection was not appreciated by Mr. Dreier, and he was also displeased with the free use the fellow made of a knife and his threats to cut him. Mr. Dreier complained of this conduct to Judge Good, and a warrant was issued and an officer was ordered to arrest the disorderly McIntyre, but he kept out of the way until Saturday night when he was caught and taken care of. On Monday he was brought before the court and, pleading guilty, was fined $10 which was paid by the young man's father. *Rum did it.* Dreier, when he heard of the Judge's sentence, was not satisfied and appeared before the Court with counsel. He thought the young man ought to have been sent to jail. But as it was his first offence, the Judge considered the punishment severe enough, and besides he could not alter his decision.

Notice.

Tax payers are again reminded that the City, School and Fire Taxes are due and payable now, and must be paid on or before the time specified in the bills rendered, to save interest and costs, which will be imposed on all delinquents.

L. E. CLARK, Collector.
Plainfield, N. J., Aug 20, 1878. 2t

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE GAMES OF THE UNION COUNTY CALEDONIAN CLUB.

THE NEW GAME OF LA CROSSE, AND OTHER SPORTS.

TRIALS OF SPEED AT THE PLAINFIELD DRIVING PARK.

For the last week our city has been more than usually concerned in athletic sports. Thursday was an interesting day at the Driving Park; Saturday witnessed the new game of La Crosse between the Ravenswood (L. I.) and New York clubs together with races and walking matches by members of the Plainfield Athletic club; and Tuesday the postponed contests of the Caledonian club took place.

The Games of the Caledonian Club—A Large Number of Interested Spectators—Plainfield Amateurs again on the Track.

The second day appointed for the Scotch games was as perfect as the first day was unpleasnnt. For this reason Tuesday was a day to be remembered, for it brought together not only a large representation of the Caledonian Club, but a great many of its friends. Including all, it is estimated there were three hundred visitors, representing different parts of the United States and Canada. Among the number were John M. Hamilton, late President of the National Curling Club; Hon. Mr. McKinley, of Elizabeth; Hon. John Hay and James Longwill, of New York; John Young, Esq., of Jersey City; Mr. L. D. Robertson, editor of the *Scotsman*, and known among Scotchmen once as the champion sword dancer in the United States, and his son, John A. Robertson, also of the *Scotsman*; Mr. Hamilton Corbett, a celebrated vocalist from Scotland; several representatives of the Cunard Steamship Company; James Kennedy, the champion highland fling dancer in the United States; Duncan C. Ross, of Hamilton Ontario, the champion heavy weight in this country, a robust youth of only 22 years, and a little more than six feet in hight; J. Molloney, who has a good record as an athlete; Wm Robertson and E. W. Johnson, who are said to have no superiors as general athletes, and whose various feats won the admiration of the spectators; and J. A. Aitchison, of Brooklyn, who took the first prize of the day for dancing the Highland fling, and so did credit to his instructor, Mr. McNill, the champion dancer of Scotland.

Nearly fifty of the club appeared in the Highland costume, and as they marched through the street, with Chief John Wilson, of this city, at their head and the pipers dispensing appropriate music, they attracted much attention. They were early upon the Athletic grounds, and commenced playing about one o'clock in the afternoon. The number of spectators grew by degrees until it reached something like twelve hundred, to say nothing of the multitudes who lined the banks on the south side and enjoyed the exhibition free of cost. They all showed a marked interest in the various feats performed which the large majority now saw for the first time. They took manifest pleasure in the beautiful vaulting feats and in the dancing of the Highland fling and the sword dance, the latter being especially enjoyable, as it was admirably done by all who took part in it.

At different times during the afternoon members of the Plainfield Athletic Club were on the track, and showed that there is life in exercise, or, as they prefer to say, "Exercitio vita est." A record of the various contests of the day and their results are here given.

THE CALDONIAN GAMES.

The first game on the program was "Putting the Heavy Stone," weighing — pounds, the first prize ($6) being awarded to D. C. Ross, of Hamilton, Ont., the distance thrown being 35 feet 4 inches. E. W. Johnson, member of Hamilton (Ont.) Club, took the second prize ($4), distance 33 feet 10 inches. Third prize ($2) secured by Neil Scott, distance 25 feet 2½ inches.

The prizes for "Throwing the Heavy Hammer," weighing 16 pounds, were $6, $5 and $3, and were awarded as follows: First prize to D. C. Ross, distance 94 feet 10 inches; second prize to John Rennie, 89 feet 5 inches; third prize to Neil Scott, distance 68 feet.

In "Throwing the Light Hammer," weighing 12 pounds, the following persons were declared to have won: First prize ($6) D. C. Boss, distance 112 feet 7 inches; second prize ($4) John Rennie, distance 96 feet 9½ inches; third prize ($2) Joseph Wilson, distance 82 feet 8 inches.

"The Running High Leap" prizes were decided to belong to the following contestants: E. W. Johnson first prize ($6), hight 5 feet 9 inches; second prize ($4) to William Robertson, hight 5 feet 7 inches; Joseph Wilson and John Donald were declared a tie at 4 feet 10 inches.

This was the beginning of the more exciting games and was greatly appreciated by the spectators, murmurs of approbation and notes of applause coming from all sides as the more graceful and successful competitors shot over the bar in its ascending scale.

"Hop, Step and Jump" next claimed the attention. E. W. Johnson cleared 42 feet 4½ inches, and was declared entitled to the first prize ($6). The second prize ($4) was won by Samuel Tiers, of Elizabeth, distance 41 feet 6 inches.

The "One Mile Race" was won by J. Malloney, time 5 minutes 15¼ seconds; E. W. Johnson second; John Donald third. This trial of speed was particularly interesting. There were five competitors, four professionals and one amateur. The latter started off with a rush and kept well ahead of the others until the third round, when he began to lag. The professionals started off lively and kept well together until the fourth round, when they dashed ahead and took the wind completely out of the sails of the non-professional. Ed. Mr. Johnson took the lead for a short distance, but soon Mr. Malloney advanced to the front and kept his place to the termination of the last and fifth time around the course.

The "Highland Fling, in Costume," was a very pleasant variation from the athletic contests, and the following flingers of the light fantastic toe were appreciated by the judges in the following order: James Aitchison first; John Kennedy second, and John McGhie third.

"Hitch and Kick" was a game of a very interesting sort. A tamborine was suspended from the center of a crosspiece, which was gradually elevated as the kickers became endowed with elasticity, until 8 feet 7 inches was reached by John West, placing him at the head of the list. Samuel Tiers was declared second best, having elevated his toes 8 feet 5 inches. Joseph Wilson and John Donald were adjudged a tie at 7 feet 4 inches.

The best pole vaulting was according to Wm. Robertson and J. Malloney as one, they having cleared the horizontal bar at the hight of 10 feet; J. McLaren was second at 8 feet 6 inches; E. W. Johnson and John West at 8 feet 4 inches. This was a beautiful exercise as performed by the graceful athletes, and held the interest to the end.

The most excellent "Standing High Leaps" were those of E. W. Johnson, 4 feet 9 inches; Samuel Tiers, 4 feet 6 inches; Joseph Wilson, 4 feet.

For the standing broad jump, which was not in the printed program—a special purse was made up. E. W. Johnson, jumping 10 ft. 4½ inches, took the first prize $10. The nearest that any one came to him was in a jump of 8 feet 4½ inches by Ross.

The several prizes in the Broad Sword Dance were $8, $5 and $3, and were decided to go to the following competitors in the order named: J. Kennedy, Wm. Somers, and Wm. Wilkins. This is a dance in which the poetry of motion is beautifully illustrated. A sword is placed at right angles across the center of the scabbard, and the dancers skip about the four corners thus formed, and it requires great skill and ability to avoid hitting the sword and keep in time with the music. To those near the platform this was the crowning piece on the program.

The sack race of 100 yards was the last on the program as printed and was won by Wm. Robertson in 22 seconds. It was an amusing sport and would have been more so, if more than one had tumbled. As it was all but one of the four reached the string, the winner coming in with his mincing steps in fine style.

A hurdle race of one-fifth mile over ten hurdles concluded the games, J. Malloney being the winner—no time taken; Samuel Tiers second, McGhee an Wilson a tie. This was an exciting race, several hurdles being knocked down and some rough tumbles occurring, and was altogether a fit closing to the day's sports.

The contests of the Plainfield Athletics mentioned below came in the midst of the Caledonian games but we give a record of them by themselves.

P. A. C. CONTESTS.

There were two trial heats in a 100-yard dash, W. C. Conklin, J. W. Murray and J. Dykeman starting. Murray was first in 11¼ seconds, and Conklin second. In the second trial heat, J. H. Doane, J De. Camp and W. Freeman ran. Doane was first in 12¼ seconds, and DeCamp second.

The final heat immediately followed between Doane, Conklin and Murray, who came in in the order named, Doane winning in 11 seconds

The one fifth mile run was participated in by W. C. Conklin, B. Brooks, W. Arnold and E. E. Anthony. It was made specially interesting by being a handicap, Conklin giving his competitors about fifteen feet start. Conklin made a pretty run as he glided past each of the others, and easily won the race in 40 seconds.

The one-mile walk was a contest between E. E. Anthony, W. H. Egbert, and P. H. Moore, and was watched with interest by the spectators as they went their five times around the track. E. E. Anthony was the winner, in 9 minutes 27 seconds.

The sports ended at 7 o'clock, when the Caledonian club and their friends met at Laing's hall, where the prizes of the day were distributed to the winners. This was followed by a reception, in which speech-making was a feature, and so wore away the hours, and ended one of the pleasantest days of sport known to the club.

La Crosse.

The new sport called La Crosse did not attract the number of people to witness it as was natural to suppose such a novel game would do. The uncertain weather, however, had undoubtedly much to do with the slim attendance.

The game was between the Ravenswood (L. I.) and New York clubs and was played by twelve men on each side, who took their places in the field, to which each is assigned, between the goals erected on each end of the grounds. These goals consist of two stakes six feet high and about the same distance apart. The object of the game is to drive the ball between these stakes, when a goal is said to be made. The ball is handled by an instrument called La Crosse which, it is perceived, gives the name to the game. This may be described as a magnified battledoor, about five feet long, half of it where the ball is held being a net work made of large skin cord, resembling catgut. Besides agility in running the game requires great skill in throwing the ball and in passing it from one La Crosse to another. The latter is, indeed, the great feature, while it is the work of the opposing club to prevent such passing. The situations in which the players are often placed in the scramble to get the ball are very ludicrous, and kept up the interest of the spectators. Some very pretty tumbles occur, while the savage clubbing which the players sometimes get from the La Crosse, in the progress of the game, gratifies any love of the barbarous that the spectator may possess.

The Ravenswood club is the oldest club in the country, though it originated less than a year ago, and their playing was necessarily the best, though the New York club gave them a good deal to do to win the four goals that gave them the game.

The first goal was made in seven minutes, the second was more difficult for the Ravenswoods to get, it requiring sixteen minutes to reach it, while the third was even more hotly contested and required twenty minutes to gain it. The fourth goal wes quickly made in two minutes, and the Ravenswoods walked off with the honors, the test being the best four games in seven.

The New York club is working hard to acquire skill in playing, and are now coached by an Iroqois Indian of the Montreal club.

The cup presented to the winners by the Plainfield Athletic club is solid silver and about six inches in hight, and cost $50. The cover is lifted by a little sphere, oxydized to resemble a ball, and on the side are two La Crosses made separate and attached to the cup with another oxydized silver ball at the points where the handles cross. It is a handsome design.

The members of the Ravenswood team present, and their positions, were as follows: Ed. Cluff, home; W. P. Richy, second home; A. G. Goldsmith, home field; A. D. Richy, J. A. Nichols, Robert Graham, and W. H. Journeay, field; R. J. Slater, center field; W. H. Attwood, home field; George Whittaker, goal; George B. Wilson, point; Jay L. Smith, cover point.

The New York team was represented by C. W. Francis, goal; R. La Montasue, point; Ed. La Montasue, cover point; H. Inman, W. C. Hall, and M. T. Pyne, field; E. M. Hammond, H. E. Ficken, and J. Lafon, center field; J. Mitchell and Maurice La Montasue, home field; E. C. La Montasue, home.

The Athletic's Games.

Between the innings of the La Crosse games, and at their close, the Athletic club proceeded to carry out their own program which gave a pleasing diversity to the sports of the occasion. Only members of the club contested.

First came the trial heats of the one-hundred yard run. In the first heat four were entered, J. W. Murray, jr., T. V. Smith, J. Halstead, and C. E. Arnold.—Halstead came in ahead in 12 seconds with Murray close upon him. In the second heat J. H. Doane and J. DeCamp were the only starters, and they came in together in 12½ seconds.

In the one-fifth mile run, the first trial heat was between Walter Freeman and J. Halstead who took their time to get around, and Freeman won in 1 minute 14 seconds. The second trial heat was more interesting, and was run by George Sanders, C. C. Atwood, and W. Conklin.—Sanders got on the grounds late, and the race waited for him to get ready. He was not in trim to run. Conklin came in first in 47½ seconds, with Atwood second.

The one-mile walk was the next on the program, with J. W. Gavett and P. P. Moore on the track. The interest of the spectators was divided between them and the La Crosse teams, who continued playing while the walk was in progress. Mr. Ficken, of the New-York athletics, was judge of the walking, which was generally well done, especially by Gavett who won in 8 minutes 24½ seconds without any great exertion.

The final heat of the one-hundred-yard run was contested by DeCamp, Halstead, Doane, and Murray. The result was not entirely satisfactory. The judge decided it as a dead heat between Murray and Doane, time, 11¼ seconds, but it was claimed that Murray won by over a foot. Halstead also claimed a foul, and it was then decided that he, with Murray and Doane, should run it over again. At a later stage in the program this was done. Doane, however, did not get a good start, and dropped out, while Halstead's running was severely criticised as unfair to Murray who, it is claimed, was crowded off. The cry of "foul" was lustily persisted in, but it made no difference to Halstead who pushed ahead, and at the end protested so loudly that he was allowed the race.

In the final heat of the one fifth mile run, Conklin, Atwood, Freeman, and Halstead entered. Conklin strode over the ground well and won in 46½ seconds, with Atwood at a safe distance behind, but close enough to make it interesting.

In the one-hundred-and-twenty-yard hurdle race, the starters were J. W. Gavett, C. E. Arnold, and John DeCamp. There were ten hurdles, each three feet and six inches high. Gavett went out about half way through, and Arnold and DeCamp were about neck and neck, the odds if anything in favor of Arnold as they approached the ninth hurdle, when Arnold was made a little nervous by the cheers of his friends and striking the ninth hurdle, fell. DeCamp, who jumped the hurdles finely, therefore won, time, 21 seconds.

In the three-mile walk, which began at such a late hour that many people left before it was completed, Messrs. Gavett and Moore competed, the former winning in 29 minutes 29 seconds. The walk was made without a judge, which was quite an irregular thing to be allowed.

It being 7 o'clock when the three mile walk concluded, it was decided to defer the relay race.

After leaving the grounds, the Athletic club held a short reception in Laing's hotel parlors in honor of the Ravenswood and New York teams, who left for home on the 8.23 P. M. train.

Trotting at the Driving Park.

Last Thursday there was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen to witness exhibitions of speed at the Driving Park. The special feature of the day was the race between Judge Robertson and Kate Thompson which was won by the former. The following is a summary of the races.

1st Race—Pacing—Between P. Jenner's "Billy Button" and M. Brown's S. G. Half mile heats. "Billy Button" won in two straight heats. Time, 1.44 and 1.44.

2nd Trot—Mile heats, best 2 in 3 to harness; between J. Platt's "Zeke Davis," and C. Quintin's "Jim Granger." "Zeke Davis" won in two straight heats. Time, 2.59 and 2.51.

3rd Trot—To road wagons—Mile heats, best 2 in 3, between Mr. Johnson's "Sorrel Ned" and R. Buckman's "Pony." The former won in two straight heats. Time, 3.20 and 3.21.

4th Trot—Mile heats, best 2 in 3 in harness, between J. W. Johnson's "Judge Robertson" and E. Smalley's "Kate Thompson." The "Judge" came in ahead the two first heats. Time, 2.40 and 2.43½.

5th Trot—Between C. Quintin's "Harry." A. B. Darling's "Lucy," and Mr. Smith's "George." The latter took the first heat in 3.04, and "Lucy" the next two in 2.59 and 2.58.

A Bit of Plainfield History Recalled.

The New York *Mail* of last Saturday, in an editorial discussion of the proposition of the workingmen's party and others to overthrow the National Bank system, made a good argument against it by comparing the present system with the wild-cat system of banking that prevailed in this country years ago. In the course of the article is the following allusion to a local matter that only the oldest of our citizens can vividly recall:

"Workingmen of the period mentioned will remember the famous, or rather infamous, Plainfield Bank of New Jersey. There was a small office at Plainfield, but the bank was owned by the proprietor of a New York newspaper, and worked exclusively in the newspaper office. From a policy that is easily understood the notes of this bank were kept at a discount of any where from two to five per cent., and the bank was always quoted as at least doubtful. It was the custom of employers to borrow on Saturday enough Plainfield notes to pay off their men. This loan they repaid about Tuesday, in city or par money, paying two or three per cent. for the accommodation. In the meantime, the workmen who had got the notes, well knowing that the grocer and the butcher would take them only at a large shave, and a great many would not take them at all, hastened as soon as possible to the newspaper office, where the great banker, with a smile that was childlike and bland, stood ready to redeem his own notes at the discount quoted in Thompson's *Reporter*—say an average of three per cent. Thus, between the one per cent. a day from the borrowers and three per cent. at a rake from the receivers, the worthy banker was making a very handsome thing of it, especially when, as was often the case, he could turn his loans over twice a week."

Local Miscellany.

Lace Mitts at Whitney's.

Having made arrangements for the sale of *Fleishmann's Vienna Bread*, we are prepared to supply Hotels, Families etc. daily as we receive it direct from their Vienna Model Bakery every morning.

A. V. Searing,
jy18tf Front St. opp. P. O.

Go to Whitney's for laces, 15c. per doz. and better grades cheap.

Two thousand bushels of very fine old Western Oats, at L. B. Boice's, 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

Pier and mantel mirrors, connecting setts and cornices, made to order at Swain's, 42 West Front street. my30

STRANGE!—An eccentric old buffer says he likes the feeling of Dr. Colton's Laughing Gas operations so much that he's going to have all his teeth pulled, one a day, for a month. Office 19 Cooper Institute, New York.

Corsets cheap at Whitney's.

Get the Genuine Fleishmann Vienna Bread, fresh every morning at A. V. Searing's, Front street opposite Post Office Plainfield. jy18tf

Splendid New Process Flour, can't be excelled, at L. B. Boice's, 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

Whitney has a few of those cheap pocket books left; call soon.

Fine line of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods at Whitney's. Kid and lisle thread gloves a specialty.

DRAKE, the Tailor, may be found on Cherry St. near Front St., where he is prepared with increased facilities to serve his old patrons. Expenses light and prices correspondingly low. s28

Some very fine corn in the ear can be had at L. B. Boice's, 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

Hamburgs from auction—new lot at Whitney's.

Artists materials at Swains, Front St.

Flannel for bathing suits at Whitney's for 18c. per yard, and higher prices.

Oil paintings, engravings, chromos, and picture frames of all kinds at Swain's, 42 West Front street. Re-gilding and repairing. my30

Old and new Hay, prepared without wood, at L. B. Boice's, 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

They will buy the Planet shirt in preference to any other. Go to Whitney's and ask to see the best $1.00 shirt in the city.

New line of veiling at Whitney's.

Mrs. S. C. Conklin has a fine assortment of Hosiery and Gloves which has just been received. Also the finest stock of ribbons in the city. june6

L. B. Boice, 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street, has a novelty in baled cut hay. It has only to be unbound to be ready for the manger. It saves a good deal of labor, and sometimes a finger or so.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN POST OFFICE

August 21, 1878.

Autort, Herman	Lewis, Mrs Bell
Andrews, Cecilia 2	Lannstrom, C F
Boylan, Jeremiah 4	McCoun, Harry 2
B L	Moore, Miss Augusta
Brown, Matha	Meyers, Henry
Burleigh, Rev L	Mundy, Wm V
Clark, Miss Mary	Pittman, Mrs, Care of Dr Hamilton
Clerehugh, J C	Rall, Carrie
Cusick, Thomas	Randolph, Isabella
Crockett, J A	Shipman, George
Carman, Kate	Shepard, J M
Dunn, Mrs E	Siegrist, Miss Anna
Dunn, John	Thatcher, Mira
Emmans, Johanna 2	Wengel, Andrew
Faunders, Annie	Willis, Annie
Hawkins, Pattie	Wilson, Zac D
Ingram, John	Williams, Mrs Mary
Jones, Josephine	Wering, J R
Jones, Annie	Wetr, Lizzie
Laison, J F	
Lane, Miss Mary	

Persons calling for the above please say advertised.

W. VAIL, P. M.

DIED.

BENSON—Died at Dunellen, Aug. 18, 1878 of Bowel Consumption, Everett Benson aged 2 mo. Interred in this city.

WILCOX—Died in this city Aug. 17th 1878 at the residence of her Son-in-law, Charles Potter Jr., Mrs. Mehitable M. Wilcox, in the 83d year of her age. Taken to Westerly, R. I. for interment.

PHOTOGRAPHS taken of persons after death. Also, Flowers photographed. By Langhorne, Front St., opposite Cherry. jy25m3

DAVID LEESON,
UNDERTAKER,
Holds himself ready to wait on the public any hour of the day or night. Has the most modern improvements in Corpse-preservers and Hearses. An elegant new Child's Hearse used in connection with the burial of children. Coaches furnished if desired. *Charges made satisfactory to all parties.*
Residence and office Front St., 2 doors north of Parse & Whitney's Dry Goods Store, Plainfield, N. J. f17

ALEX. M. RUNYON,
UNDERTAKER.
Somerset St., cor. Front.
Residence 75 Front Street, opposite Peck's,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Hearse, attendance, &c., all hours, day or night.
Prices low in all cases. 15jy

$500
REWARD.
The above reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who set fire to my Hay Barracks, on my premises, on the night of August 19th, 1878.
JOHN F. WILSON.
Plainfield, Aug. 20, 1870. 1

NOTICE.
Milk will be sold on and after September 1, 1878 for
8 Cents a Quart.
By order of PLAINFIELD MILKMEN.

WINTER BOARD.
After September 1st I shall have three pleasant rooms vacant. Only three minutes walk from the depot. Terms low. Address M. Plainfield, N. J. 1w

BOARD FOR THE WINTER.
Arrangements may be made for winter board in Plainfield by families desiring to secure such in a first-class house with large rooms. Accommodations for horses. Reduction made from summer prices. Location corner Grove St. and Prospect Place. MRS. J. C. BROWN.
P. O. Box 1182. aug22m

LECTURE.
By request of workingmen, and for the benefit of the Chas. H. Hand, counsel fund
Mr. Noah Webster Pike,
of this city will deliver an address entitled "Modern Politicians," or, "The great Tidal Wave" at
Laing's Hall Saturday Ev'ng. Aug. 24.
to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets commanding front seats 10 cents, to be had of the committee, including a collection before the address, for the Hand fund.

Workmen hark! the wave is running,
O'er the land its surely coming.
Let the parties stand from under,
Or they'll get washed, sure as thunder. 1

Mrs. E. J. MARTIN,
FASHIONABLE
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER,
Is now prepared to do all kinds of work in that line on short notice at reasonable prices. Cutting done by the new French system. Measures taken as those of Taylor's. Also, patterns cut to order by the same in all styles. Rooms over J. E. White's store. au8w4

TO DEPOSITORS
IN THE
Dime Savings Institution,
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Second Dividend of 20 per cent will be payable on and after August 5th, 1878.
Bank open daily from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
NEW DEPOSITS.
This Bank is now receiving deposits payable on Demand and invested in Government Securities only.
New Books given and such interest paid as the profits will allow. au15w4

PLAINFIELD
STEAM LAUNDRY.
3rd Street, above Richmond St.
The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kinds of Laundry work in the best manner, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, having erected a building and put in the most improved machinery for that purpose.
Clothes called for every day in the week, and delivered at residences, free of charge. Orders will receive prompt attention if left at K. M. Laing's Hat Store, A. Vanderbeek's Music Store, or addressed to Laundry, P. O. Box 970.
A. G. THORN.
July 17, 1878.

PECK'S CORNER.

COME TO PECK'S.

LARGE ASSORTMENT
IN
NECK RUFFLING,
KID GLOVES,
RIBBONS,
SILK ILLUSION,
TIES & HOSIERY.

COME TO PECK'S.

A new stock of Fresh Goods—new styles of Jewelry just received. Call and examine them at
COLLIER'S, 3 CHERRY ST.
Filled Gold Seal Rings, $1. Solid Gold Wide Band Engraved Rings, $1. Genuine Amethyst Solid Gold, $4 and up.
Repairing on French Clocks a Specialty.
my9y

BUTTER! BUTTER!
MOORE,
No. 13 Cherry Street,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTTER DEALER.
FINE BUTTER A SPECIALTY,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
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1830 OLD STORE. 1878
The Newest Item
and
Novelty in
CELLULOID
CUFFS AND COLLARS,
AT
H. W. VAIL'S,
CORNER
PEACE & FRONT STS.
They are handsome as the finest linen, will wear for weeks, are cleaned as you would a slate.
You can find
ALL STYLES AND SIZES
AT
VAIL'S.
See Them!
ALSO
KEEP'S
SHIRTS,
Partly made, $1, and finished, $1.25. They are the handsomest and best made.
Housekeeping Goods,
BEST AND CHEAPEST.
Corsets 25c. and up, at
VAIL'S,
Cor. Front and Peace Sts.
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Mrs. PEACOP,
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER,
No. 20, West Second Street,
(One door below Congregational Church)
Prices made satisfactory in all cases. f28m6

HOLMES' CITY EXPRESS,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office with Central Express, at Depot.
Freight and Baggage Delivered.
Furniture moved with Care.
Pianos Handled Carefully.
my30m3

LADIES',
MISSES', CHILDRENS'
FINE
Shoes & Slippers,
Direct from Manufacturers,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
D. F. RANDOLPH & SON
NO. 12 WEST FRONT STREET.
je20tf

NEW
BOOT AND SHOE
STORE.
6 Park Av., formerly Cherry St.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the public of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened the above store and stocked it with an entire new stock of Boots and Shoes, which he is prepared to offer at
LOW FIGURES.
From long experience in the trade and unsurpassed facilities for buying, I am confident of being able to make it
The Interest of the Public
to bestow the patronage solicited.
A. WILLETT.
jul11y

DAILY EXCURSIONS
BETWEEN
PLAINFIELD
AND
WASHINGTON ROCK.
By Cars and Stage by way of Dunellen.
Cars leave Plainfield for Dunellen at 9:46, a. m., and 2:04 p. m., where stage connects for Washington Rock. Returns at 5:41 p. m.
Beautiful Mountain and Valley views, Observatory, Pavilion, Spacious Grove, Shady Walks, Self-Acting Swings, Croquet Ground, Rustic Arbors and Seats.
Refreshments at the Hotel.
Fare in the Cars 16 cents. Fare in Stage 25 cents.
STAATS BROS., Proprietors.
june6 Washington Rock Mountain House.

Wait for the Wagon
OF THE
CITY MILLS,
Which will hereafter take orders for and deliver at the doors of citizens all kinds of
FLOUR.
ALSO
FEED, CORN, OATS,
And, in short, everything pertaining to the trade.
TERMS CASH
From the wagon. Persons wishing credit will please call at the Mills.
FRENCH BROTHERS.
jel3tf

JOHNSTON FARM
MILK DAIRY
By J. E. DOWLEY,
NORTH PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
Hotels, Saloons and Families supplied on reasonable terms. 22 Alderney, Ayrshire and Durham cows
P. O. BOX 1059. PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Any inattention or misconduct on the part of my employees, or any dissatisfaction whatever, should promptly reported to me personally or by letter.
Respectfully,
J. E. DOWLEY.
mar7y

Central New Jersey Times.

The Cure for Hard Times.

The wastes of war and the prodigal expenditures of peace must be re-earned in order to restore the country to its old prosperity and renewed growth in wealth and power. How is that to be done, and in what way can the Government aid in its accomplishment?

The first great requisite is fidelity to public and private trusts, thus restoring confidence and securing a faithful collection and honest disbursement of public and private revenues; next, less indebtedness abroad and greater production at home; and lastly, a rigid economy in public expenditures, thereby lightening the burdens of industry and enabling labor to enjoy the fruits of its toil.

It is not economy, however, in public expenditures, for the lawmaking power to withhold appropriations of money indispensable for carrying on the necessary operations of the Government—that is simply defeating the purpose and destroying the very object of government—nor is it economy to withhold the money for the payment of the awards of the Court of Claims, or for the necessary expenses of the courts of justice. The first is a dishonor to the Nation refusing to pay its honest debts; the other a great wrong to its citizens, by a denial of justice. Nor is it economical or patriotic to reduce the Army, when it is already too small to secure protection against the savage to the fireside of the pioneer settler who goes forth into the wilderness to open a pathway for science and civilization.

It is neither wise statesmanship nor real economy, in times of great depression in business, for the Government to stop all outlays for necessary and indispensable public works. Not that the Government should create a necessity for expenditures, but when that necessity exists, why not give to unemployed labor the benefits resulting therefrom in the times of its greatest need, especially as the Government would have the advantage, in such times, of cheapness in doing its work?

This kind of statesmanship was most conspicuously illustrated by the Democratic party in the last Congress, and upon such a record it appeals to the people for a renewed lease of power.

But the most essential aid to our languishing industries, within the legitimate and proper exercise of the powers of the Government, is in the adjustment of the tariff. Instead of a change, as advocated by the Democratic majority in the last Congress, and urged by its leading organs to facilitate and encourage an increase in the importation of foreign merchandise, if any change is to be made, it should be such as to lessen instead of increasing the importation of such articles as can be supplied by our own industry.

With the land filled with unemployed labor, who would suggest the importation of more laborers as a remedy for business ills? Yet to bring the products of their labor to supply our market has the same effect upon unemployed labor as would the importation of the laborers themselves. The highest statesmanship known to government is that which secures to labor, by wise legislation, so far as within its power, steady and constant employment at fair and remunerative wages, so that the laborer can make his home comfortable and his fireside happy, and rear his children to be honored and respected members of society. Of all the sad sights in this world-pilgrimage, the saddest is that of an honest man begging in vain for employment, that he may earn his daily bread by his daily toil.

The Government, in adjusting the tariff, can aid and foster our industries, or it can cripple and destroy them. While collecting the revenue necessary for the support of the Government, justice to the tax-payer requires that the highest scale of duties should be imposed upon those articles known as luxuries, and the lowest upon the necessary and indispensable articles of life; and in doing this, justice to the labor of the country requires a discrimination in favor of the products of our own country, especially of those in which we possess natural advantages, until developed so as to supply our market. It is in this way only that we can guard our industry against the unequal competition of capital and experience, fostered by foreign nations for ages by countervailing duties and legislative restrictions.—From a Speech of Hon. Galusha A. Grow.

A Colored Voter.

"Abraham, how do the white and colored people get along together at the South?"

"Why, dey gits along well enough; to be sure dey do. Why shouldn't dey git along togedder? Dey all b'longs yere, an' dey was all born an' brung up yere. Of course dey gits along. But, massa, WE WOTES!"

As he uttered the words "we wotes," Abraham's face was a study. The index finger of his right hand was pressed against his lips, and his countenance assumed an expression at once full of meaning and yet as blank as a stone wall. Finding he was disposed to take refuge behind this pantomime from further revelations, I replied:

"Yes, I know you vote, Abraham, but the thing I want to know is whether there are not serious troubles and differences here between the colored people and the white people. How is it?"

"Why, to be sure, dar's troubles an' differences down here; in course dar is. Don't ye see niggers is niggers, an' white folks is white folks down Souf, jis like dey is all overs? I spect dar's troubles 'tween folks up Norf, an' dat's de way 'tis down Souf. Sometimes de white folks has a row, an' den agin sometimes de niggers has a row; sometimes de white folks pitch into de niggers, an' sometimes de niggers pitch into de white folks—an' den agin dey don't. But, I say, massa, WE WOTES!"

Again Abraham resorted to the same expressive pantomime, but I pretended not to comprehend his meaning, though I began to have a glimmering of it. So I resumed:

"You have told me that twice, Abraham, but it is no answer to my question. Now no dodging, but come straight to the point—are the white people and the colored folks friends or enemies? Do you understand that?"

"Oh, yes, massa, dat talk's plain enough. I guess I kin understan' it widout kickin'. Now jis lemme tell you how 'tis. S'pose a nigger gits sick; well, dar ain't no nigger doctors, an' we've got to go to de white doctors. Understan'? Well, jis so, dar ain't no nigger lawyers, nor bankers, nor butchers, nor bakers, nor noffin', an' we've got to 'pend on de white lawyers an' butchers an' bakers. Understan', massa? Very well, den, ef I wants to buy anythin', or ef I've got anythin' to sell, dar ain't no niggers to go to, an' I've got to go to de white folks. S'pose my chile was to die, d'ye spect I'd want anudder common nigger jis like myse'f to bury him? No, sir. He should have de best white minister dar is a-goin'. An' den, agin, s'pose dar's sickness or trouble in my fam'ly, an' I want good keer an' words of comfort, do you spect I'd run to udder niggers to git 'em? All I've got to say is, ef I did, I'd be disapp'inted, sure. But I don't do it, an' no niggers does it what kin help it. Ef my wife or chile gits taken bad, I goes to Kurnel Bob's sister, an' den I knows it's boun' to come right ef anythin' kin make it come right; an' ef I gits into trouble, like that dam bail, why, I jis goes to Kurnel Bob hisse'f, an' he helps me to pull through. Dat's what we niggers has got to do, massa. But den, you see, WE WOTES!"

No ingenuity of which I was the master could extract a more direct reply from Abraham, who seemed to be an adept in the art of saying nothing with his tongue while his face and eyes and hands spoke volumes. I had no doubt, however, that the impression he sought to convey was that while there were many strong ties of interest, affection and sympathy between the two races, and that while the negroes instinctively resorted to the whites in great emergencies, deferring to their superior intelligence in matters of domestic or business concernment, they still held themselves distinct politically, because they perceived that somewhere in this field there was an antagonism of interests, which they held in restraint by massing their votes as an undivided unit.—From "Ab'm: a Glimpse of Modern Dixie," by Chas. D. Deshler, in Harper's Magazine for September.

Celery Culture.

Those who love this succulent and delicious vegetable do not need to be told that it is an excellent "nervine," good for palpitation of the heart, an excellent relish and aid to digestion. They want it and eat it—when they can get it—because they like it. But it is true, nevertheless, that celery is a beneficial article of diet, and therefore it is a pity that it should be so rarely grown in ordinary gardens, and should command a price so high in our city markets as to make it a luxury. For celery can be grown about as easily as potatoes, and there is nothing mysterious, complicated or costly in its culture. Every garden patch should have space reserved for a few rows, and by farmers especially, whose tables so often lack the variety which choice vegetables and fruits, so cheaply grown by them, can alone give.

To have prime celery you must have prime plants—that should be understood at the start. The Incomparable White Dwarf is a favorite and easily grown variety for family use. The plants should stand in rows sufficiently far apart to secure a stocky growth and abundant roots.—Nurserymen send them safely by mail or express.

There is no need of the deep trench which was formerly dug—especially if the dwarf varieties are used.—Stretch your line over the space reserved, and spade up a strip two feet wide, then take the shovel and throw out the dirt on either side, leaving a shallow trench, say six or eight inches deep. Mellow up the bottom of this thoroughly, and fork in plenty of manure and wood ashes—the last-named being the best fertilizer for celery we have ever found, though super-phosphates will answer. Put the roots of the plants into a pan of dirt and water, and before setting out pinch off resolutely nearly all the stalks, leaving only two or three of the most vigorous central shoots. Set eight inches apart, using plenty of water, and pressing fine earth carefully yet firmly around the roots with the hands—the best "garden implements" for this purpose yet devised. If the succeeding weather is hot and dry, the plants can easily be shaded by boards put over the rows on sticks laid across them for a few days.

The soil should be kept loosened and free from weeds, as the growth goes on, and an occasional dressing of ashes is very beneficial. Many prefer to wait until the plants are full grown, and blanch at once; but we prefer two or three hillings, which should always be done when the plants are dry, and care taken to hold the stocks snugly together with the hand, to prevent dirt from getting into the center, and causing rust.—Golden Rule.

Mothers should take warning and stop dosing their Babies with laudanum while teething. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup answers the same purpose, and is perfectly harmless. 25 cents.

The carrier pigeon never travels with his cote on his arm.

A Woman's Whims.

Men notoriously underrate the complaints and ailments of woman. Wives and mothers go about their daily tasks often with aching heads and limbs, but as long as they are not actually prostrate, husbands who do not mean to be unkind, and sons who do not thereby mean to be unfilial, will insist on speaking of their asserted sufferings as only woman's whims. These men do not understand the complexity and fineness of the female organization, nor how liable it is to attacks from which the coarser fiber and duller nerves of the male never suffer at all. To woman, therefore, we recommend Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It has relieved and restored thousands to health who seldom saw a thoroughly well day before. Try it, and you will bless the happy chance that threw this notice under your eye. Keep a bottle always in your closets. Price, One Dollar. Sold everywhere.

The first fall of man—down stairs.—Fulton Times.

MANY A DOLLAR formerly spent on expensive Sulphur Baths is now saved by substituting therefor GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, which is just as beneficial but infinitely cheaper. Local diseases of the skin, rheumatism and gout are all relieved by this standard remedy. Complexional blemishes are eradicated by it, and it imparts to the cuticle a pearly whiteness and velvety softness which greatly enhances the effect of female charms. Its soothing, antiphlogistic action constitutes it a prime remedy for sores, ulcers, cuts, sprains, scalds, bruises, and in fact every abnormal condition of the cuticle attended by inflammation, swelling or itching. Ladies moving in our best society speak of its beautifying properties in enthusiastic terms, and give it a decided preference to cosmetics which merely conceal but do not, like GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, eradicate defects of the complexion. The use of ointments for eruptive complaints is to be deprecated because of their having a tendency to clog the pores and in some cases to aggravate rather than remedy the disease. They are, besides, seldom thorough enough in their effects to prevent the recurrence of eruptions of an inveterate type and have the disadvantage of soiling the linen of persons who use them.—GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, on the contrary, radically cures the diseases to which it is adapted and still further recommends itself on account of its cleanliness. It is, besides, an admirable disinfectant of clothing which has been worn by persons afflicted with diseases of a contagious nature. As a specific preventive and promoter of the general health it presents advantages of the most unequivocal description. Sold by Druggists.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c

Decision with Children.

Whatever you think proper to grant a child, let it be granted at the first word, without entreaty or prayer and above all without making conditions; grant with pleasure, refuse with reluctance, but let your refusal be irrevocable; let no importunity shake your resolution: let the particle "no" when once pronounced, be a wall of brass, which a child, after he has tried his strength against it half a dozen times, shall never more endeavor to shake.

Abel in Hebrew, means vanity; and a belle, in English, has much the same signification.—Ex.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR $750.

We will insert a one inch advertisement thirteen times in one thousand American weekly newspapers, and from good parties will accept a six months' note in settlement. Advertisements may appear three months every week, or every other week six months.

HALF INCH.................FOR $425
FOUR LINES.................FOR $280
THREE LINES.................FOR $225

For cash payment entirely in advance, five per cent. discount. No extra charge for making and sending cuts. Files may be examined at our office. For catalogue of papers and other information address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO, 10 Spruce St., New York.

P. S.—For an order amounting to $1000 we will give a reading notice gratis.

PEDDIE INSTITUTE.
HIGHTSTOWN, N. J. For both sexes. Three courses of study, Music, &c. Fits for College or Business. *Expenses low.* Begins Sept. 4. Send for catalogue to Rev. E. J. AVERY, A. M., Principal.

PIANO Beautiful Sq. Grand Pianos, price $1,000, only $275. Magnificent Upright Pianos price $1000, only $275. Elegant Upright Pianos price $800, only $175. Pianos, 7 octave, $125. 7⅓ $135, New Styles. **ORGANS** $35. Organs, 6 stops, $57.50. Church **ORGAN** 16 stops, price $390 only $115. Elegant $375 Mirror Top Organs, only $105. Beautiful Parlor Organ, price $340, only 95. "Fraud Exposed," $500 reward" Read "Traps for the Unwary" and Newspaper about cost of **Pianos and Organs, SENT FREE.** Please address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the **Fireside Visitor.** Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

30 Mixed Cards, Snowflake, Damask, &c., no 2 alike, with name, 10 cents. J. MINKLER & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

DR. S. H. P. LEE'S
LITHONTRIPTIC
DISSOLVES
STONE AND GRAVEL

In the Kidneys, Liver and Bladder. It cures Gall Stones, Diabetes, Gout, and, in its incipient state, Bright's Disease. Doctors Lee, father and son, prescribed it in their practice in New York and Boston forty years with unparalleled success. It is now for the first time given to the public as a cure for the most distressing kidney affections. Send stamp for pamphlet to depot of the S. H. P. LEE COMPANY No. 40 Clinton Place, New York City. Sold by druggists.

WE HAVE A List of a Thousand Country Weeklies, in which we can insert a one inch advertisement one year for two dollars and a quarter a paper, or for the same price we can insert forty-two reading notices (a new one every week), averaging seven lines each. For list of papers and other particulars address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce street, New York.

VERMEULE'S STRAW HATS.

If you want a STRAW hat of any kind, go to
VERMEULE'S.
If you want a Straw Hat for your boy, a cheap hat, a medium priced hat or a high priced hat go to
VERMEULE'S.
Straw hats for youth, Straw hats for young men, Straw hats for middle aged men, and Straw hats for old men and for all men, at
VERMEULE'S.
There never was a larger variety of Straw Hats in the city than can now be seen displayed at
VERMEULE'S.
FRONT ST.,
Opposite Somerset,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Trunks Repaired.

A CERTAIN REMEDY.

For Diarrhea, Dysentery, Children's Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrhea, there is no medicine so reliable as the pure Extract of Blackberry Root. It never fails, if taken in time.

TESTIMONIAL.—In the summer of 1877 I was taken down with inflammation and cramps of the bowels very violently. My distress was beyond description. Some of the most popular remedies were used with little or no benefit. As a last resort, Whitenack's Extract of Blackberry Root was proposed, which soon relieved me and made a permanent cure. I am fully satisfied it was the means of saving my life. For all difficulty of the bowels it certainly has no equal.
TUNICE FULLENER.
Raritan, June 18, 1878.
Prepared and sold by
T. S. WHITENACK, Raritan, N. J.
jy28m2 Also for sale by Agents.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.,
Is now open for the receipt of guests, a new building, with all modern improvements, large and well ventilated chambers, gas and new furniture throughout. It adjoins plenty of shade, and only two hundred and fifty yards from the beach. Hotel stage meets every train. For terms and any particulars address the proprietor.
je27 THEO. OVES, Asbury Park.

OCEAN RESORT.
The most desirable location at the lowest rates.
Ocean and Bay Sailing and Fishing.
Surf and Still Water Bathing.
Good accommodations. Board Ten Dollars a week.

Leave New York 1 p. m., by Long Branch boat. Get excursion tickets to Beach Haven or Bond's. References in Plainfield: Messrs. Theo. French. C. W. McCutchen and Rev. K. P. Ketcham.
Address
EBEN R. RIDER,
je27w6 Tuckerton, N. J.

Plainfield and New York Express

Baggage and all other packages called for and delivered at any address in Jersey City, Brooklyn and New York.
WAGON LEAVES PLAINFIELD
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
RETURNS FROM NEW YORK
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Office in Plainfield at B. A. Mumford's Real Estate Office, opposite R. R. Depot.
Office in New York 25 Old Slip.
Residence, 7th St., near Richmond, Plainfield, N. J.
JOHN J. KER, Proprietor.
my30tf

NOW READY. The Grand Achievements of
STANLEY AND OTHER AFRICAN EXPLORERS.
A full history of his explorations in Africa and *marvellous journey down the Congo.* The public are *eagerly* awaiting this book. It is of *matchless interest richly illustrated; low priced and will sell without a parallel.* For full description and terms, address HUBBARD BROS., Pubs. 733 Sansom St., Phila. AGENTS WANTED
au8w5

GROCERIES.

FINE **GROCERIES**
CHERRY STREET.
NEAR FRONT ST.

ECBERT'S.

A Full and Complete Assortment of the
BEST OF GROCERIES
Always on hand, which he will sell at
LOW PRICES.
Orders are delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
W. H. EGBERT,
ja25tf Coward's Building, Cherry St.

The Best is the Cheapest, AND
A. V. Searing's.
Is the place to get the
BEST
Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices,
And all kinds of
GROCERIES,
At the
LOWEST PRICES.
We make a specialty of
FINE BUTTER.
OUR
"Tube Rose Flour,"
Is unequaled. Also, good family Flour at
BOTTOM PRICES.
Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar for Pickling.
Give us a call and see for yourselves.
A. V. SEARING,
FRONT ST.,
Stillman's Block, opp Postoffice
j 3t PLAINFIELD.

BOYNTON BEACH PLEASURE GROUNDS,
WOODBRIDGE, N. J.,
Greatly enlarged and improved, will reopen for the season of 1878 on
TUESDAY, JUNE 11th.
First-class facilities for
BATHING AND BOATING.
Fine Pavilion, 125x30 feet, well floored and with water-tight roof, Restaurant, Swings, etc., making it the most available place within reach of Plainfield for Excursions and Picnic Parties. Sabbath Schools, Associations and Family parties should examine our grounds and make early engagements to secure a choice day. No intoxicating drinks sold on or near the grounds. No Sunday parties taken.
HOW TO GET THERE.—Drive from Plainfield by Oak Tree to Uniontown, Woodbridge and the Beach, 11 miles; or take cars on Central Railroad and Long Branch division to Woodbridge. All local trains on Long Branch division stop at Woodbridge station, six minutes' walk from the Beach. Stages to all trains from and after June 11.
my23m3

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Peter Vincelette, Elizabeth A. Vincelette, his wife, A. Louis Sevestre, Samuel B. Miller and Mary Ann Miller, his wife.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Lemuel Hastings Arnold, Jr., is complainant and you are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainants, on or before the twenty-sixth day of August next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Peter Vincelette and wife to one Joseph A. Besant (and afterwards assigned to said complainant), upon lands in the township of Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey, dated July 1st, 1873; and you, Peter Vincelette, are made defendant because you are one of the makers of said mortgage, because you own said lands, or some part thereof, and because the bill prays a decree against you for any deficiency there may be of the proceeds of the sale of said lands to pay the mortgage debt; and you, Elizabeth A. Vincelette, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Peter Vincelette, and because you joined in said mortgage; and you, A. Louis Sevestre, are made defendant because you hold an encumbrance on said land; and you, Samuel B. Miller, are made defendant because you own said lands or some part thereof; and you, Mary Ann Miller, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Samuel B. Miller, and as such wife claim an inchoate right of dower in said lands or some part thereof.

HENRY S. WHITE,
Sol'r of Compl't, 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City.
Dated June 24, 1878. jy3w6

FOR SALE.

Tall trees of all kinds of wood that grow in this part of the country, from 30 to 90 ft., 6 in. at top, and straight, for piles, telegraph, flagstaffs, etc.; plank of all sorts for house trimmings, carriage or bridge builders; sawed and split posts, all sizes and lengths, of locust, oak, chestnut, etc.; sled runners; stone-boat plank; locust timber, from 4 to 22 inches in diameter, 70 ft. long; 10,000 posts and rails; cord wood, any quantity, at home or delivered, from $2.50 to $8 per cord; ornamental trees, green, from 4 to 12 ft. high, at half price; vinegar by the gallon or barrel, from pure cider, from 2 to 40 years old, for cash or approved paper.
N. B. One 3-seat carriage for sale or exchange for a small one.
ROBT. C. VAIL,
Walnut Hill, half way from Plainfield to Rahway.
n29tf

GREEN & CO.
FURNITURE DEALERS,
FRONT STREET, NEAR GROVE,
Are Stocking up for the Spring Trade.

Cottage Suits, complete, for	$16 00
Cottage Dressing Case Suits,	27 00
Solid Walnut Suits,	32 00
Solid Walnut Bedsteads	7 00
Solid Walnut Wardrobes,	10 00

Window Shades made and put up to order.

French the Clothier.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
SUMMER
CLOTHING
Previous to our Semi-annual Stocktaking we have made such immense reductions in prices as will insure the immediate sale of all of our Summer Stock. Special attention is invited to the following Reductions in our Ready Made Department.
Men's all wool suits. Formerly $18. Now $10
[illegible]
White Marseilles Vests
JOHN R. FRENCH,
NO. 10 CHERRY ST.

PARSONS & CO.,
CITY BOOK, MUSIC
AND
TOY STORE,
PLAINFIELD
PRICES WAY DOWN.
C. E. GAUSE,
23 WEST FRONT ST.,

W-A-L-L P-A-P-E-R!

C-H-I-L-D-R-E-N'S C-A-R-R-I-A-G-E-S!

WALL PAPER
OF THE
LATEST STYLES
AND
PATTERNS.
CURTAINS.
CHILDREN'S
CARRIAGES!
C. E. GAUSE,
Wholesale & Retail Stationer,
23 West Front street,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Trees! Trees!
FOR SALE LOW!
A large assortment of Trees, Shrubs, Vines, &c. Also, a fine lot of large Evergreens for Winter planting, 15 to 40 feet high.
j18tf EVAN JONES, Plainfield.

MILLINERY!
MRS. P. DUNN
Has the Latest Styles of
Millinery, Bonnets, Hats, &c.
Bleaching and Pressing done at short notice. Feathers curled and dyed. Pinking done.
ALSO
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HAIR
Braids, Switches, and Curls.
Particular attention paid to fitting Hair to suit customers.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HOOPS AND CORSET
ALSO,
Dress and Fancy Goods.
No. 14 West Front street,
PLAINFIELD, N.J.

A SEMPSTRESS
Who does plain sewing, and understands the use of several different sewing machines, offer her services for 75 Cents a day. Can give references to ladies by whom she has been employed. Will call upon any one who will send their address to
23tf C. W., P.O. Box 358.

EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES
AT
BENJ. C. MEGGS',
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VOL. X. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1878. NO. 519.

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EVAN JONES, Park House, Plainfield.

THE CLOUD.

The cloud lay low in the heavens,
Such a little cloud it seemed;
Just lightly touching the sea's broad breast,
Where the rose-light lingered across the West,
Soft and gray as innocent rest,
While the gold athwart it gleamed.

It looked such a harmless cloudlet,
Seen over the sleeping wave;
Yet the keen-eyed mariner shook his head,
As slowly it crept o'er the dusky red.
"See the rocket lines are clear," he said,
And his lips set stern and grave.

And or ever the eve was midnight,
That cloud was lowering black,
Dimming the light of the stars away,
Dimming the flash on the furious spray,
As the breakers crashed in the northern bay;
Winds howling on their track.

So, in life's radiant morning,
May a tiny care care or cross
Just trouble the peaceful course of love,
As if the strength of its sway to prove,
As if to whisper, "My surface may move,
But my roots can laugh at loss."

It may seem such a little jarring,
Only Experience sighs,
For with time's sad learning to sharpen the glance,
He sees the "rift in the lute" advance,
Knows how fate may seize upon circumstance
To sever the closest ties.

Ah me, in the fiercest tempest,
The life-boat its work may do;
But what can courage or skill avail,
When the heart lies wrecked by passion's gale,
When change or death have furled the scale,
When treason has bribed the crew!

Then watch, O hope and gladness,
Watch for the rising cloud,
Sun it away, frank warmth of youth,
Blow it away, bright breeze of truth.
For oh, there is neither mercy nor truth,
Should it once your heaven enshroud.

—*All the Year Around.*

The Brooklyn Boy.

Bennie acquits himself to the admiration of all, and is invested with the graduating "honors," and his mother that day was a proud and happy woman.

Bennie soon obtained employment in a store in New York, with every prospect of speedy advancement; the boy's future prospects seemed to be now fully assured.

As his habits were clean and good, having no low or bad associates, that the age of manhood would find him a useful and respected member of society, was what all had a right to expect.

Are you prepared for the picture that I am now about to present to you? declaring, as I do it, that I shall not give to it one line of coloring.

In the fall of 1874, just six years after those graduating exercises, which gave me so much pleasure to witness, and in which this boy, Bennie, took so prominent a part, I called on his mother one morning on my way to New York. Finding her in tears and in great distress, I inquired: "What's the matter?"—The answer came in words that tore her heart strings:

"My God! Bennie came home early this morning" (he had been out all night) "almost dead drunk. He is in the next room lying on the lounge."

Stepping into the little room, there was her Bennie, the bright boy who had graduated at our public schools, from whom so much had been expected, sleeping off his drunken debauch.

Partially arousing him, I asked "if he was not ashamed of himself?"

He staggered to his feet and hiccoughed forth the words:

"Give us a rest! let me alone; mother has been jawing me ever since I came home. Can't a fellow enjoy himself once in a while?"

I closed the door and left him to his drunken slumber.

"How long has this been going on?" I asked of his mother.

"It is about a year since I first discovered that he had ever tasted spirituous liquor. I smelled his breath one evening when he came home from that billiard saloon round the corner. I had a long talk with him, told him that it was drink that killed his father, and made him promise to never again touch it."

I said I had been expecting this, for I also had seen him several times coming out of or going into that very respectable and fashionable billiard saloon round the corner.

That's what did the mischief. It was there that the first glass was drunk.

Our winter evenings are long, and Bennie not having much taste for reading, but liking social company, when this enticing billiard saloon got started, was induced by the young men of the neighborhood with whom he was acquainted to go there with them to have a game of billiards. At the conclusion of the play the correct thing to do is to step up to the bar and call for "drinks."

Bennie having, by his mother's advice signed the pledge, for some time refused to drink anything but a glass of soda or lemonade; but one night he did drink his first glass of liquor, and then that same devil that had slain his father took possession of him and, as the sequence will show, went out no more forever.

Who is responsible? "Why, *'inherited tendency!'* to be sure. The love of liquor was inherited. It formed part of the boy's nature—it was his by right of birth," I shall be told by those who make "inherited tendency" the scapegoat for one-half the crime and depravity of the present day.

But who is responsible for arousing this demon, "inherited tendency," into life and action? and which now and evermore will cry: "Give! give!"

Who is responsible? Why, you and I; every man and woman in our city, who have not done their very best to create a public opinion which shall be strong enough to close up those attractive haunts of dissipation which are nightly luring our young men to destruction.

But what was the end of this boy?

The sequel is soon told. Just one short year from that morning that I saw him on the lounge endeavoring to sleep off his midnight intoxication, there was another funeral. Again I heard the words: "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord." "It is appointed unto all men once to die." But the words on *this* coffin-lid told that Bennie M. had only reached the age of twenty-two years and six months. The same thought that came to me as I stood by his father's coffin flashed again to my mind: "This, surely, is not departing this life in the way of God's own appointment."

My tale is told. In our beautiful Greenwood Cemetery father and son are sleeping their last sleep. On the tombstone affection has reared you may read:

"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord."

But had the chisel of truth graven the stone, the startling words would have appeared:

"VICTIMS OF RUM!!"

—Brooklyn Orbit.

How Birds Fly.

Did you ever look at a bird's wing carefully, and try to find out from it the way in which it is used? People usually suppose, either that a bird flies because it is lighter than the air, like a balloon, or that it rows itself along as a beat is rowed through the water. Neither of these suppositions is true. A bird is not lighter than the air, and does not float; for when a bird is shot on the wing it falls to the ground just as quickly as a squirrel. On the contrary, a bird flies by its own weight, and could not fly at all if it were not heavier than the air.

Look at a quill feather, and you will see that on each side of the central shaft or quill there is a broad, thin portion, which is called the vane. The vane on one side of the shaft is quite broad and flexible, while that on the other side is narrow and stiff; and by looking at a wing with the feathers in their places, you will find that they are placed so that they overlap a little, like the slats on a window-blind. Each broad vane runs under the narrow vane of the feather beside it, so that, when the wing is moved downward, each feather is pressed up against the stiff narrow vane of the one beside it, and the whole wing forms a solid sheet like a blind with the slats closed. After the down-stroke is finished and the up-stroke begins, the pressure is taken off from the lower surface of the wing and begins to act on the upper surface and to press the feathers downward instead of upward. The broad vanes now have nothing to support them, and they bend down and allow the air to pass through the wing, which is now like a blind with the slats open. By these two contrivances—the shape of the wing, and the shape and arrangement of the feathers—the wing resists the air on its down-stroke and raises the bird a little at each flap, but at each up-stroke allows the air to slide off at the sides, and to pass through between the feathers, so that nothing is lost.

You will find, if you carefully examine a bird's wing, that all the bones and muscles are placed along the front edge, which is thus made very stiff and strong. The quill feathers are fastened in such a way that they point backward, so that the hind edge of the wing is not stiff like the front edge, but is flexible and bends at the least touch. As the air is not a solid, but a gas, it has a tendency to slide out from under the wing when this is driven downward, and of course it will do this at the point where it can escape most easily. Since the front edge of the wing is stiff and strong, it retains its hollow shape, and prevents the air from sliding out in this direction, but the pressure of the air is enough to bend the thin, flexible ends of the feathers at the hinder border of the wing, so the air makes its escape there and slides out backward and upward. The weight of the bird is all the time pulling it down toward the earth; so, at the same time that the air slides out upward and backward past the bent edge of the wing, the wing itself, and with it the bird, slides forward and downward from off the confined air. It is really its weight that causes it to do this, so that the statement that a bird flies by its own weight is strictly true.

This is true, also, of insects and bats. They all have wings with stiff front edges, and flexible hind edges which bend and allow the air to pass out, so that flying is nothing but sliding down a hill made of air. A bird rises by flapping its wings, and it flies by falling back toward the earth and sliding forward at the same time. At the end of each stroke of its wings it has raised itself enough to make up for the distance it has fallen since the last stroke, and accordingly it stays at the same hight and moves forward in a seemingly straight line. But if you watch the flight of those birds which flap their wings slowly, such as the woodpecker, you can see them rise and fall, and will have no trouble in seeing that their path is not really a straight line, but is made up of curves; although most birds flap their wings so rapidly that they have no time to fall through a space great enough to be seen. Birds also make use of the wind to aid them in their flight, and by holding their wings inclined like a kite, so that the wind shall slide out under them, they can sail great distances without flapping their wings at all. They are supported, as a paper kite is, by the wind, which is continually pushing against their wings, and sliding out backward and downward, thus lifting or holding up the bird, and at the same time driving it forward.

The birds are not compelled to face the wind while sailing, but by changing the position of the wings a little they can go in whatever direction they wish, much as a boy changes his direction in skating by leaning a little to one side or the other. Some birds are very skillful at this kind of sailing, and can even remain stationary in the air for some minutes when there is a strong wind; and they do this without flapping their wings at all. It is a difficult thing to do, and no birds except the most skillful flyers can manage it. Some hawks can do it, and gulls and terns may often be seen practicing it when a gale of wind is blowing, and they seem to take great delight in their power of flight.—St. Nicholas for September.

A coachman having a female friend for whom he was anxious to obtain a situation, called on a lady and stated his case thus: "She's a little green, ma'm, and had to leave Kansas on account of the grasshoppers."—Brooklyn Union Argus.

What Came of William's Lunch.

At 8 o'clock, the other morning, a Second-street wife followed her husband down to the gate, as he was starting for down town, and kindly said to him:

"William, you know how sadly I need a blue bunting dress."

"Yes, dear," he remarked; "but you know how hard up I am. As soon as I can see my way clear you shall have the dress, and a new hat to boot. Be patient, be good, and your reward shall be great."

Forty minutes after that he emerged from a restaurant, with a big basket and a fish pole, bound up the river. In the basket was a chicken, pickles, cake, fruit, pie, and a bottle of liquid of a rich color, and he was just lighting a twenty-cent cigar when his wife came along.

"What! you here?" he exclaimed.

"Yes; I was going to the market. Where are you going? What's in that basket?"

"I was going to carry this fish-pole around to a friend on Federal street," he modestly answered.

"And that basket?"

"This basket—well, I was going to take it to the Children's Home, as a present to the children. It is a donation from six leading citizens."

"William, I don't believe it!"

"Sh! Don't talk so loud!"

"William, I shall talk louder yet!" she exclaimed. "I'll bet you're going fishing!"

"Mary, have I ever deceived you?" he plaintively asked. "I never have. As proof of my sincerity you can take this basket to the asylum yourself."

"And I'll do it," she promptly replied, as she relieved him of it.

"Mary, hadn't you——?"

"No, sir, I hadn't! You'd better hurry up with the fish-pole, as the man may want it; and be careful how you stand around in the hot sun!"

She left him there. He watched her take the car for home, and then he returned the fish-pole, and crossed the street and said to an acquaintance:

"Tom, I'm suffering with the neuralgia, and the excusion is off till next week. Too bad! but we never can tell what a day may bring forth."

There was chicken and pickles and other good things on the table at dinner, but he never smiled. Even when his wife wished she was an orphan, he never betrayed the gloom in his heart. It was only when she handed him the bottle he had so carefully tucked into the basket, and he saw it labeled: "Good for Little Children," that he said:

"Mary, it's an awful thing for a wife to get the impression that her husband is a cold-blooded liar!"

"It must be," she replied, as she took the other chicken leg.

Shall We Have Narrow Gauge Freight Lines?

The question "How shall we cheapen transportation?" is one of paramount importance. I propose to answer it. The profits on agriculture and on manufactured articles constitute, to a great extent, the national wealth; these profits depend largely upon the cost of transportation. Lord Bacon says that a fertile soil, busy workshops and cheap transportation constitute the immediate means of the wealth of a people. Transportation is now dear; it should be cheap. It is obstructed by monopolies; it should be open to all. It is subject to conditions which double its cost, from which it should be relieved.

Railroad transportation is cumbersome, inefficient and needlessly expensive. It demands power it can not utilize, doubling its cost. It makes the carrying of passengers its primary, and freight its secondary object, at the expense of the products of the land. It is inefficient because its roadways, its engines and cars are so constructed, owing to the width of gauge, as to require four tons of dead weight to carry one ton of freight, and needless expense in structure, sacrificed by the force it is compelled to support; a system is practical that can be made to carry two and eight-tenths tons of freight to one ton of dead weight, and in the same ratio diminishing wear and tear. It is needlessly expensive, for the present system costs forty per cent. more for roadway, and a third more for operating expenses, while it can do little more than a third the work the less expensive system can perform.

These assertions need proofs. I proceed to offer them. The railroads between the Mississippi and the Atlantic, except the New York Central and portions of the Pennsylvania, have been built, equipped, and are worked upon a theory which has been demonstrated to be unfit for freight transportation. The gauges are run from four feet eight inches to five feet six inches and six feet. The war of the gauges has resulted in the victory of the narrow gauges. In the mountains of Wales slate mines invited capital. Easy and cheap transportation were essential to profit. Thirteen miles separated Festiniog, the place of the mines, from Port Modoc, the seaport for shipping. The route was mountainous and difficult. Festiniog is 700 feet above Port Modoc. The route had to be scooped out of mountain sides, while ravines continually intercepted the way and had to be crossed by wall works and stone embankments. So crooked was the route that its line was almost a continual repetition of the letter S. Its curves were so sharp that a moderately long train would be on three curves at the same time. These obstacles were in the way of cheap transportation. In 1839 a horse tram way was constructed with a two feet gauge, and a sixteen pound rail, that in a few years was replaced by a thirty pound rail, and the track was adapted to steam engines. After eighteen years' use the thirty pound rails were replaced by forty-eight pound rails. The original capital stock of the road was £36,000. The earnings expended in construction increased the capital to £86,000, making the cost $30,000 per mile. It pays 29½ per cent. on its original and 12½ per cent. on its present capital. It is worked with the Fairlie engine, and is the most successful railway in England. This statement raises the question, Why is it that this narrow-gauge road has always paid large dividends when nearly every wide-gauge road has failed to pay? In answering this I shall demonstate that narrow-gauge roads are essential to cheap transportation. I shall proceed to proofs by showing, first, saving in construction; second, in equipment; third, in dead weight; fourth, in increased relative power to carry freight; fifth, decrease in wear and tear; decrease in running expenses. Establishing these positions, I shall proceed to inquire, seventh, can a pure freight road be made to pay? eighth, how should such a road be operated? Finally, I shall show the demand for cheap transportation and compare the relative ability of our water means of transport with that of narrow-gauge roads.—From an Article in September Scribner.

Interesting Information.

The two-cent pieces were abolished five years ago.

There are five times as many one-cent pieces used as threes. Three cent pieces are now abolished.

Less than $10,000 of one-cent pieces were coined last year.

No fives nor threes (nickel) were coined last year for circulation.

The old-fashioned silver dollar has not been made for five years.

The shipping of silver coins from the mint began about a year ago.

Silver is purchased at the mint to a limited extent. It is paid for in gold.

Recently nearly $300,000 in gold dollars were made for the sub-treasury department of New York.

The Eastern, Middle and Western States take most of the nickel and bronze coins.

Double eagles are being made for the depositories because they are more salable.

No silver is coined in subsidiary coin for the depositories. The government coins for itself alone.

In the South the people are now using one-cent pieces and fives very extensively.

Five times as many five-cent pieces as ones are sent away.

There is no coinage charged on gold. The only charge is for parting, refining and toughening.

No silver is exchanged for notes at the mint. This is done by transfers which come through Washington.

There are lying in the depositories and vaults of the sub-treasury in New York nearly $300,000 in five cent nickels.

Five cent pieces are circulated extensively in New Orleans. Pennies were recently sent to the city, which were first ever called for.

The large number of early orders for small coins came from the South-east. Recent orders are chiefly from this section of the country.

A large amount of the $38,000,000 in small coins circulated within the year were manufactured during the same period, and consequently the coins are new.

The demand for one-cent pieces has increased within the last three or four months, and the demand for fives has decreased. This is due to the issue of so many dimes.

In brisk times the mint pays out from $3,000 to $5,000 a day for the accommodation of people in making change and for shipment through the country.

No trade dollars have been made this year. Several millions were coined in 1877. Their coinage was suspended in December. They were only coined to a limited extent for circulation.

What the Thumb Does.

Have you noticed that when you want to take hold of anything, a bit of bread, we will say, that it is always the thumb who puts himself forward, and that he is always on one side by himself, while the rest of the fingers are on the other.

If the thumb is not helping, nothing stops in your hand, and you don't know what to do with it. Try, by way of experiment, to carry your spoon to your mouth without putting your thumb to it, and you will see what a long time it will take to get through a poor little platefull of broth.

The thumb is placed in such a manner on your hand that it can face each of the other fingers; one after the other, or all together, as you please; and by this we are enabled to grasp, as if with a pair of pincers, all objects, whether large or small.

Our hands owe their perfection of usefulness to this happy arrangement, which has been bestowed on no other animal except the monkey, our nearest neighbor.

Were it not for the bumble bees there would be little or no red clover. They fertilize the blossoms, conveying the pollen from one another, and thus tend to keep down the price or clover seed. The moral of this is that when a man finds an industrious colony of bumble bees inside his trousers leg he should not swear and tear around, but simply be led to reflect more deeply upon the wonderous adaptation of means to ends afforded by provident nature.

When the triangle had called the meeting to order, Brother Gardner arose, with his usual sleekness, and said: "Gem'len, if it wasn't for de wheels on a wagin, de wagin wouldn't move. When de wheels am on, den what?" "Grease!" the old man Toots solemnly exclaimed. "K-rect!" whispered the President, softly rubbing his hands together; "We hez the wagin an' de wheels; we'll now pass de hat round for de grease!"

The late Ben. Wade said: "that a man who always had only three shining qualities about him—and they are three diamond studs in his shirt front—was sure to be found possessing only one idea in his head, and that is vanity." A correspondent well posted, writes that in England to-day diamonds are seldom if ever worn by gentlemen.

WIT AND WISDOM.

"I've dropped in," as the fly said to the coffee.

Never judge a man by the color of the patch on his pantaloons.

The favorite game of cards with dogs is you-cur. They always play bow-wow-ers.—Ex.

If you want to "rile" an editor, ask him to do something "at his leisure." He never has any.

Prohibitionists should never go to Europe. They are sure to get "over the bay" before being out very long.

There is lots of pholks in this world whose only importanse konsists in their being exklusive.—Josh Billings.

Joseph Cook lost money in the West, owing to a lack of protoplasm in the box-office.—Cincinnati Commercial.

George Washington didn't take any summer vacations, and he was not only healthy, but every one loved him.—Free Press.

"My rule for punctuating," said the hazy-eyed compositor, "is to go it as long as I can hold my breath, and then slap in a period."

An Irishman complained to his physician that he stuffed him so much with drugs that he was sick a long time after he got well.

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise; but early to ryes and tardy to bed makes a man's nose cardinal red.

Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part and then go advertise.

A western editor declares that he wears no man's collar. Certainly not. What would a western editor button a man's collar to?—New Haven Register.

The Collector at Boothbay, Me., has among his curiosities a god, marked "Heathen Idol," neighbored by a gold dollar, labled "Christian Idol."

It's surprising how timid capital is these days. One of the heirs of Anneke Jans was refused a discount at one of our banks this afternoon.—Free Press.

Darwin says a woman loses one-tenth of her time looking for her thimble. He recommends that a shelf for it be attached to the frame of the mirror.

Prof. Swift is in all the papers. We'd rather see him in a first-class observatory of his own.—Rochester Express. Ditto. One with more scope (telescope) to it.

Lorne will feel a good deal better when he gets to Canada, and is able to sit down to the first table. He must be tired of cold victuals.—Washington Post.

An Illinois lawyer who charged a widow $25 for making out a bill of sale reduced his bill to $3 after the widow's brother had taken off his coat.—Free Press.

I will accept of no office whatever. If you have a quarter about you that is a different thing; but my political ambition is fully satiated.—H. Watterson, in Buffalo Express.

What this country most needs seems to be some sort of fruit that will tide church festivals over the brief interval between decayed strawberries and grape-shot peaches.

In Western schools, where children are made to read from newspapers, it is amusing to hear teachers call out, "First class in St. Louis Globe-Democrat stealings, stand up!"—Boston Post.

There is no brighter moment in the life of a young lady of ton than when the happy discovery is made that she can at last balance a pair of eye-glasses on her nose without squinting.—Ex.

"A New York child died from sucking the dyed pantaloons of its father." We always said men didn't know how to nurse children. The patient evidently wore a pair of "deadly breeches."

Next Monday night the "Old Married Men's Debating Society" will discuss the question, "Are Moths More Destructive to Winter Clothing Than Plaster-Paris Image Peddlers?"—Hawkeye.

It is reported that Secretary Thompson says that in the event of a storm at sea, the best thing to do is to heave the lead into the towpath, put her hellum hard a-port and belay the starboard mule with a marling-spike.

"What do you know of the character of this man?" was asked of a witness at a police court the other day. "What do I know of his character? I know it to be unbleachable, your Honor," he replied, with much emphasis.

Absalom was a fast young man, but it should be remembered that he didn't get low enough in the scale of reckless depravity to have his hair cropped and sand-papered—not even to save his life.—Cincinnati Breakfast Table.

Every once in a while we hear of a California woman killing a bear. That is all right. But we challenge the world to ransack the pages of history and show us where a woman has ever got away with a mouse.—Oil City Derrick.

The fate of a modern Romeo is geographically portrayed by the Tennysonian versifier of the Yonkers Gazette:

He was swinging on the gate—
She had cautioned him to wait—
And he waited.
Hours flitted, came she not;
Fled his patience, and he got
Aggravated.
"I will give her a surprise."
This he muttered—and he flies
To her winder.
And he warbled, "I am here:
Come and comfort me, my dear—
My Belinda."
Then he scooted, taking not
All the components of what
Robed his body.
And the cur that set and chewed,
Winked shy, as if he "knewed"
It was shoddy.

Central New Jersey Times.

FOUNDED IN 1867,
As "The Plainfield Union."

J. C. RUNYON and W. J. LEONARD, Publishers.

PLAINFIELD, AUGUST 29, 1878.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY MEETING.

At the last meeting of the Union County Republican Executive Committee, held August 15th, it was resolved to recommend to the several wards and townships to hold their primary meetings to select delegates to the Congressional Convention on Saturday evening, September 7, 1878.

In accordance with this resolution the Republican voters of Union county are requested to meet at their usual places and elect delegates in the ratio of one delegate to every 100 Republican votes cast for President at the last election, and one additional delegate for each fraction of the same, if not less than 50, provided, however, that each ward and township shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

The number of delegates to be elected from each ward and township under the above apportionment is as follows:

Elizabeth, 1st Ward [illegible]
" 2d " [illegible]
" 3d " [illegible]
" 4th " [illegible]
" 5th " [illegible]
" 6th " [illegible]
" 7th " [illegible]
" 8th " [illegible]
Rahway, 1st Ward [illegible]
" 2d " [illegible]
" 3d " [illegible]
" 4th " [illegible]
Linden [illegible]
Union [illegible]
Springfield [illegible]
Cranford [illegible]
Clark [illegible]
Westfield [illegible]
Fanwood [illegible]
Plainfield [illegible]
New Providence [illegible]
Summit [illegible]

JONATHAN EDGAR, Chairman County Com.
JOHN KEAN, JR., Secretary.

The Congressional Convention will be held at Freehold, on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at 11 A. M.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of the Third Congressional District, and all citizens who may desire to act with them at the coming election, are invited to meet in their respective wards to represent them in a District Convention, to be held at

FREEHOLD

On Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1878,

At 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative in Congress, and of transacting such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

Each ward and township is entitled to one delegate for every 100 Republican votes cast for President at the last election, and one additional delegate for each fraction of the same not less than 50: provided, however, that each ward and township be entitled to at least one delegate.

Upon this basis the several counties are entitled to the following representation:

Middlesex, [illegible] delegates
Monmouth, [illegible] "
Union, [illegible] "

By order of the last Convention.
GEORGE W. ATHERTON, President.

MRS. SMITH, the coroner's jury decides, must be held as one of the murderers of her husband, policeman SMITH, of Jersey City.

THIS is the season of the year when the political pot begins to boil, and the editorial page is expected to furnish the fuel that helps keep up the fire.

NEW YORK City is again pouring out its treasures to aid Southern cities in staying the ravages of Yellow fever, and the same is true of other Northern cities.

THE Philadelphia Press asks the people to listen to HAYES and TILDEN on the morals of an electoral count:

TILDEN.	HAYES.
[Through his agent and attorney, Patrick] [illegible] no technicality prevent winning."	[To Senator Sherman] "Let there be nothing crooked on your part."

THE Pullman Palace Car Co. say they will not feel the loss of $120,000 taken by ANGELL. This is probably true as their profits are enormous. They charge as much per night for a bunk in foul air as it costs for a comfortable bed in the well ventilated rooms of our best hotels.

YELLOW fever still makes its terrible havoc in Southern cities. While the sufferings from the fearful scourge touch every one's sympathies, we all feel that in these days of scientific knowledge such epidemics should be impossible. Cleanliness is next to godliness, and it is the disregard of the former more than indifference to the latter that accounts for a pestilence.

MANY are the causes assigned for the protracted financial depression and distress of the times by the doctors of social science who appear before the Hewitt Committee. That given prominence by Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, for fifty years a successful merchant, was intemperance, which of course is pooh-poohed by the press generally. But to bring this matter home, how few persons in our own city would be in want to day if they had in their possession the money wasted in beer and grog shops.

GEN. TOOMBS is one of those frank souls that blurts the facts out. He has time and again boasted that Georgia elections are carried by intimidation and bribery. In a recent interview he was asked how the State was "saved" and he said, "About the time we were all trying to get good men in office one shot-bag of pewter quarters would convince a county full of niggers that the Democrats were their best friends. The Republican party was defeated by the men who stood at the polls early and late, and brought order out of chaos with bribery. Yes, sir, bribery pure and simple. I say it was right."

IF good citizens, whose intelligence and honor would naturally lead them to vote right, were more concerned in elections there would be less danger to be feared from demagogues. As the Chicago Advance says: "There is enough to fear from the reckless bluster of these crafty, ignorant fellows of the baser sort (the KEARNEYS, BUTLERS, etc.), but for ourselves we believe there is a great deal more to apprehend from the reckless apathy of the 'respectable classes,' who might, but won't, exert the controlling influence. They croak and grumble freely enough, but evince little or no political gumption in the general contests for rule."

"THE Democratic party points with pride to the immense reduction in National expenditures accomplished by a Democratic House of Representatives in the face of the opposition of a Republican Senate."—*From the resolutions of the Miles Ross Convention.*

Thus do they keep up the show of virtuous conduct. For the sake of political capital the Democratic party in 1876 cut down necessary expenses, and the amounts "saved" by their boasted economy were left to be made up by the deficiency bills. This trickery of 1876 was exposed in 1877 when it was necessary for Congress to increase the appropriations nearly thirty millions of dollars. The Republican Senate has for years been making constant reductions in public expenses, averaging under President GRANT over nine millions of dollars annually.

How the enemies of Mr. HAYES labor to catch him in some unholy alliance! But his hands are always found to be clean. In Major BURKE's testimony before the POTTER committee the effort was made to show that Mr. HAYES was visited at Columbus in reference to the "trade," and the way it came out appears in the following report of the testimony:

Q.—Did I understand you to say who it was that informed you that Mr. DELANO went to Columbus with the view of introducing the plan that two Republican Senators should be given by Louisiana in exchange for the establishment of the Nicholls government?

A.—I would not undertake to say what Mr. DELANO's instructions were; my impression is that he went to ascertain how far Mr. HAYES would cooperate in carrying out such understanding.

Q.—What was the information got from the President.

A.—My impression is that Mr. HAYES *refused to have anything to do with it.*

THE Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* in speaking of Gen. SHERMAN's recent remarks at a military reunion, in which he referred to the possible renewal some day of the war for the Union, says:

"We may add that the South, far from rebelling against the Union, loves it beyond expression. If there is one thing a Southern man loves it is this Union. Probably if it had not been for SHERMAN and the Radicals we might not have appreciated it so highly; but we do mean to cling to it lovingly now, for it is a source of power and profit we never dreamed of. True SHERMAN and the Radicals did not dream of it either; but so it is, and we intend to reconstruct disloyal wretches who rebel against it."

To find a leading newspaper unblushingly basing the loyalty of the South to the Union on purely selfish and mercenary grounds does not afford a very encouraging outlook to patriots.

EVEN the New York *World* was not pleased with the late Democratic Convention at Elizabeth. It says, "Such a scene as that which followed has seldom been witnessed in any convention. Tammany Hall in its old days, when 'knock down and carry out' was the rule, would not have been ashamed of the picture presented." And the local Democratic paper, the *Herald*, rebukes the police authorities for not using their club in time to prevent the rumpus from becoming general. Verily, the convention has been well named a "circus." But if any one thinks that this little episode will prevent the Democratic party from sticking together as one man for the candidate nominated by the convention, the work of election day will undeceive him. It is only the strongest and most popular man in the Republican ranks that can have any show of overcoming the three thousand majority that elected Mr. Ross the last time.

WHAT ADVANTAGE IN TAXING BONDS.—One of the popular cries of the day is, "Let the Government Bonds be taxed." But evidently it is taken up and repeated without consideration. Mr. Grow has well said:

Even if the taxation of bonds were constitutional, what advantage would it be to the Government to tax them? If that was to be done a larger rate of interest, of course must be paid. There would be no such thing as the sale of a bond bearing 4 per cent interest if it was subject to taxation. What advantage, then, would it be to the Government to pay 6 or 7 per cent interest and then collect back 2 or 3 per cent in taxation. It saves in the rate of interest about the amount it would collect in taxes and the cost of collecting the tax. While money invested in bonds exempt from taxation pays nothing in local taxes it contributes directly to the National Government in the reduced rate of interest and money in other investments, but the exemption of bonds from local taxation contributes nothing directly to the National Government. The exemption of Government bonds from local taxation, has been decided and reaffirmed by the highest court to be inherent in the fundamental organization of the Government, so it cannot be changed without a change of the Constitution.

ALTHOUGH the POTTER committee is the laughing stock of the entire country, showing that it has become the farce predicted by Mr. ALEXANDER STEPHENS, the politicians of the Democratic party propose to consider that its investigation has discovered great Republican frauds. All the testimony is to be distorted to that end. This purpose has already been revealed. This disposition of the Democracy has been capitally satirized by the *Graphic* in the following report of the examination of the witness ROBERTS, who is claimed to have proved a corrupt bargain made by Mr. HAYES:

BUTLER—Who are you, anyhow?

ROBERTS—I was a Confederate soldier and afterwards a Confederate editor in New Orleans.

POTTER—Hah! Hah! now we shall have the facts!

BUTLER—Well, what did your party in Louisiana want?

ROBERTS—We wanted the Democratic candidates put into the State offices, whether we inaugurated Tilden or not.

POTTER (rubbing his hands)—This is damning evidence against Hayes!

[illegible]

The Mexican Raids, &c. (see below.)

WE are afraid all our readers do not see the New York *Tribune*, which is one of the most readable New York morning papers—at least we fear that many Republicans do not know what a vigorous advocate of the best form of Republicanism that paper now is. It has long since made up for any deficiencies which were considered unpardonable, when it lapsed in 1872 from the faith once delivered to the Republican fathers. It has been especially pungent in its treatment of the Investigating farce, and has done more than any of its contemporaries in exposing the ridiculousness of the whole business. In referring to the committee's last adjournment it sums up very tersely its opinion in the following words:

"It is not at all surprising that the Fraud Committee should adjourn now and then for refreshment, and other purposes. General BUTLER has to see about the canvass. Mr. POTTER must be very much ill. The Democrats on the committee are disgusted. The Republicans are tired out. And the public, heartily sick of the whole business, hopes that there may be no more exhibitions of the rascality and meanness of Louisiana politicians, for the shame of the country and the amusement of the rest of the world. No progress whatever has been made toward the ostensible object of the inquiry. Nobody gets a penny of profit from it except the President, whom it was intended to injure. Every theory upon which the Democrats based their action has been upset. Every charge which their speeches reflected has been [illegible], the testimony of their own witnesses has demolished. Every trail which they try to follow leads them right away from the White House, and results only in the discovery of some new variety of liar, or some Democratic scheme for buying up affidavits, or some White Leaguer who fought and bled on the historic 14th of September, but didn't know what he was fighting for, unless it was to defend the right of property in his gun. Naturally the committee adjourns."

SUBURBAN NEWS.

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS.

SCOTCH PLAINS.

—A pleasant church sociable of the Baptist society is expected to be held this (Wednesday) evening at the house of Mr. K. Smalley. Pastor Buchanan will be there to give a farewell shake of the hand.

—Mr. Vincent L. Frazee was quite seriously injured in the back as he was about getting off the train the other evening. The accident was caused by his being pushed violently against the break by a large man who was hurrying out of the car.

From Scotch Plains to Pemberton—Rev. J. C. Buchanan resigns.—Complimentary Resolutions by the Church.

At a business meeting of the church, held on the 31st day of July last, the Rev. Joseph C. Buchanan gave notice of his intention of resigning his pastorate in this place; and at the close of the morning service on Sunday, the 11th inst., in an appropriate and touching address, he tendered his resignation, to take effect the last of the present month, at the same time requesting letters of dismission for himself and wife to join the Pemberton Baptist church in Burlington county, this State. The pastor and his family then retired from the audience room. After the organization of the meeting by the election of Mr. O. M. Putnam as chairman, Mr. L. H. K. Smalley offered the following resolutions, which were passed unanimously:

Whereas, Our beloved Pastor has received a call to another field of Christian labor and has signified to us his intention of accepting the same, by tendering his resignation and requesting letters of dismission for himself and his dear companion, it is meet and proper that in granting his request we give expression to our feelings of appreciation and regret in the following resolutions; therefore

Resolved, That our Pastor, the Rev. Joseph C. Buchanan, and his amiable companion, who have been among us for the past eleven years, have endeared themselves to us by ties that can never be broken.

Resolved, That in our Pastor we have found a Christian gentleman, a true friend and Pastor, a safe counselor and guide, an accomplished scholar and a sound theologian.

Resolved, That, recognizing his eminent abilities and superior qualifications as Preacher and Pastor, it is with feelings of deep and unfeigned regret that we learn of his intention to remove to another field.

Resolved, That wherever in the providence of God he shall be called to work, he and his dear family shall retain a large place in our affections and be remembered in our prayers.

Resolved, That, in compliance with his request, we now accept his resignation as Pastor of this church, to take effect Sept. 1st next.

Resolved, That letters of dismission be granted Brother Joseph C. Buchanan and Sister Hannah R. Buchanan to unite with the Pemberton Baptist church.

In the removal of Mr. Buchanan from this place the Baptist society here have lost an able and faithful preacher and an unyielding defender of the orthodox Baptist faith and doctrine. The members of his church and congregation are aware of this fact, and were unanimously opposed to his leaving them, and nothing but the inevitable caused them to accept his resignation. His work in the ministry began with this old church, July 1st, 1867, at a time when its membership was considerably below one hundred. During this period of something over eleven years, nearly one hundred and fifty have been added to the church. Some, of course, have been dismissed, many have died, so that the numerical strength of the church is about one hundred and seventy. Surely his "labor has not been in vain in the Lord." Last Sunday morning and evening he had large audiences. In the morning he preached from 2d Peter, 3d chapter 14th verse, and in the evening from the text: "Fear not little flock. It is the Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Mexican Raids—The Southern Scourge of Yellow Fever—The Hewitt and Potter Committees.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 24, 1878.

The *National Republican* of yesterday seems to speak *ex cathedra* of the Mexican business. It gives the following as the basis of the policy agreed on in cabinet meeting. All raiders are to be pursued till captured and punished if that desideratum is possible to the small military force available for the protection of our Southern frontier. Battle will neither be offered nor declined, and the right of self-defense is inculcated. Our soldiers will remain on Mexican soil no longer than is absolutely necessary to accomplish the one object of their invasion, to-wit: the suppression of further marauding. No collision with Mexican troops South of the Rio Grande in pursuance of this object will constantly constitute a *casus belli*; but the crossing of that stream by the latter with hostile intent will very likely be decided such. Any offense to the Mexican Government in the conclusions arrived at as above enumerated is disavowed, the only purpose being the protection of our citizens in their rights of life and property. Finally the attention of Congress is to be called to the matter in all its bearings so soon as it shall have convened in December. Notwithstanding the reassuring words and manner of the Mexican Minister, the prevalent feeling, unaccompanied by much excitement, is that long years of continued provocation on the one side and of remonstrance on the other, is about to eventuate in war or a strict observance of her international duties by Mexico towards us hereafter.

PESTILENCE AND PROVIDENCE.

The occasional recurrence of pestilence like that now decimating southern cities and grimly stalking up the Mississippi to find new centres of radiation in the filthy towns along its bluffs, has reduced us to the necessity of abandoning the old theory of retributive visitations of Providence in its most remorseless mood, if we would be consistent in the hygienic measures now almost exclusively relied on by intelligent communities to wholly prevent or largely mitigate their ravages. Modern research has been fatal to the supernatural origin to which all such natural phenomena were once, not very long ago either, attributed. The priests and religious teachers who now rely on days of fasting and penance to stay the progress of such scourges as yellow fever, find the more intelligent of their flocks disposed to couple their recommendations with the use of the hoe and shovel, copious libations of water and approved disinfectants. The sense of comparative immunity and confidence now observed, is in marked contrast with the apathetic dread and wide-spread consternation that accompanied the invasion of epidemics, when they were regarded as the ministers of divine wrath that would search us out though we were to hide in the bowels of the earth or in the depths of the sea; and any means to check their course by agencies other than those mentioned were deemed as in the highest degree presumptuous and impious, nothing short, indeed, of taking up arms against the Deity.

WILL IT PAY?

Prof. Sumner's contribution before Hewitt's committee may to some extent leaven the mass of crude, unassimilated stuff it has collected from the army of volunteer and invited witnesses who grasped with avidity the opportunity offered for a little cheap notoriety. But it is difficult to see from anything so far elicited, how tax-payers are to get any greater returns from the thousands Hewitt has sunk in this enquiry than from the tens of thousands Potter has thrown away on the liars and lunatics whose testimony is to form the basis of Hayes' ejection from the White House and Tilden's installation.

All sorts of startling rumors relative to the presence of yellow fever here have been started of course. But we have had nothing nearer than malarial fever. The example set by the Israelites who gave liberally for the sufferers, has been pretty generally followed by those of other creeds.

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S, with the two serial stories by Black and Hardy, representing the best work of these two great novelists; three brilliant short stories by Mrs. E. W. Latimer, Rebecca Harding Davis, and Rose Terry Cooke; a dramatic sketch of thrilling interest by T. B. Aldrich, with three admirable illustrations by Abbey; a humorous sketch by Charles D. Deshler, entitled, "Ab'm: a Glimpse of Modern Dixie," illustrated by Pyle; an illustrated poem, of pathetic interest, "The Foreclosure of the Mortgage," by Mrs. E. T. Corbett; other poems by Ruth Dana and Harriet Prescott Spofford; several illustrated articles, covering a variety of subjects; timely articles of great and immediate interest to all readers, and the five admirably sustained editorial departments—is an exceedingly rich, beautiful and entertaining number.

The ECLECTIC opens with "The Life and Times of James Madison," but it covers a much wider field than its title would seem to imply, and is, in fact, a comprehensive and philosophical survey of the eventful twenty-five years which followed the close of our Revolutionary war and shaped the political destinies of the country. Some of the other articles, each admirable of its kind, are, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," by Thomas Foster, an attempt to discover by analysis of the finished portion of the story what was the plot or "mystery" of Dickens' last incomplete work; "Freemasonry," by Edward F. Willoughby; "What the Sun is Made of," by J. Norman Lockyer; "Posting and Postoffices in China"; the third part of "The Earth's Place in Nature," by J. Norman Lockyer; and "Mr. Bryant and American Poetry." A fine steel engraved portrait of Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, is accompanied by a brief sketch of his varied and curious career and an article by Mr. Keith Johnson summarizing the results of his last journeys.

The ATLANTIC opens with a long poem, "The Vision of Echard," by John G. Whittier, who sings the faith he so much loves. "American Finances from 1789 to 1835," by John Watts Kearney, is an account of the financial condition of this country after the Revolution and of the methods adopted to pay the national debt. "A House of Entertainment," in which Shakers and Shakeresses figure, and their views and worship are described; William F. Apthorp discusses "Additional Accompaniments to Bach's and Handel's scores," a paper of special attraction to musical readers; Axel Gustafson contributes a short but uncommonly interesting paper on Count Schouvaloff, who is now so large a figure in Russian politics and bids fair to be yet larger; Dr. Holmes is represented by one of the tenderest and most touching poems he has ever written, "The Silent Melody"; Arthur G. Sedgwick writes of "Primitive Communism," an article that deserves to be widely read now; and General Francis J. Lippitt contributes a paper which will probably attract more interest and excite more discussion than any other in the number. It is a carefully studied review of "Pope's Virginia Campaign, and Porter's Part in it." But this is only a part of the feast spread out for the readers of this excellent number.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL has recently adopted the policy of giving a rapid succession of stirring novelettes instead of long serials, and every number now begins or gives complete a strong, fresh story, such as may be called a novel in miniature. Such are "A Leap-Year Romance" and "A Strange Experience," which, while touching upon the latest themes and the most pronounced ideas of the period, are written in a conservative, impartial and judicial spirit, and are thoroughly good stories. The illustrated articles in the number are a paper on the New York postoffice, handsomely set forth by numerous pictures; and an article describing in a lively manner life in Paraguay. The Rev. Mr. Treadwell Walden concludes his "Voices of Westminster Abbey," which is a paper of unique character and controlling interest; there is a paper describing graphically "A Voyage with the Voyageurs" in the far northwest; Miss Cooper describes "The Bird Primeval" in her "Otsego Leaves"; and Mr. Minturn gives a sketch of Edouard Manet, the painter, in his series of "French Writers and Artists." The editor assails Mr. Parkman's views as to the failure of universal suffrage, discusses several other topics and reviews the new books.

A Grand Exhibition of National Industry.

The American Institute of the City of New York will hold its 47th Exhibition this Fall, opening on the 11th day of September next, and continuing until late in November.

The exhibition this year promises to be of unusual interest, and the acknowledged benefits resulting from the bringing together of the Producer and Consumer are facts too long admitted to be denied.

The City of New York being the centre of American wealth and population, together with the thousands of citizens from every part of our extended country, gives the Exhibitor an unequalled opportunity of introducing his products.

The American Institute is the oldest of all societies now in existence of its kind, and is not in any sense a private corporation, its earnings being devoted by its charter to the encouragement of home industries.

For blanks and all information, address Chas. Wager Hull, General Superintendent American Institute, New York City.

Curing Balky Horses.

Every "hoss doctor" can tell just how to cure a balky horse. We have seen everything tried, but only one thing succeed invariably. It was told us twenty-five years ago by a returned Californian, who called it the California Cure. Whether it actually cures of the habit we do not know, because the only balky horse we ever owned was disposed of after two successful trials. As he did not balk for several weeks after the last trial, when his habit had been to have a fit of the sulks two or three times a day previously, we judge that a fear of the consequences kept him on his good behavior. We have seen it tried on quite a number of balky animals, and they all started to their work. The remedy is simply to fill the horse's mouth with dry dust—that is, a couple of good handfuls thrown in. Writers say that a horse balks because his mind is fixed on one idea too much, and that anything which tends to change his thoughts will make him pull. We can't say as to the truthfulness of this theory; but if anything will change a horse's thoughts we should think that dust would. We do not assert that this treatment will be efficacious in every instance, but it can be easily tried.—*Exchange.*

Strikes.

The philosophy of strikes is thus illustrated by the Oil City Derrick:

"Where are you going with the puppies, my little man?" asked a gentleman of a small boy yesterday, whom he met with three pups in a basket.

"Goin' to drown them," was the reply.

"I want a pup for my little boy to play with; what do you say to letting me take one of them?"

"I'll sell you one," spoke up the boy with true American enterprise.

"I'll sell you this yaller one for half a dollar, the black one for seventy-five cents and the spotted one is worth a dollar."

"I think my boy would like the spotted one best, but you ask too much for it. You had intended to drown all of them, but I'll give you twenty-five cents and save you the trouble of drowning the spotted one."

"Twenty-five cents for the spotted pup!" exclaimed the boy; "I can't stand it; taxes is high; rent is high; groceries is high; oil is down and going lower—oh, no; I can't take less than a dollar."

"But you intend to drown—"

"Take the black one at seventy-five cents."

"My little boy wouldn't like the black one."

"Take the yaller one at half a dollar, and he's dog cheap."

"I don't like the color."

"Well, then, you'd better tell your little boy to play with his toes," and he continued on his way to the river, remarking that "No party can dead beat his way on me these hard times."

Central N. J. Times,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY

RUNYON & LEONARD,

PROPRIETORS.

Specially Devoted to

LOCAL NEWS

And Good Family Reading.

JOB PRINTING.

Connected with the Times office is a well-equipped

PRINTING OFFICE.

J. C. Runyon. W. J. Leonard.

PROPRIETORS.

"Helen's Babies." This work is acknowledged to be the best selling article in our book stores. Druggists, however, say that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup sells better than any other medicine. It is perfectly harmless and always reliable. Price 25 cents a bottle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VEGETINE.

I will try Vegetine
He did
AND WAS CURED.

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 16, 1867.

MR. H. R. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I wish to give you this testimony, that you may know and let others know what Vegetine has done for me. About two years ago a small sore came on my leg; it soon became a large ulcer, so troublesome that I consulted the doctor, but got no relief, growing worse from day to day. I suffered terribly; I could not rest day or night; I was so reduced my friends thought I would never recover. I consulted a doctor at Columbus. I followed his advice; it did no good. I can truly say I was discouraged. At this time I was looking over my newspaper; I saw your advertisement of Vegetine, the "Great Blood Purifier" for cleansing the blood from all impurities, curing Humors, Ulcers, &c. I said to my family, I will try some of the Vegetine. Before I had used the first bottle I began to feel better. I made up my mind I had got the right medicine at last. I could now sleep well nights. I continued taking the Vegetine. I took thirteen bottles. My health is good. The Ulcer is gone and I am able to attend to business. I paid about four hundred dollars for medicine and doctors before I bought the Vegetine. I have recommended Vegetine to others with good success. I always keep a bottle in the house now. It is a most excellent medicine.

Very respectfully yours, F. ANTHONI.

Mr. Anthoni is one of the pioneers of Delaware, O. He settled here in 1834. He is a wealthy gentleman, of the firm of F. Anthoni & Sons. Mr. Anthoni is extensively known, especially among the Germans. He is well known in Cincinnati. He is respected by all.

IMPURE BLOOD.—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases, such as salt rheum, ring worm, boils, carbuncles, sores, ulcers and pimples. In this conditions of the blood try VEGETINE, and cure these affections. As a blood purifier it has no equal. Its effects are wonderful.

VEGETINE

Cured Her.

DORCHESTER, MASS., June 11.

DR. H. R. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I feel it my duty to say one word in regard to the great benefit I have received from the use of one of the greatest wonders of the world; it is your Vegetine. I have been one of the greatest sufferers for the last eight years that ever could be living. I do sincerely thank my God and your Vegetine for the relief I have got. The *Rheumatism* has pained me to such an extent that my feet broke out in sores. For the last three years I have not been able to walk; now I can walk and sleep and do my work as well as ever I did, and I must say I owe it all to your blood purifier, Vegetine.

MARGERY WELLS.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

VEGETINE

Is better than any
MEDICINE.

HENDERSON, KY., Dec. 1877.

I have used H. R. Stevens' Vegetine, and like it better than any medicine I have used for purifying the blood. One bottle of Vegetine accomplished more good than all other medicines I have taken.

THOS. LYNE,
Henderson, Ky.

VEGETINE is composed of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE.

Recommended by
M. DS

MR. H. R. STEVENS—

Dear Sir—I have sold Vegetine for a long time and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.

A. B. DE FIEST, M. D.
Hazleton, Ind.

VEGETINE.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

AN ORDINANCE

To provide for the relief of the Poor in the City of Plainfield.

The Inhabitants of the City of Plainfield, by their Common Council, do enact as follows:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Common Council to raise by tax in each year such sum or sums of money as may be required for the support of the poor of the City of Plainfield, as provided in the Charter, and the money so raised shall constitute a separate fund and be distributed by the City Treasurer only on warrants specially prepared for the purpose and upon the order of the Common Council.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to nominate a suitable person for Overseer of the Poor, and upon the person so named being confirmed by the Common Council, he shall take the oath of office as required by law and enter upon his duties, and shall receive as compensation for his services such sum per annum as may hereafter be fixed therefor by the Common Council by resolution, payable out of the moneys raised for the relief and support of the poor.

Sec. 3. No person shall be entitled to relief or support out of the money so raised who has not acquired a legal settlement, or become legally entitled to relief, in the City of Plainfield, or who has any relations able and by law obliged to support, provide, or care for such applicant.

Sec. 4. No person otherwise entitled to relief shall receive relief or support except on personal application to the City Judge, or in his absence, to the Mayor, at such time and place as the City Judge or Mayor shall appoint; and such applicant shall furnish satisfactory information, under oath, as to name, age, place of birth, time of residence, occupation, friends or relatives, necessity for relief, and such other matters as may be deemed necessary, which information shall be reduced to writing and signed by the applicant in each case; and the said application, together with the order granted thereupon, shall be approved by the Alms Committee, or a majority thereof, in writing, before relief is granted in any case.

Sec. 5. The Overseer of the Poor shall in no case grant to any applicant therefor, except upon an order signed by the City Judge or Mayor, in every case approved in writing by the Alms Committee or a majority thereof as aforesaid, which order shall expressly limit the time for which said relief shall be granted, and determine the extent and character of such relief, which shall in no case consist of money.

Sec. 6. The Overseer of the Poor shall keep in suitable books a systematic record of all matters pertaining to the discharge of his duties, which books shall at all times be open to the inspection of any city officer, and he shall make a monthly report to the Common Council of the amount and kind of relief granted.

Sec. 7. It shall be lawful for the Common Council to cause any person certified by the Alms Committee under this Ordinance to be entitled to relief to be placed in any incorporated charitable institution, to be there relieved, cared for, be supported, and from time to time to furnish the means of such relief or support in such institution from the City Poor Fund.

Sec. 8. Any person who shall in any affidavit or deposition required by this Ordinance willfully make any false statement, or shall in any other respect offend against this Ordinance, shall upon conviction thereof, be punished for each offense by fine not exceeding Fifty Dollars, recoverable for the use of the city, or by imprisonment in the city or county jail for any term not exceeding sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 8. The provisions of the act of the Legislature of New Jersey entitled, "An Act for the Settlement and Relief of the Poor," approved March 27th, 1874, and also the provisions of the act entitled, "An Act Concerning Disorderly Persons," approved April 9th, 1875, so far as the same may be applicable, proper or convenient for the purpose aforesaid and not inconsistent therewith, shall constitute a part of this Ordinance, except that wherever in said act duties devolve upon one or two justices of the peace, the same shall be performed by the City Judge, or, in his absence, by the Mayor, and that the Ordinance of said city entitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the Relief and Support of the Poor of the City of Plainfield," approved December 13th, 1877, be and is hereby repealed.

Adopted August 12, 1878.
Approved August 22, 1878.

JOB MALE, Mayor.

Attest: WM. B. SMITH, City Clerk.

Executors' Sale.

The executors of the last will and testament of Elston Marsh, deceased, will sell at public sale, on Thursday, the third day of October, A. D., 1878, at the hour of half past two o'clock in the afternoon, in the city of Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey, upon the premises, the homestead property belonging to the estate of Elston Marsh, on the east side of Front street in said city, south of Peace street, being about one hundred and twenty-nine feet front running back about one hundred and eighty-five feet. Also the lot in the rear, fronting on Second street, about seventy-five feet front by one hundred and fifty-five feet deep. The property fronting on Front street will be sold in three tracts—a lot twenty-five feet by one hundred and twenty-five feet will be sold off of each end on Front street; and the house and the balance of the land, including barn and other buildings, will be sold together.

After the sale of the above premises they will also sell the vacant land on west side of Front street, north of Grove street, between premises of C. Schepflin and premises belonging to the Plainfield Fire Department in said city of Plainfield, being about ninety-eight feet front running back one hundred and twenty-five feet deep, being four building lots. The said lots will be sold separately, the sale of same to take place upon said vacant land. The above sale is made under the power to sell in the will, and also under the direction of the Orphans' Court of the county of Union.

ELIZA MARSH,
FRANCIS E. MARSH,
OLIVER B. LEONARD, } Executors.

Dated July 29th, 1878. au29w5

Administrator's Notice.

Edmund Stephenson, administrator of John Stephenson, late of the city of Plainfield, county of Union and state of New Jersey, deceased, by direction of the Orphans' Court of the said county of Union, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said John Stephenson, deceased, to exhibit to him, under oath or affirmation, their claims and demands against the estate, within six months from the seventh day of August, A. D., eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same.

EDMUND STEPHENSON, Adm'r.
ALEXANDER B. BUTTS, Attorney.
Plainfield, N. J., August 7, A. D., 1878. au15m2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THICKSTUN & BOICE,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
DEALERS IN
COAL, LUMBER, WOOD
AND
MASONS' MATERIALS.

Having taken the yard formerly occupied by A. S. Codington, McNabb & Co., they would be pleased to see their old patrons and the public generally.

To those desirous of laying in their winter

COAL

They would say that by calling on them they will find their coal all

Under Cover and Well Screened.

Yard corner Third St. and Madison Ave., opposite Spicer & Hubbard's Planing Mills,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

au15tf

LADIES!

DON'T

YOU FORGET IT!

WHITE

Is offering

HIS ENTIRE STOCK

of

SUMMER GOODS

at

LESS THAN COST!

To make room for Fall Goods.

Come to

WHITE'S

for

BARGAINS!

15 East Front St.

Sign of the Flag.

SOMETHING NEW
IN
CHILDREN'S PICTURES

F. C. LANGHORNE,
Front St., Opp. Cherry,

Has just received from New York some new designs in Backgrounds, and is prepared to make pictures at the following low rates:

Imperials, - - - $5.00 per Doz.
Cartes de Visite, 2.50 per Doz.

Special Care Taken in Copying.

ALSO

Old Daguerreotypes Cleaned.

je27tf

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
Bond & Mortgage,
At Geo. A. Marsh's,
Opposite Depot.

mar21tf

B. F. WEBSTER,
Insurance Agency.

HOME of New York
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
ÆTNA of Hartford
CONTINENTAL OF NEW YORK
ROYAL of England
GERMAN-AMERICAN, NEW YORK
FRANKLIN of Philadelphia.
AMERICAN OF NEW'RK, N. J.
PHŒNIX of Hartford
MERCHANTS OF NEW'RK, N. J.
FIREMEN'S of Newark, N. J.

Insurance effected in any of the above companies and in several others equally prompt in adjusting losses, at the lowest paying rates in accordance with the character of the risk.

LIFE, ACCIDENT & PLATE GLASS
Policies written at regular premium rates.

B. F. WEBSTER, Plainfield, N. J.
Office Cor. Front and Somerset streets,
SECOND STORY.

A CARD.

W. H. SEBRING announces that he is now prepared to take orders for FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS at reduced prices, using the very best material, with a 3 or 4-ply all linen bosom, *extra quality*. Workmanship, quality and fit guaranteed. No gentleman obliged to accept any unless entirely satisfactory. Orders received at Vanderbeek's Music Store. Gentlemen not finding it convenient to call will be waited upon at their residence or place of business.

W. H. SEBRING, Manufacturer,
21fly Plainfield, N. J.

TEAS,—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, Pres. of the Original American Tea Co., 43 Vesey St. N. Y. P. O. Box 1287. t21m3

RAILROADS.

Central Railroad
OF NEW JERSEY.
All Rail Line to Long Branch.

Passenger Station in New York, Foot of Liberty St.

Arrangement, Commencing July 17, 1878.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3:23, 5:43, 6:33, [illegible], 7:[illegible], [illegible], 8:13, 8:[illegible], 8:45, 9:58, 11:34, A. M.; 1:[illegible], 2:48, 3:2[illegible], 3:51, 5:18, 7:01, 8:[illegible], 9:30, 10:41, P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., at 5:[illegible], 6:[illegible], 8:00, 8:45, 10:15, 11:30, A. M.; 1:00, 1:30, 2:30, 3:[illegible], 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:45, 9:00, 10:15, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at 12:30, [illegible], 8:32, 9:20, 11:00, A. M.; 12:03, 1:37, 2:03, 3:10, 4:[illegible], 4:57, 5:07, 5:35, 5:[illegible], 6:02, 6:38, 7:10, 7:4[illegible], 8:30, 9:4[illegible], 11:00, P. M.

FOR BROOKLYN AND ERIE DEPOT, JERSEY CITY.

Connection is made at Jersey City station to and from Brooklyn and Erie Depot, Jersey City, by boats of the "Brooklyn and Erie Annex."

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield at 5:43, 6:33, 8:13, 8:28, 8:4[illegible], 9:5[illegible], 11:34, A. M.; 1:2[illegible], 2:48, 3:21, 3:51, 5:48, 7:01, P. M.

Leave Newark at 6:15, 8:00, 8:50, 10:30, 11:3[illegible], A. M.; 1:05, 1:35, 2:[illegible], 3:37, 4:00, 4:35, 5:30, 6:10, 7:15, 8:[illegible] P. M.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 6:08, 7:35, 8:49, 9:46, 11:[illegible], A. M.; 2:04, 4:36, 5:05, 5:37, 6:05, 6:35, 7:07, 8:16, 8:5[illegible], 11:30, P. M.

Leave Somerville at 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, [illegible], 8:[illegible], 8:2[illegible], 9:30, 11:31, A. M.; 1:00, 2:25, 4:25, 5:25, 8:00, 8:[illegible], P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield at 7:35, 9:46, A. M.; 2:04, 5:05, 6:35, 8:58, P. M.

Leave Easton at 7:00, 9:40, A. M.; 1:00, 4:[illegible], 6:2[illegible], P. M. In addition a train leaves Phillipsburg at 6:00, P. M., DAILY.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for New York at 3:23, 11:[illegible], A. M.; 1:23, 9:30, P. M. For Dunellen and Bound Brook at 1:25, 10:00, A. M.; 6:35, P. M. For Somerville and Easton at 5:35, P. M.

Leave New York for Plainfield at 9:00, A. M.; 5:30, and 12:00, P. M.

Leave Easton for Plainfield at 9.40, A. M., and from Phillipsburg at 6:00, P. M.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

Train leaving Plainfield at 7:35, A. M., connects at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Elmira, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 9:46, A. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Scranton etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 2:04, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Scranton, Tunkhannock, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 5.05, P. M., connects at High Bridge for High Bridge Branch; at Junction for D. L. & W. R. R.; at Phillipsburg for Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Train leaving Plainfield at 6:35, P. M., connects at Phillipsburg for Harrisburg, Elmira, etc.

LONG BRANCH DIVISION.

Trains leaving Plainfield at 3.28, 8:45, 11:34, A. M., and 5,48, P. M., connect for Long Branch Division.

Leave Elizabethport for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt and Squan at 5:30, 8:15, 9:3[illegible], A. M.; 12:15, 4:29, 5:30, 6:30, P. M.

Trains leaving Elizabethport at 8:15, A. M.; 12:15, 4:29, 5:30, 6:30, P. M., connect at Matawan Junction for FREEHOLD.

New York and Philadelphia--New Line.

Short Route to Trenton and Philadelphia.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia at 1:25, 7:5[illegible], 8.49, 10:20, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:36, 6:05, P. M.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton at 1:25, (except Monday) 7:55, 8:49, 10:20, 11:28, A. M.; 12:28, 2:20, 4:28, 5:37, 6:05, P. M.

Passengers by the 4:36, 6:05, P. M., trains change cars at Bound Brook.

RETURNING.

Leave Station, Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 6.45, (way), 7:45, 9:30, 11:30, A. M.; 1:30, 4:15, 5,45, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Sts., at 1:20, (except Monday) 6:50, 8:13, 10:20, A. M.; 12:15, 2:15, 4:55, 6:30, P. M.

Passengers by 7:45 and 11:30, A. M., trains from Philadelphia change cars at Bound Brook.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Plainfield for Trenton and Philadelphia at 1:25, 10:00, A. M.; 6:21, P. M.

Leave station Third and Berks Sts., Philadelphia, at 9:00, A. M.; 5:30, 12:00, P. M.

Leave Trenton at 1:20, 9:50, A. M.; 6:10, P. M.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Central R. R. of New Jersey
EXCURSIONS TO
CONEY ISLAND
Daily Except Sunday
BY STEAMER
CHANCELLOR,
Commencing August 1, 1878,

And continuing until further notice.

Train connecting with Steamer at Elizabethport.

☞ The Coney Island trips are omitted in stormy weather.

Excursion Fare.

		Adults	Child'n under 12
Leave Dunellen	11:28 a. m.	$1 05	60
Leave Plainfield	11:34 a. m.	95	55
Leave Fanwood	11:39 a. m.	90	50
Leave Westfield	11:43 a. m.	85	45

Arrive at Coney Island at 1:30 p. m.

Returning, leave Coney Island at 5:45 p. m.

Tickets for sale at ticket offices of the Company.

H. P. BALDWIN,
au1w3 Gen. Pass. Agent.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Patrick Nolan, Mrs. Patrick Nolan, his wife, and John King:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Alfred D. Cook and Robert H. Cook, partners, &c., are complainants, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear, plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainants, on or before the seventh day of October next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Patrick Nolan to John King, on lands in the township of North Plainfield, Somerset county, New Jersey, dated May 31st, 1875; and you, Patrick Nolan, are made defendant because the bill prays a decree against you for any deficiency there may be of the proceeds of said lands to pay the mortgage debt; and you, Mrs. Patrick Nolan, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Patrick Nolan and by reason thereof claim an inchoate right of dower or some interest in said lands; and you, John King, are made defendant because you claim some interest in said mortgage.

SUYDAM & JACKSON,
Sol'rs of Compl'ts, Plainfield, N. J.
Dated August 6th, 1878.—au8w6.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Jesse B. Lung and Mary C., his wife, Israel Minor, Jr., Charles L. Camp and Jacob P. Cooke:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Daniel S. Berry and Alexander Thorn are complainants, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainants, on or before the fourth day of October next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Jesse B. Lung and wife to George T. Young, on lands in the township of Warren, now North Plainfield, Somerset county, N. J., dated September 1st, 1870, duly assigned to the complainants; and you, Jesse B. Lung, are made a defendant because you made the bond and mortgage set forth in said bill; and you, Mary C. Lung, are made a defendant because you may claim an inchoate right of dower in said premises; and you, Israel Minor, Jr., Charles L. Camp and Jacob P. Cooke, are made defendants because you hold mortgage incumbrances on said lands.

NELSON RUNYON,
Sol'r of Compl'ts, Plainfield, N. J.
Dated August 3d, 1878—au8w6

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Samuel B. Miller and Mary Ann Miller, his wife:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Lemuel Hastings Arnold, Jr., is complainant and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the seventeenth day of September next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Peter Vincelette and wife to one Joseph A. [illegible] and afterwards assigned to said complainant, upon lands in the township of Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey, dated July 1st, 1870; and you, Samuel B. Miller, are made defendant because you own said lands or some part thereof; and you, Mary Ann Miller, are made defendant because you are the wife of said Samuel B. Miller, and as such wife claim an inchoate right of dower in said lands or some part thereof.

HENRY S. WHITE,
Sol'r of Compl't, 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City.
Dated July 16, 1878. jy25w6

In Chancery of New Jersey.

To Thomas S. Rogers, Sally E. Rogers and David Rogers, her husband:

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein John L. Brewster is complainant, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the fourteenth day of September next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Thomas S. Rogers and wife and Henry C. Rogers and wife to John Dunn, on lands in the township of Piscataway in the county of Middlesex, dated May 15, 1873, and assigned to the complainant; and you, Sally E. Rogers, are made defendant because you are the owner of said lands or some part thereof; and you David Rogers, are made defendant because you are the husband of Sally E. Rogers, and may have some interest or right of curtesy therein; and you, Thomas S. Rogers, are made a defendant because the bill prays a decree against you for any deficiency there may be of the proceeds of said lands to pay the mortgage debt.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
Sol'r of Compl't, Plainfield, N. J.
Dated July 13, 1878.—jy25w6

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. mar7y

Central New Jersey Times.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

PLAINFIELD POST-OFFICE.

MAIL ARRIVES.

NORTH & EAST—7.38, A. M.
SOUTH—7.38, A. M., 5.05, P. M.
EAST—2.04, 5.05, 6.25, P. M.
WEST—8.50, A. M., 5.50, P. M.

MAIL CLOSES.

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH—8, A. M.
EAST—11, A. M., 2, P. M.
EAST & SOUTH—5.00 P. M.
WEST—7, A. M., 4.30, P. M.

Mail for WARRENVILLE, N. J., closes at 11, A. M., Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Post-Office opens at 7, A. M., closes at 7.30, P. M.—Saturdays at 8, P. M.

Plainfield Primary.

A meeting of the Republican voters of the City of Plainfield will be held at Laing's Hall on Thursday evening 5th of September next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Congressional convention to be held at Freehold on Tuesday Sept. 10th, 1878.
By order of the Executive Committee.
L. E. CLARK, Sec'ry.

—The flies have suddenly disappeared.

—Grumblers have no fault to find with this fine weather.

—Tramps are beginning to appear again in our streets. Enforce the law.

—With celluloid collars and cuffs every man can be his own washwoman.

—A large number of people have protested against giving Graeder a license.

—The school census taken last month gives Plainfield 2,034 children of school age.

—Mr. Asa Collier's father, of Concord, Mass., has been visiting him for a few days.

—Mr. C. E. Tyler has found a retreat among the Thousand Islands, in Alexandria Bay.

—Mr. E. M. Laing is bathing in the sea air and the sea breezes that float about Cape May.

—It takes an "able" detective (?) to find criminals after they have been caught and locked up in the station house.

—Secretary Mather, of the Washington Fire Insurance Co., has gone to Richfield Springs for rheumatic reasons.

—Soon the Republican caucus of the city will be held to elect nine men to go to the Congressional Convention.

—The town clock is better than some other-time pieces that are running—gives the exact time twice a day.

—Mr. W. H. Voorhees reports a very fair business, for the first season, in his branch drug store at Asbury Park.

—Fun begins for the pupils of the Public schools next Monday, when they are all expected to be in their places.

—Rumors of a renewal of trade are again wafted from the metropolis. Good times have hard times in getting started.

—Several of our citizens, and among them a few ladies, are Summering in the White Mountains during the hay (fever) season.

—Rev. Dr. Samson, formerly President of Columbia College, Washington, D. C., will preach in the First Baptist church next Sunday.

—Rev. K. P. Ketcham is again in his pulpit after four weeks of downright recreation at Beach Haven, the people's haven of rest, so to speak.

—The excursion of the Congregational church Sunday school to Manhattan and Brighton beach was very enjoyable. About 500 participated.

—Last Thursday evening Henry Pound went bravely to the rescue of a little child that had fallen into the water near Grove street, and was in danger of drowning.

—The Mayor does not think that we need another policeman, and so, will not nominate one in accordance with a resolution of the Council increasing the force.

—What is to be thought of a justice's office when it becomes the headquarters of conspirators against the peace and good order of society? We pause for a reply.

—It is pleasant to live in a city where no one has back bone enough to enforce the laws. Lie right down gentlemen, and let law breakers walk over your quiet bodies.

—The Board of Health is waiting, we suppose, for cooler weather before they go out a smelling. Well, they can't be blamed for that. It smells "awful" in some places.

—People ask us to have that lumber taken away from Front street. Now, that is imposing on good nature; we have all we can do to carry our delinquent subscribers and other dear friends.

—Several of our citizens went down to Georgia a few days since. Among them was Godown, the builder. They all go down to spy out the land before buying and, perhaps, settling.

—The opening of school is at hand and Mr. Gause is anticipating the wants of the pupil, as will be seen by his notice this week of his stock of school books, which will embrace everything needed.

—Another fire is to be reported since our last issue. This time it was a barn on the Stony brook road just off from Somerset street, and belonging to what was known as Smith's Hotel.

—The new Poor Odrinance has become a law, and is published in another column. Those who will take the trouble to look it over, and compare it with the one under which the city has been acting, will see how much inferior it is to that.

—The Hunterdon *Democrat* has just entered the 41st year of its age. That makes us to have been boys together. But its "bringing up," as compared with this paper, was unfortunate, else that otherwise excellent contemporary would have a sounder political faith.

—The excursion of the Crescent avenue sabbath school will go to Long Branch and Ocean Grove on Thursday morning, leaving Plainfield at 7.30, a. m., returning at 5.30, p. m., stopping at Westfield each way. If stormy it will be postponed until Friday.

—Miss Buxton, who conducted a school in this place for several years, but of late has been a successful teacher in Cumberland Md., will take charge of the parochial school of the Church of the Holy Cross the coming year.

—The Common Council don't draw like it used to do. Formerly it attracted a full lobby, but latterly it often fails to draw a quorum. Such was the case last week when only two members assembled themselves together.

—Mr. R. V. Cadmus has created a sensation in his neighborhood by his preparations to build a new dwelling house. The cellar walls were commenced last Friday. It will be a frame building of handsome design.

—A few of the summer boarders are leaving town. Mr. Woodruff, of the Newark *Advertiser* and his family go this week to the sea shore for the rest of the season. He considers himself, however, as booked for this place as a future summer resort.

—Mr. Carmon Parse and wife have been at Asbury Park. While there Mr. Parse had a pulmonary weakness reveal itself which, though not serious, admonished him that he must get away from the sea shore. He expects to recuperate in the Adirondacks.

—Mayor Male tried a case in the police court room at the station house, last Friday. It was the case of Schum against Waters in which the latter was charged with using improper language. There was no jury and no counsel, and the Mayor, after hearing the parties, dismissed them with a suitable reprimand. It was a case of crimination and recrimination.

—At the great annual athletic meeting, held last Thursday at Newport, Mr. H. B. Kaufman, of the Crescent B. B. Club, of this city, was second in a trial heat of a 250-yard run and 20 yards handicap, his time being 28¼ seconds. In the final heat he was also second; time 26¼ seconds, and the race was won by only two inches, the winner having fifteen yards handicap.

—The Twenty-fifth Annual Fair of the Monmouth County Agricultural society will be held at Freehold, on the 10th, 11th and 12th of September. Over 800 premiums. A grand display of superior Horses, Cattle, Grain, Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Ladies' Work, Home Manufactured Articles, Farm Machinery, etc. Send to J. C. Smock, Sec'y., Freehold, for Catalogue.

—An election for school trustee will be held in North Plainfield next Monday evening. Mr. Clare's term then expires. A correspondent indicates that Mr. Turrill's name is favorably canvassed as a worthy successor to Mr. Clare, who has taken a deep interest in the school. Every voter should be concerned in casting his ballot on that occasion, and from what we know of Mr. Turrill it will be well used if cast for that gentleman. We have heard of no other cannidate being named.

—Noah Webster Pike addressed the workingmen last Saturday night, at Laing's Hall. About one hundred of the horny handed sons of toil were present. Mr. P. is evidently disposed to favor some new political organization as the only hope of getting relief from the hard times. After he finished, a volunteer speaker took the floor. He had evidently been laboring on some schooners, and was the worse for it. His voice was drowned by the uproarious applause and noise of the audience. Constable Moffett finally led him out.

—Unloading schooners and other vessels is entirely demoralizing to the workingman. A trifling illustration was furnished again last week, when Demeza endeavored to persuade one Kennedy, in a somewhat violent manner, to drive a load of hay into his barn. This led Kennedy to use the leaded end of his whip stock upon Demeza's head, thereby injuring the man's skull and for the time threatening serious consequences. The doctors took charge of Demeza, and the law laid hold of Kennedy, etc., etc. The whole case is interesting and worthy of notice only as showing what broils and deviltries rum is always at the bottom of.

—A freak of nature, so to speak, has been witnessed by the writer in the production of a quantity of the best peaches seen this season, by a tree that has always been considered entirely worthless. The fruit on it heretofore has always been of a sickly sort that no one ever thought of picking. Nothing has been done to the tree, and what has produced the change? A plum tree in the neighborhood that has for years been simply tolerated, has had a similar history this season and is loaded with excellent fruit. Have the fruit growers anything to say in explanation? Let us hear from them.

The Scottish Games.—In comparing games performed at Inverness, Scotland, seen by one of our readers, in September, 1874, with those of last week in this city, the vaulting with the pole here was better by four inches than at Inverness. There the champion of the games cleared the bar at nine feet eight inches, but the same man, Peter Cameron, made a long jump of nineteen feet four inches, and a high jump of five feet four and a half inches. William Fleming threw the sixteen-pound hammer ninety-nine feet five and a half inches; the best by D. C. Ross last week was ninety-four feet ten inches.

Presentation.—"On Wednesday evening the 14th inst." says the Red Bank *Standard* "the ladies boarding at Scott's, Fair Haven, presented to the young gentlemen, Charles P. & Lester Leggett, owners of the yacht Sylvia, a costly flag with Sylvia, 1878, in handsome letters and figures, also a beautiful red, white and blue colors, with a long rich white ribbon pennant attached. Mrs Klingenstein, Mrs. Hefler, and Miss Pierson, handed to the recipients as complimentary token of their regard and appreciation for summer favors, and for their courtesies to themselves and fellow boarders. The Mr. Leggetts responded in a neat speech, their acceptance of the expensive gift, and the special honor, thus unexpectedly conferred on them in these elegant testimonials."

Notice.

At a special meeting, held, August 26th instant, the Board of Education, resolved that from this date no pupil shall be admitted into the public school under six years of age. J. Kirkner, Sec'y.
Plainfield, N. J. Aug. 27, 1878.

The Plainfield Congressional Primary

Has been called for next Thursday evening, September 4th, at Laing's Hall. This will be an important caucus, and should be attended by every Republican voter in the city. The nomination of a good man for Congress largely depends on having a good delegation in the convention that nominates the candidate. Let every Republican turn out at the primary meeting.

Foreclosure Sale.

The Mellick farm on Short Hills, formerly owned by John W. Norton, and comprising about 100 acres of desirable building sites, commanding a view of the country for miles in either direction, is to be sold at auction at 2 o'clock Sept. 3rd, at the Court House square in New Brunswick. This will be a rare chance to purchase a large piece of ground for a small sum of money.

Notice.

Tax payers are again reminded that the City, School and Fire Taxes are due and payable now, and must be paid on or before the time specified in the bills rendered, to save interest and costs, which will be imposed on all delinquents.
L. E. CLARK, Collector.
Plainfield, N. J., Aug 20, 1878. 2t

Excursion to Mauch Chunk.

The Management of the Muhlenberg Hospital are planning to have an excursion to the picturesque region of Mauch Chunk. The date has not yet been announced, but it is well enough for the people, in making their plans for the next month, to include this excursion in their program. It promises to be the excursion of the season.

Berean Class of Young Men Warren Union Mission.

The first meeting of the Berean Class since its adjournment in July, will be held on Sunday next (Sept. 1st) at 2½ o'clock P. M. sharp. Every member of the class is requested to be present. Young men who are not members of any church, and who desire to join this class for the next season are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

The Board of Education

Had a special meeting at the residence of Dr. Stillman, Monday evening. It was then decided that hereafter no children shall be admitted to the school under six years of age. This does not apply to any now members of the school.

A letter was presented from Miss Bulkley, stating that she had been offered the Vice-principalship of the Newark High School, with a salary of $1,300. She also informed the Board that the offer had been declined and that she would be in her place here at the opening of the school year.

Dr. Stillman communicated the encouraging information from a member of his family, Mrs. Myers, now in the Adirondacks, that Mr. Gross never appeared to be in better health than now. He will be ready to resume his duties when the term opens.

Was the Incendiary Seen?

It is only fair to say, since unjust suspicions have been raised against the family burned out last week, that the children did not escape fully clad, but were almost naked, one of the proprietors of this paper, who lives near the scene of the fire, himself providing clothing for their protection. Besides, many things of value to the family, which money cannot replace, were destroyed, and Mr. White lost also a valuable lot of stage costumes and trappings. The villain who set fire to the house was probably seen by Mr. R. M. Stelle. On his way to the fire across the fields, he saw a man hastening away from the fire and he refused to answer his call. Mr. S. then followed him until he disappeared in a cornfield. It is thought that the person is known, and we hope, in the name of common justice, that the clue will be followed up by our authorities.

Washington Rock Notes.

A large Sunday School party from Frankford spent last Friday at Washington Rock. They came to Dunellen by cars, where teams, sent on from Frankford and other parties, met them at the depot and carried them up to the Rock.

Many of the Netherwood Hotel guests drive up there from day to day for a few hours' visit.

The Harvest Moon party from Rahway and Elizabeth was one of the gayest of the season. Among the number were many friends of the guests of the hotel.

The rooms of the hotel are still all occupied; and in case of a rush of guests cots are extemporized.

The Dunellen road has been greatly improved, and is now as smooth as most of the roads about here. Men are employed in putting the Plainfield road in repair.

The Stillman Portrait.

The oil portrait of the President of the Board of Education, Dr. C. H. Stillman, is now on public exhibition in the lecture hall of the Y. M. C. A., where it may be seen by all who choose to call during the hours that the library is open, from 3½ p. m. to 10 p. m. The picture is of three-quarter length and is painted on a canvass 40x52 inches. It is set in a very handsome gilt frame eight inches in width, which was furnished by F. Swain. The subject is taken in a sitting posture, and the likeness has been pronounced perfect by good judges, an opinion which, we think, every one will endorse. The artist, Mr. Black, who has already painted the portraits of several of our citizens with entire satisfaction, has added largely to his reputation by this latest work. As the portrait will be on exhibition only for a short time before it is removed to Assembly Hall, we would suggest that the public take an early opportunity to view it.

Stealing a Horse and Wagon—Strange Court Proceedings.

"Be sure that rum will find you out," was not the motto of one Phillmore and his companion McGrill who went on a spree last week. In order to facilitate his movements Mr. P. stole a horse Wednesday night, of last week belonging to Mr. Linsday, the florist, and then proceeding about 3 miles to Mr. H. C. Randolph's he found a wagon belonging to that gentleman, and it contained some potatoes ready for market. To this the horse was hitched, and driving to New Brunswick he left it in with McGrill and they sold the potatoes and then filled up with rum.

In this condition they arrived at Dunellen Thursday morning. Mr. Killorn, a former owner of the Lindsay horse, recognized the animal, and naturally wondered how it came into the possession of the drunken couple. He fell into conversation with them when they told him they had just purchased a trade with Mr. L. for the horse. Mr. Killorn then hastened to Plainfield, and from Mrs. Lindsay he learned that the horse had been stolen, and she wrote an order to have the horse delivered to Mr. Killorn.

But by the time this order was in his hands the drunken fellows were seen to be driving up Front street, and were arrested before Lindsay's. The men were arrested by police officer Dodd about two o'clock the same afternoon, and were locked up in the police station to await the opening of the city court the next morning. By a piece of trickery, which is commented on elsewhere, Breen got hold of the prisoners before they were arraigned in the city court and took them to Elizabeth jail.

In the confusion occasioned by this performance the men did not have a hearing, but were held for Richardson's Wednesday morning for that purpose.

Having heard that the proceedings were conducted by Richardson with a locked door, we were willing to believe that our citizens would possibly be committed, even by the latter. But a representative of this paper tested the matter, and was refused admittance after knocking several times. As the room was by no means filled, the action of the court in thus shutting out the public from its proceedings is to be severely condemned.

Prisoners Snatched from the Station House—A Police Officer Resists the Authority and is Put Under Arrest for a Grave Insult to the City.

Last Thursday Mr. Lindsay reported the theft of his horse to officer Dodd, who in due time secured the criminals as detailed elsewhere. He took the men and placed them up in the station house. Breen had heard of the arrest and at once prepared to use his authority as State detective. Having [illegible] stole into the presence of Mr. Lindsay, and taking advantage of his imperfect knowledge of the legal aspects of the case, asked him to step up to Richardson's office to swear out a complaint against the criminals, at the same time suggesting that he need say nothing about the matter. This was about eight o'clock on Thursday evening. Mr. Lindsay did as he was requested. Mr. H. C. Randolph, whose wagon the prisoners had also taken, was early found in town Friday morning, when Breen induced him also to swear [illegible]. Armed with these legal documents, illegitimately and surreptitiously obtained, Breen proceeded to the station house to demand the prisoners of Dodd.

Very properly Mr. Dodd refused to surrender the men, notwithstanding the violent protests of Breen, who proposed to have Dodd arrested for resisting an officer of the law (?). Breen then withdrew, and Dodd appeared before City Judge Good to state his case, when he was advised by the Judge to give the prisoners up. Dodd dissenting from this advice, the Judge ordered him, by the authority of his court, to turn the prisoners over to Breen. This he refused to do until he had consulted with Corporation Counsel Suydam, who advised him that if Breen had warrants for the men he would better give them up. This he did and Breen proceeded to swear out a warrant against Dodd before Richardson, who seems to have been easily led to co-operate with Breen, and constable Moffett served it. Officer Dodd was then brought into the presence of Richardson's court, and was held in $300 bail to appear before the grand jury to answer the charge of obstructing an officer in the discharge of his duty.

This is a brief history of the most impudent usurpation of authority known in the history of the town. Breen's conduct was an insult to the city whose prisoners he seized. Every one must look upon his action in this light. The men were in the custody of an officer who was accountable for them to the city, and he knew his duty well enough to resist the insolent demand of Breen until he had legal advice. If he exceeded his rights in refusing to obey the peremptory order of the city court, the act can easily be palliated under the circumstances.

As we look at it, the City Judge was authorized to resist the encroachment upon his prerogative, for the prisoners were amenable to his court. The city had rights in the case which he was entitled to defend. It was a too easy surrender to the tricky plottings of those who assumed an unwarrantable jurisdiction in the case. This is the way, at least, it appears to the lay mind.

The matter deserves the consideration of the police committee, and we hope they will determine the question whether the city has any rights that so-called State detectives are called upon to respect, and in the mean time, perhaps this particular detective will have his importance estimated in the light of this latest characteristic act.

Amusements at Hotel Netherwood.

A parlor entertainment was given at Hotel Netherwood Tuesday evening, which was enjoyed by nearly three hundred spectators. The interest of the guests was piqued for some time before the occasion, by reading the following scheme that was posted up about the hotel:

PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT
HOTEL NETHERWOOD
Tuesday Evening, August 27, 1878.

The following artists have been engaged to appear on this occasion.

Mr. Fred Harvey, Tenor; Chas. Forster; J. M. Knapp, Bass; F. E. Rogers — The "Orpheus" Quartette of New York.
Don Ferreyra — The "Man Flute."
F. Y. Dr. Laudonay — Zither Soloist.
Jas. S. Burdett — Humorist.
Edgar S. Allien — Amateur Illusionist.

PROGRAM.

Part I.

1. The Gay Pilgrim ... Magnolia — The Orpheus Quartette.
2. Selections from Norma ... Bellini — Don Ferreyra.
3. Recitation, "The Little Hero" ... Anon. — Mr. Burdett.
4. Zither Solo ... Souvenir de Vienna — Mr. De Laudonay.
5. Hanky Panky and Sleight of hand — Mr. Allien.

Part II.

1. Waltz ... Vogel — The Orpheus Quartette.
2. Imitations of Barn Yard Fowl etc. — Don Ferreyra.
3. Recitation ... — Mr. Burdett.
4. Zither Solo ... Medley — Mr. De Laudonay.
5. Some more Hanky Panky ... — Mr. Allien.

Lander's Orchestra.

The variety provided for by this attractive bill was sufficient to keep up the interest to the end. Lander's music was enjoyable, and the quartette was pleasing. The Zither solos were unique and the recitations were good, but it must be admitted that Don Ferreyra and Mr. Allien were the stars of the occasion. The former is known as the "Man Flute" and without any instrument, other than nature has provided, he astonished the audience with the most delightful flute music. His voice has wonderful powers of imitation which he not only exhibited as just indicated, but by producing the notes of the bagpipe and cuckoo and the barking of dogs &c. His representation [illegible] rapidly, as he did, from the piping notes of the puppy through a half dozen varieties of the animal up to the deep-voiced mastiff. Mr. Allien, who is a guest of the hotel, volunteered his services as an illusionist, and every one that ever saw him [illegible] never seen deceive and amuse an intelligent audience with his tricks.

What surprise Mr. Mower has still in store for his guests has not been divulged to any, but it is evident that he is sparing no pains to make them at home.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

This department is open to all who have anything that is proper to say on any topic of current interest. The editor, however, does not necessarily endorse the opinions which the correspondent is permitted to express.

North Plainfield Public School.

An election of a trustee will be held on Monday Evening, September 2d, 1878, at the school building, corner of Warren and Harmony streets. At the request of many residents Mr. J. E. Turrill has consented to be a candidate for the office above mentioned.

Some few have objected to Mr. Turrill simply because he is a New Yorker; that is, he does business in New York and lives here. This objection is too absurd to require any notice whatever, but lest some may be misled by those who raise this point for an unfair purpose, let us state in reply that Mr. Turrill *makes* his money in New York and spends it among the people of North Plainfield. He has purchased a fine property on Grove street at the head of Emily, and is fully identified with the best interests of the place.

He is well fitted for the position, and stands strongly opposed to any extravagance in the management of the school funds. By electing him to the position mentioned the people will be sure of having one who will look after the interests of the children. Let the people turn out on that evening, and by casting a full vote for J. E. Turrill, show that they have an active interest in public school matter.
RESIDENTS.

Local Miscellany.

Another new line of trimming silks, both black and colored, is to be found at S. H. Whitneys.

Vail & Shotwell are offering some of the best property in this city for sale or rent. If you have property place it in their hands. aug29tf

Having made arrangements for the sale of *Fleishmann's Vienna Bread*, we are prepared to supply Hotels, Families etc. daily as we receive it direct from their Vienna Model Bakery every morning.
A. V. Searing.
jy18tf Front St. opp. P. O.

Don't forget that Planet Shirt, a superior article sold by S. H. Whitney for $1.00.

Two thousand bushels of very fine old Western Oats, at L. B. Boice's, 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

Whitney has one more lot of two-button kid gloves which he sells for 75c.; also, three-button for $1.00.

Pier and mantel mirrors, connecting setts and cornices, made to order at Swain's, 42 West Front street. my30

Ask to see new black cashmeres Whitney has just received; they are very cheap.

THE ABSOLUTE safety of the Gas and its efficacy in removing pain, is testified to by 104,500 persons, who have had teeth extracted by the Colton Dental Association, 19 Cooper Institute, N. Y.

Get the Genuine Fleishmann Vienna Bread, fresh every morning at A. V. Searing's, Front street opposite Post Office Plainfield. jy18tf

Corsets cheaper than ever at Whitney's.

Splendid New Process Flour, can't be excelled, at L. B. Boice's, 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

Whitney still has left a few of those Hamburgs, which he is disposing of at a very low figure.

DRAKE, the Tailor, may be found on Cherry St. near Front St., where he is prepared with increased facilities to serve his old patrons. Expenses light and prices correspondingly low. s28

Choice styles of table linens and napkins at Whitney's.

Some very fine corn in the ear can be had at L. B. Boice's, 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

Artists materials at Swains, Front St.

Flannel for bathing suits at Whitney's for 18c. per yard, and higher prices.

Balance of stock of hosiery at cost at Whitney's.

Oil paintings, engravings, chromos, and picture frames of all kinds at Swain's, 42 West Front street. Re-gilding and repairing. my30

Old and new Hay, prepared without wood, at L. B. Boice's, 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

Just received a complete stock of umbrellas at Whitney's.

Mrs. S. C. Conklin has a fine assortment of Hosiery and Gloves which has just been received. Also the finest stock of ribbons in the city. june6

L. B. Boice, 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street, has a novelty in baled cut hay. It has only to be unbound to be ready for the manger. It saves a good deal of labor, and sometimes a finger or so.

A Good Horse.

"Wind," says an old horseman, "is the grand secret of a fast horse. Good lungs will cover a multitude of faults; while on the other hand, perfection of shape and form are useless when the wind is out. The chest, therefore, in all cases, should be large and capacious. In shape it may vary somewhat, according to the service to which the horse is to be put. If he is apt to be kept for slow work and heavy drawing, the chest may be circular in form, because this shape is one of strength and bulk, to receive and bear up against the pressure of the collar, while, at the same time, sufficient room is secured for that expansion of the lungs caused by slow, regular work. But if the chest is circular, let it be at the same time deep, or else the lungs may be cramped. A horse with a shallow chest is worthless for any purpose. The rule then is this: For a draught horse, a circular but deep chest; but as you pass through the different degrees of speed up to the racer and trotter, the chest will increase in depth, compared to its roundness, until, for the highest rate of speed, you must take a chest as deep as a greyhound, and at the same time not lacking in strength."—Prairie Farmer.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN POST OFFICE
August 28, 1878.

Beardsley, Miss Annie, care of — Brown	Laing, James
Baiersnued, Christian, care of Mrs Corriel	Lane, William H
Berwind, John	Lutz, J A
Burnett, Robert L	O'Meara, Susie
Breslin, Bridget	May, Katie A
Bell, Geo L	Peckham, Mrs E S
Campbell, Edward	Rosell, J H
Chatron, M A	Reed, Alvin N
Conway, Miss Minnie	Randolph, Robert
Conners, Rebecca D D	Rayfield, Mrs Mary
Dean, E J	Remsen, Mrs Sarah
Haserd, Mrs Emer	Staats, Mrs Mary J
Lathrop, Miss Gertie	Thorn, James P
	Vanderwerken, Hattie
	Vanderweg, Fred
	Ward, Miss M

Persons calling for the above please say advertised. W. VAIL, P. M.

DIED.

BLY.—In this city, August 24, 1878, Patrick Bly, aged 84 years.

CAMPBELL.—In this city, August 22, 1878, of pulmonary consumption, Stella, daughter of Martha Campbell, (colored) aged 4 years.

DUNN.—Near New Market, August 23, 1878, of diabetes, Clarkson S. Dunn, aged 41 years, 1 month, 18 days.

WHITNEY.—In this city, August 25, 1878, Adeline P., wife of Alfred R. Whitney, aged 41 years, 6 days. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, N.Y.

PHOTOGRAPHS taken of persons after death. Also, Flowers photographed. By Langhorne, Front St., opposite Cherry. jy25m3

DAVID LEESON,
UNDERTAKER,
Holds himself ready to wait on the public any hour of the day or night. Has the most modern improvements in Corpse-preservers and Hearses. An elegant new Child's Hearse used in connection with the burial of children. Coaches furnished if desired. *Charges made satisfactory to all parties.*
Residence and office, Front St., 2 doors north of Parse & Whitney's Dry Goods Store, Plainfield, N. J. f17

ALEX. M. RUNYON,
UNDERTAKER.
Somerset St., cor. Front,
Residence 75 Front Street, opposite Peck's,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Hearse, attendance, &c., all hours, day or night.
Prices low in all cases. 15ly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.
On Tuesday morning, Aug. 27th, near 6th St., a Lady's Gold Hunting Case Watch. A liberal reward will be given if returned to
Mrs. A. E. OVERTON, cor 6th and Sycamore.

THE PARISH SCHOOL
OF THE
Church of the Holy Cross
Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9th, under charge of Miss Buxton. Careful and thorough instruction in all English Branches, Mathematics, French and Latin guaranteed. Apply for terms at the school building, or at Miss Buxton's residence, Front St., above Water St. Private lessons given in French or Latin. au29m3

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, Bridgeton, N. J. For both sexes. College preparatory. Institute, classical and scientific courses. Building brick. Modern improvements. Climate mild, very healthy. Instruction thorough. Begins Sept 4. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Prin. au29t4

WANTED.
An experienced girl for general housework. German preferred. Good reference required. Apply to
Mrs. L. J. BUSBY,
27 Grove St., North Plainfield.

SERVANT WANTED.
A woman of middle age can get a situation in a small family to do general housework, if she will.
au29t2 Apply to 23 West Front Street.

WANTED TO RENT.
A cottage in North Plainfield, within fifteen minutes' walk of the depot. Address, stating location, price and full particulars,
J. R. D., Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.
For Gentleman and Wife. Central location. State terms.
au29 Box 547 City P. O.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER.
Arrangements may be made for winter board in Plainfield by families desiring to secure such in a first-class house with large rooms. Accommodations for horses. Reduction made from summer prices. Location corner Grove St. and Prospect Place.
MRS. J. C. BROWN.
P. O. Box 1182. aug22m

Mrs. E. J. MARTIN,
FASHIONABLE
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER,
Is now prepared to do all kinds of work in that line on short notice at reasonable prices. Cutting done by the new French system. Measures taken as those of Taylor's. Also, patterns cut to order by the same in all styles. Rooms over J. E. White's store. au8w4

DEMAREST,
THE POPULAR
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCER,
GIVES
THE BEST GOODS
FOR
THE LEAST MONEY.
Good Brown Sugar 7c. a pound.
Mason's Improved Fruit Jars,
$1.10 per dozen for Quarts.
90c. " " Pints.
STRICTLY PURE SPICES
OF ALL KINDS.
Good Molasses 34c. per gallon.
Shoulders, Fresh Smoked, 8c.
Clover and Timothy Seed,
ALES, WINES AND LIQUORS,
For Family and Medicinal Use.
P. M. DEMAREST,
Front St., nearly opposite Post Office.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

C. E. GAUSE,
23 WEST FRONT ST.,
The place to buy all kinds of
School Books
AND
School Materials.

CHILDREN'S HEADQUARTERS,
23 West Front St.,
The place to buy all kinds of
SCHOOL BOOKS
AND
SCHOOL MATERIALS.

NO. 23 WEST FRONT STREET.
The place to buy all kinds of
SCHOOL BOOKS
AND
SCHOOL MATERIALS.

CHILDREN'S HEADQUATRERS.
CHILDREN'S HEADQUARTERS.
CHILDREN'S HEADQUARTERS.

C. E. GAUSE,
Wholesale & Retail Stationer,

TO DEPOSITORS
IN THE
Dime Savings Institution,
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Second Dividend of 20 per cent will be payable on and after August 5th, 1878.
Bank open daily from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
NEW DEPOSITS.
This Bank is now receiving deposits payable on Demand and invested in Government Securities only.
New Books given and such interest paid as the profits will allow. au15w4

PLAINFIELD
STEAM LAUNDRY.
3rd Street, above Richmond St.
The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kinds of Laundry work in the best manner, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, having erected a building and put in the most improved machinery for that purpose.
Clothes called for every day in the week, and delivered at residences, free of charge. Orders will receive prompt attention if left at E. M. Laing's Hat Store, A. Vanderbeek's Music Store, or addressed to Laundry, P. O. Box 970.
A. G. THORN.
July 17, 1878.

PECK'S CORNER.

PECK
INVITES YOUR ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIETY
IN
LADIES' FANCY COMBS,
BRACELETS,
HAIR ORNAMENTS.
ALSO, HIS
NEW STOCK
OF
EMBROIDERIES.

A new stock of Fresh Goods—new styles of Jewelry just received. Call and examine them at
COLLIER'S, 3 CHERRY ST.
Filled Gold Seal Rings, $1. Solid Gold Wide Band Engraved Rings, $1. Genuine Amethyst Solid Gold, $4 and up.
Repairing on French Clocks a Specialty.
my8y

BUTTER! BUTTER!
MOORE,
No. 13 Cherry Street,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTTER DEALER.
FINE BUTTER A SPECIALTY,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
apl1-y

1830 OLD STORE. 1878
The Newest Item
and
Novelty in
CELLULOID
CUFFS AND COLLARS,
AT
H. W. VAIL'S,
CORNER
PEACE & FRONT STS.
They are handsome as the finest linen, will wear for weeks, are cleaned as you would a slate.
You can find
ALL STYLES AND SIZES
AT
VAIL'S.
See Them!
ALSO
KEEP'S
SHIRTS,
Partly made, $1 and finished, $1.25. They are the handsomest and best made.

Housekeeping Goods,
BEST AND CHEAPEST.
Corsets 25c. and up, at
VAIL'S,
Cor. Front and Peace Sts.
au15t

Mrs. PEACOP,
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER,
No. 20 West Second Street,
(One door below Congregational Church)
Prices made satisfactory in all cases. f28m6

HOLMES' CITY EXPRESS,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office with Central Express, at Depot.
Freight and Baggage Delivered.
Furniture moved with Care.
Pianos Handled Carefully.
my30m3

LADIES',
MISSES', CHILDRENS'
FINE
Shoes & Slippers,
Direct from Manufacturers,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
D. F. RANDOLPH & SON
NO. 12 WEST FRONT STREET.
je20tf

NEW
BOOT AND SHOE
STORE.
6 Park Av., formerly Cherry St.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the public of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened the above store and stocked it with an entire new stock of Boots and Shoes, which he is prepared to offer at
LOW FIGURES.
From long experience in the trade and unsurpassed facilities for buying, I am confident of being able to make it
The Interest of the Public
to bestow the patronage solicited.
A. WILLETT.
jul11y

DAILY EXCURSIONS
BETWEEN
PLAINFIELD
AND
WASHINGTON ROCK
By Cars and Stage by way of Dunellen.
Cars leave Plainfield for Dunellen at 9:46, a. m. and 2:04 p. m., where stage connects for Washington Rock. Returns at 6:41 p. m.
Beautiful Mountain and Valley views, Observatory, Pavilion, Spacious Grove, Shady Walks, Self-Acting Swings, Croquet Ground, Rustic Arbors and Seats.
Refreshments at the Hotel.
Fare in the Cars 10 cents. Fare in Stage 25 cents.
STAATS BROS., Proprietors.
jun6 Washington Rock Mountain House.

Wait for the Wagon
OF THE
CITY MILLS,
Which will hereafter take orders for and deliver at the doors of citizens all kinds of
FLOUR.
ALSO
FEED, CORN, OATS,
And, in short, everything pertaining to the trade.
TERMS CASH
From the wagon. Persons wishing credit will please call at the Mills.
FRENCH BROTHERS.
je13tf

JOHNSTON FARM
MILK DAIRY
By J. E. DOWLEY,
NORTH PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
Hotels, Saloons and Families supplied on reasonable terms. Alderney, Ayrshire and Durham cows.
P. O. BOX 1050 - - PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Any inattention or misconduct on the part of my employees, or any dissatisfaction whatever, should be promptly reported to me personally or by letter.
Respectfully,
mar7y J. E. DOWLEY.

Central New Jersey Times.

[ORIGINAL.]

MY ANGEL.

BY CLARENCE CLIFTON.

She raised her sweet eyes up to mine
And in their liquid depths I saw
Such truth, such purity divine
As seldom woman's eyes e'er bore.

What witch'ry was there in that gaze!
What power those blue orbs possessed,
While they kindled with their rays
A fire undying in my breast.

I felt her warm breath on my cheek
As thus she stood before me then
With parted lips, as if, to speak
Such words as angels speak to men.

I marked with raptured gaze that form,
Those matchless eyes, that golden hair,
And saw the blushes, bright and warm,
That chased across her cheek so fair

She raised her sweet eyes up to mine,
And in that voice I knew so well,
That voice all heavenly and divine—
She said: "W-a-a-l, really now! do tell!"

Dotty Dunning's Sociable.

Dotty Dunning's mother was going to have the sociable.

Away back in the fall Dot had jubilantly announced that fact to "the girls," whereupon pretty Clem Manners had tossed her head and remarked that she didn't see what there was about that to feel fine over; her mother had the sociable every season.

The fall slipped away, and it was mid-winter when Mrs. Dunning first saw the time when she felt able to prepare for such a gathering. Widow Phipps came to help make the biscuit and the cake, and Dot was that morning suddenly seized with a sore throat. At nine she was threatened with diphtheria and stayed home from school.

As the school-bell ceased ringing her throat grew easier, and at half-past nine she scarcely experienced any unpleasant symptoms—not that Dotty actually feigned the sore throat but we all know that people's desires have an influence upon their ailments.

Dot had conceived the plan of having a small sociable of her own for "the girls." Young and old attended the sociable together, but Dot's desire was to provide supper for the girls herself.

Doubting her mother's approval, she concluded to rely upon stratagem to obtain the materials for her feast.

Having coaxed away all the biscuit dough the Widow Phipps was willing to bestow, she lingered around the kneading-board, and from time to time picked up such irregular-shaped bits as she felt the widow could not advantageously use. Once when the good woman's back was turned she grabbed an entire biscuit, but her conscience so sharply stung her that she virtuously replaced it and took an equal amount in small pieces.

"Have you been handling that biscuit?" asked Mrs. Phipps upon her return.

"Yes; mayn't I have it, now it is spoiled?"

Dot dropped the dough in her pocket and retired to her chamber, thinking how much better it was to ask for anything than to take it without permission.

She rolled out her biscuit upon the bureau with her mother's cologne bottle, cut them out with a napkin-ring and spread them on two rounds of braided straw which had once been tops of hats.

Cake she obtained by contributions from the widow and by levies upon the mixing-pan. After the large baking was done, and her mother and the widow were refreshing themselves with cups of tea in the dining-room, she hastily popped her small loaves in the oven.

Upon the first favorable opportunity, after she thought them baked, she tumbled them out and skurried up stairs.

She wished to provide cheese for her entertainment, and not seeing her way clear to obtain it from her mother's store, she purchased twenty cents' worth at the nearest grocery. The cheese exceeded the biscuit in bulk, but Dot wasn't troubled by any lack of proportion among her viands.

On the morning of the eventful day she set her table in a corner of the trumpery chamber. Her table was a packing box and her table-cloth a sheet. The latter was quite voluminous and required much "tucking in," but Dot arranged it skillfully, and, with her china tea-set and the viands tastefully disposed, she thought her table looked most enticing.

"The girls" came duly. They had received mysterious intimations of the treat in store for them, and were full of curiosity.

Clem Manners had brought her dog. Clem's dog was a little black and tan terrier, devoted to his mistress and on intimate terms with all the girls. Dot had extended to him a special invitation to the sociable.

The dog rapidly trotted over the lower part of the Dunning residence, then smelled his way up stairs and along a little passage-way.

A door at the right was ajar, and through the crack issued most agreeable odors. Flip insinuated himself through and trotted valiantly up to a square white structure in the center of the room.

He immediately took down all Dot's cakes, his little black tail beating out the most appreciative sentiments upon the floor behind him. Having finished the cake, he put his small nose amid the crusty biscuit and sent them rolling off on the floor.

Having satiated his appetite upon the cheese, he dragged the sheet partly off the box, then smelled his way back to the parlor.

By and by, Dot, perceiving that supper was about to be served, rose with dignity and invited all "the girls" up stairs to partake of refreshments.

"Let's play part of us was gentlemen," said Clem Manners.

So the part that "was gentlemen" gave its arm to the half that was lady, and three couples went mincing up stairs.

"Walk in, ladies and gentlemen," said Dot, throwing wide the back chamber door.

"Why—where—what?" cried the startled little maiden, as she beheld her wrecked entertainment.

The scene was so unlike what Dot's intimations and their own imaginations had led them to expect, that Dot's guests rudely tittered. Then came Flip, trampling over the table-cloth and smelling familiarly amid the ruins of the feast, his tail violently agitated by the force of pleasant memories.

"That wretched little dorg of yours did it, Clem Manners!" cried the exasperated Dot.

Clem blushed, from the tip of her pretty chin to the top of her forehead. "You invited him, anyway."

"I supposed he knew enough to behave himself."

"'Twasn't because he don't have enough to eat at home," explained the mortified Clem.

"It's a retribution on you, Dot Dunning," said Fanny Palmer, "you said you got up the supper without your mother's consent."

"Never mind, Dot; let's go back; I'd rather eat your mother's cooking than yours," said Katie Carner.

"You aren't a very polite company, anyway," muttered Dot.

The company turned back, and down the stairs, Dot bringing up the rear, and Flip trotting complacently alongside.

The girls sat down in one corner of the dining-room and were helped to supper, and in less than five minutes were all talking and laughing rapturously.

"We've had ever so much better times than if we'd eaten up in that gloomy garret," said Katie Carner at the close of the entertainment.

"I hope you'll excuse Flip, Dot," said Clem, "he didn't know any better."

"Oh, that's all right," said Dot, good-naturedly. "I think, maybe, it was *retfurbution*, as Fan says. I've noticed that whenever you do things without your mother's permission there's generally *retfurbution*, or something else bad."—L. A. L. Chester in Christian Union.

How to Manage a Watch.

Always wind up a watch at the same time every day, and be very careful that no dirt is contained in the barrel of the key, and that it is in good order. A watch should be continually in the same position, and when carried in the pocket by day should always be hung up at night. When you regulate a watch, as you move the regulator towards the parts marked "fast" or "slow," take care that you do not move it too much at a time; it is better to move it a little every day, until the watch does right, than to move it too much at once.—Also be careful that no dirt is contained in your watch-pocket, otherwise it may gain admission into the inside of the watch and impair its action. It is advisible, when wearing a watch, to keep it in a soft wash leather bag, made for that purpose, by which the watch is prevented from being scratched or injured by friction against the rough lining of the pocket. When the key-holes for winding and setting a watch are situated at the back of the case, never open the front, since by so doing you may not only admit dirt and moisture, but may also dislodge the glass, and perhaps break it. If your watch is a chronometer, or has a duplex movement, when setting it to the correct time, always remember to move the hands forwards, and never backwards. Although this is not of so much importance in watches of other construction, yet it is advisable to do it in all cases. Lastly, care should be taken to keep a watch as nearly as possible at the same temperature, otherwise it will never keep correct time.

Acreage Required for a Cow.

How much land is required for the support of a cow? This question depends for an answer so much on the circumstances of the soil as not to admit of a very definite answer. In a dairy competition in Jefferson county in 1875, the prize dairy, of sixteen cows, was kept on thirty acres of land; the second premium dairy, of eighteen cows, on sixty acres; the third dairy, of thirteen cows, on thirty acres; the fourth, of twenty-nine cows, on fifty-five acres; the fifth, of twenty-eight cows, on ninety acres. Mr. Schull, of Little Falls, estimates that the land in pasturage and hay requisite for the support of a cow is three acres; and this is the estimate of Mr. Carrington for moderately good dairy farms in England. In Belgium ten acres of land support two cows, one heifer, and one yearling or calf; but when the calves are sold off young, and cows in full milk are only kept, the proportion is two cows to seven and a half acres. Colman estimates three acres of pasture as requisite for a cow in Berkshire county, Mass., while in some towns two acres of pasturage are sufficient. Mr. Farrington, in the report of the American Dairymen's Association, thinks that on an average four acres are required per cow, for summer and winter keep; while X. A. Willard thinks that in Herkimer county one and a half to two acres of pasture per cow will answer, and in some exceptional cases one acre.—Scientific Farmer.

The Old Man of the Mountains.

Mr. W. C. Prime who annually haunts Franconia Notch, in the White Mountains, has rather gloomy forebodings as to the future of the Old Man of the Mountains. These forebodings are the result of the rapid changes that have been made, in the configuration of the lofty hills by the falling away from their fronts of immense quantities of stone and earth. Last autumn he was awe struck by the thundering noise created by the falling of a massive rock "much larger than the entire solid contents of a block of tall houses, three hundred feet long," which first fell three hundred feet perpendicularly, and then plunged down a slope of several hundred feet more. Mr. Prime this year perceives that during last winter great changes have taken place in the face of the mountains near the Profile House, owing to their decay in the manner related; and he expresses his belief that in time the Old Man will disappear.—Evening Post.

A Chain of Evidence.—Legal Eloquence.

"This man, your honor," said a lawyer who was prosecuting a Texas gentleman for stealing a horse, "this man not only stole the horse, but we propose to prove that he did. He has a predilection for that sort of business, and before I have done I shall have woven about him a chain of evidence from which there can be no escape. Listen!

"In the first place, 'g-i-l-t' is written upon his brow. In the second place, he was born at Horsehead, Mass., not Marblehead, if your honor please, but *Horse*head. At the age of five years he got a horse-chestnut fast in his mouth, and the physician who was called in said it was out of his line, and recommended a dentist, who knocked out seven of the boy's teeth before the chestnut could be recovered. I would like to call the attention of this very intelligent jury to the fact that this was not an ordinary chestnut, but a horse-chestnut; horse, horse, *horse*-chestnut. And remember, too, if you please, with what tenacity he clung to it! When a mere boy, such was his inordinate desire for horses, that his mother could not keep any horse-radish about the house. Why? Because he would steal it. If his mother undertook to raise it in the garden he would steal it before it was half grown—while it was a mere colt, or a filly, so to speak. At the age of ten he stole a saw-horse, but afterwards returned it when he discovered, as he said, that it kicked in single harness, and baulked under the saddle. It was his conscience that kicked and baulked!

"At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a nurse in a hospital.—See the awful fatality? Hospital; hosspital; horsepital. H-o-r-s-e horse; *horse*pital. The wonder is that he didn't steal!

"A few years later he tried to lead off a horse-pistol by the muzzle, and was shot in the hand. You see the horse-pistol had sense enough to kick. When he was arrested for the crime for which he is now being tried, what do you suppose was found on his person? Why, gentlemen of the jury, a bottle of Hostetter's bitters! Will you please note the kind of bitters—Hostetter's; Hosstetter's; Horsetetter's stomach bitters. H-o-r—"

"Shut up!" yelled the judge, "this isn't a spelling-bee!"

"Beg pardon; I'm a little hoarse, and only wanted to make myself understood."

"And lastly," said the attorney, "what is the prisoner's name? Ah! what is his name? His name is Hosmer; Hossmer; H-o—begging your honor's pardon—H-o-r-s-e Horsemer!

"And now, gentlemen of the jury, after you have weighed well this damning evidence of guilt, I'm sure you will find the prisoner *horse de combat* and return a verdict according to the facts set forth."

The jury was out five minutes and found the prisoner guilty in manner and form as charged, and that he should be shot at sunrise the next morning.—Oil City Derrick.

A Mystery of the Mind.

The following psychological incident, which was told to me by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, may prove of interest to those of our readers who are studying the occult phases of nervous phenomena. The narrator, a man of fine nervous organization, was taking his afternoon siesta; his daughter, a young lady of seventeen, sitting by his side, with her hand in his, and reading. As he passed from the wakeful state into a semi-slumber, he saw, or seemed to see, appear at the foot of his bed a tall man, with a sorrowful expression upon his face, who, bending down tenderly, lifted up a coffin and disappeared. He was so disturbed by the strange and unaccountable nature of his vision that, after tossing restlessly for a few minutes, he opened his eyes and said: "Daughter, I believe I can not sleep to-day, and will get up." Looking up from her book, in which she was evidently deeply absorbed, she said: "Papa, this is a strange book that I am reading."—"What is it?" he asked. "The 'Life of Marie Antoinette'," she replied, and then read from the page before her a recital of the exact incident that had just constituted his dream.

Moths.

In old houses much infested with moths, all cracks in floors, wainscots, shelves or furniture should be brushed over with spirits of turpentine. Camphor or tobacco should be placed among all garments, furs, plumes, etc., when laid aside for the summer. To secure cloth linings of carriages from the attacks of moths, sponge them on both sides with a solution of corrosive sublimate of mercury in alcohol, made just strong enough not to leave a white mark on a black feather. Moths may be killed by fumigating the article containing them with tobacco or sulphur, or by putting it, if practicable, into an oven heated to about 150° Farenheit.—C. V. Riley.

A gentleman without a nose was followed by an importunate old beggar woman, who wound up all her speeches with, "Heaven preserve your eyesight!" "Why so, good woman?" said he. "Because, sir, your honor has no place to hang a pair of spectacles on."

Making the best of it is a good rule for everybody. "What is the matter?" asked a lawyer of his coachman. "The horses are running away sir." "Can you not pull them up?" "I am afraid not." "Then," said the lawyer after judicial delay, "Run into something cheap."

The clergy of Rochester are trying to bring about a reform in the matter of extravagance at funerals, but they will not succeed. People who haven't a pound of flour left in the house must have twenty-four hacks at a funeral to hide their poverty.—Free Press.

The quantity of Pork and other improper food consumed is enormous and produces its inevitable results in innumerable types of disease, especially those of the blood, exhibited in Pimples, Blotches, Sores, etc., all of which, however, yield rapidly and surely to Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

When Lord Chancellor Bacon was upon the bench, a criminal by the name of Hog craved his lordship's mercy as being related. "You are mistaken," replied the chancellor, "a Hog is not Bacon till hung up, which operation will soon be performed."

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City, School and Poor taxes are now due in the City of Plainfield and payable to me for the year 1878.
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Taxes unpaid on or before the first of September will be handed over to the City Judge for collection, with costs, and interest at 12 per cent. per annum. I will receive taxes from 8½ o'clock a. m. to 6 p. m. until September 1, 1878, except Sunday. Office in Coward's Building, Cherry St., near Front; or at my residence, southwest corner Central Ave. and Fourth St., apart from the hours named.
jy11tf L. E. CLARK, Collector.

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The taxes for 1878 are now due and payable to L. E. Clark, Collector, No. 7 Park Ave. (Coward's Building) every day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 8½ a. m. and 6 p. m. All taxes so assessed remaining unpaid on the ninth day of September, 1878, will be returned to a justice of the peace for collection, and interest at 12 per cent per annum added, with legal costs.
In cases of non-resident owners, the tenants in possession shall in the same manner as the owners be liable for, and they are hereby required to pay the taxes so assessed upon the property occupied by them, and they are hereby authorized to deduct such payment from the rent which they may have contracted to pay the owners of said property, and in case of the non-occupancy of any building the assessment shall remain as a lien upon it, and the future occupiers shall be liable for all arrearages of assessment upon said building.—*Section 10 of Incorporation Act.*
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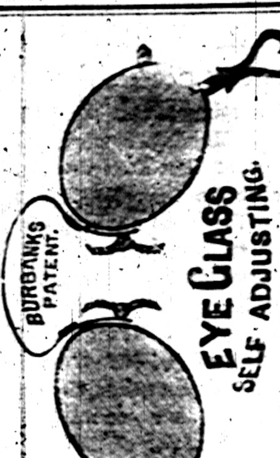

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